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CONNECTICUT

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Celebrating

THREE HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS

IN THE CONSTITUTION STATE

Edited and Compiled by

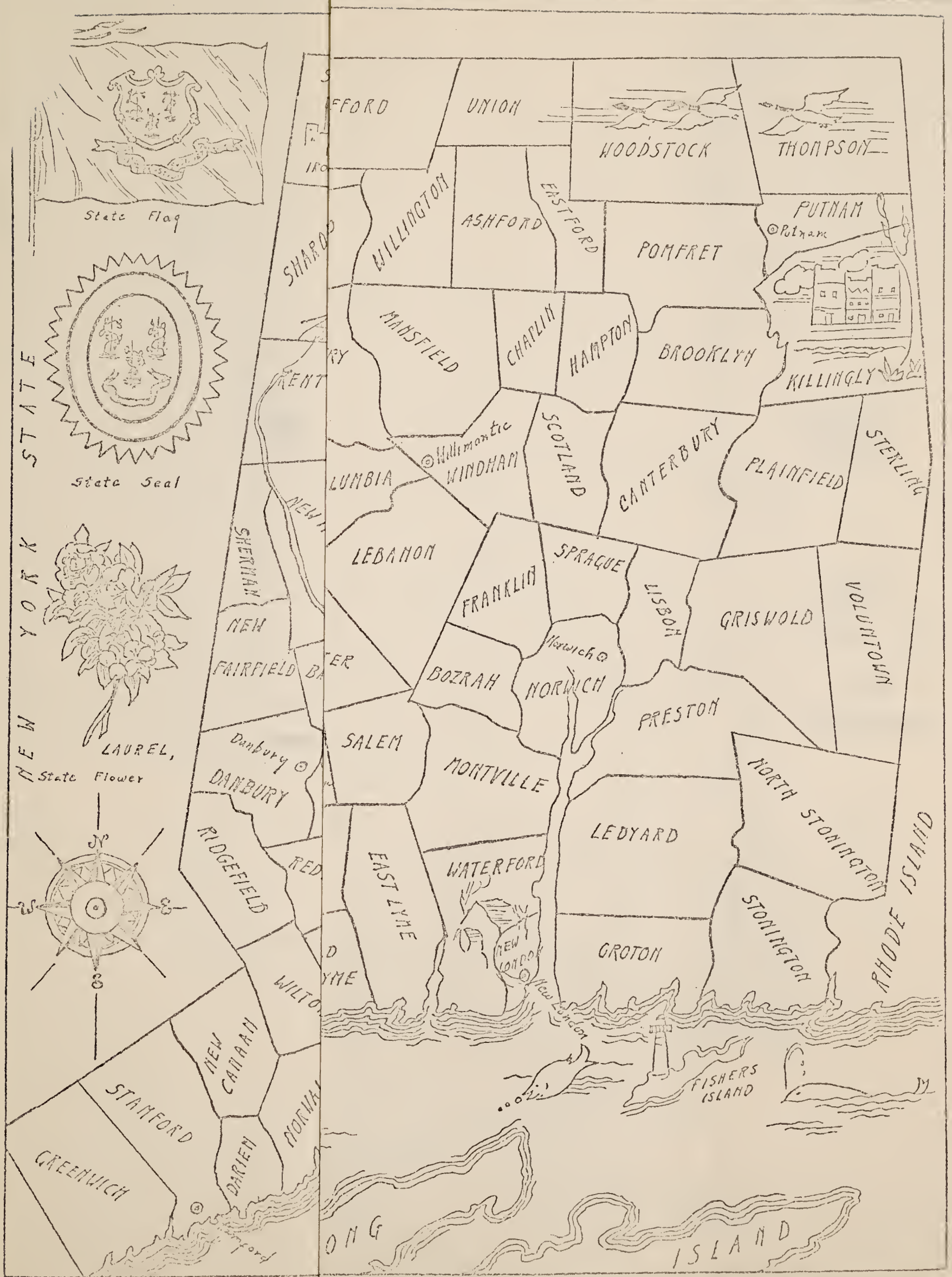
JOHN ALDEN BRETT

THE JOHN BRETT COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

125 TRUMBULL ST. HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT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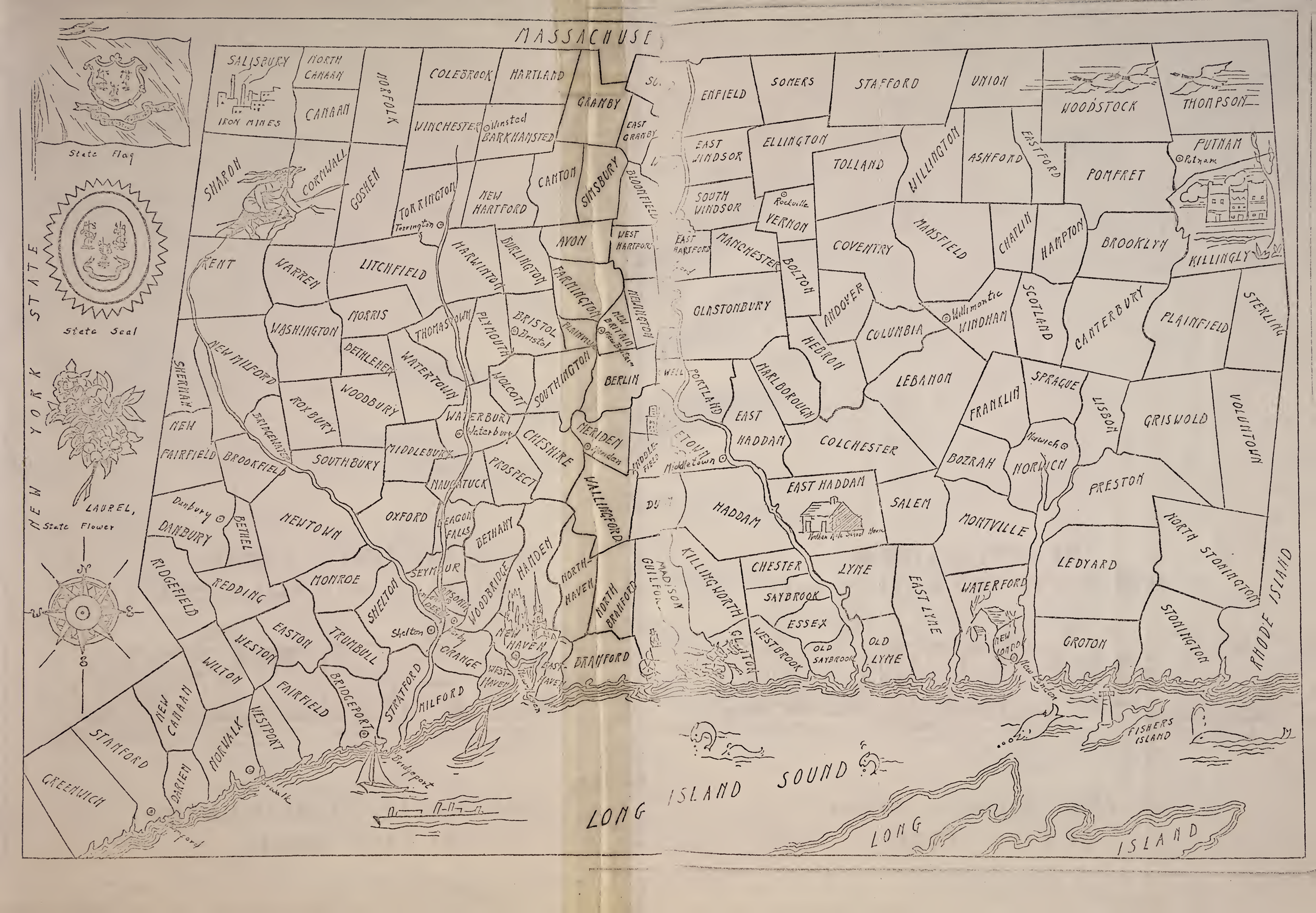
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SHARON
CORNWALL
GOSHEN
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NEW HARTFORD
CANTON
SIMSBURY
BLOOMFIELD
KENT
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LITCHFIELD
HARWINTON
BURLINGTON
AVON
WEST HARTFORD
FARMINGTON
REMINGTON
WASHINGTON
MORRIS
THOMASTOWN
PLYMOUTH
BRISTOL
Bristol
PLAINVILLE
NEW BRITAIN
New Britain
NEW MILFORD
BETHLEHEM
WATERTOWN
HOLCOTT
SOUTHINGTON
BERLIN
SHERMAN
ROXBURY
WOODBURY
WATERBURY
Waterburg
CHESHIRE
MERIDEN
Meriden
NEW FAIRFIELD
BROOKFIELD
SOUTHBURY
MIDDLEBURY
NAUGATUCK
PROSPECT
WALLINGFORD
Danbury
DANBURY
BETHEL
NEWTOWN
OXFORD
BEACON FALLS
BETHANY
HAMDEN
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REDDING
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ANSONIA
WOODBRIDGE
NORTH HAVEN
NORTH BRANFORD
SHELTON
Shelton
EASTON
TRUMBULL
ORANGE
NEW HAVEN
WEST HAVEN
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BRIDGEPORT
Bridgeport
STRATFORD
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NORWALK
WESTPORT
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Brett, John Alden, *ed.*

... Connecticut yesterday and today, celebrating three hundred years of progress in the Constitution state; edited and compiled by John Alden Brett. Hartford, The John Brett company [1935?]

285 p. ~~284~~ p. Illus. (incl. ports., maps, facsims.) 28½ x 22cm.

At head of title: 1635–1935.
Maps on lining-papers.

"Second edition."

1. Connecticut—Hist. 2. Connecticut—Descr. & trav. 3. Connecticut—Centennial celebrations, etc. I. Title.

36-5176

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Foreword

THIS Memorial Book is issued in honor of Three Hundred Years of Progress in the building of Connecticut — on the solid foundations which have given it a foremost position in the development of the American nation. Connecticut, on this anniversary, holds the epoch-making distinction of being the birthplace of the "first written Constitution creating a government in the world's history."

There could be no more appropriate time than this in which to present to our people this memorial history of the Constitution State. Its purpose is to establish the foundational facts regarding the great institutions which have given Connecticut pre-eminent position in the financial and industrial world. It further acquaints the readers with the men whose integrity and genius have gained for the State its reputation for solidity and stability.

A brief survey of its contents will demonstrate the practical value of this book: Nowhere else can be found in one volume the essential facts regarding the historical background of every town in the State; biographies and pictures of more than one hundred famous men and women; biographical sketches and pictures of every Governor of the State for three hundred years; statistical tables which show at a glance the political, economic and social development of the people; the growth of cultural, educational and religious life; great inventions and industries that have originated in Connecticut; with maps, air views, photographs, etc.

The preparation of this authoritative book has required the co-operation of public officials, historians, librarians, and corporation executives throughout the State. Materials have been gathered from the records of many industries and institutions, which should be given full credit for the important part they have taken in the production of this work. It should stand as a permanent record of the achievements during the Three Hundred Years of Progress in this "Constitutional State."

FRANCIS TREVELYAN MILLER
(Litt.D., LL.D.)

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, HARTFORD *Completed 1880*

Photograph, Courtesy United Aircraft Corporation

UNTIL the year 1875, the legislative bodies of Connecticut met at both Hartford and New Haven. This, together with the many changes of location which have been necessary from time to time have given the State a total of at least nine different capitols.

Exactly where the General Court met at Hartford, previous to 1661, is not a matter of record; it may have been the homes of the various magistrates, or it may have been in an upper room of the meeting-house. It is certain that the members met for the first time at Jeremy Adams' Tavern and that they continued to meet there for more than fifty years following. This tavern was located slightly south of what is now City Hall Square in Hartford. In 1717, when the Colony had outgrown these humble quarters, the General Court appropriated 650 pounds for a state-house. This building, a wooden structure with pillars in front, was erected on the west side of the square at Hartford in 1719. This building, the first actual state-house, continued in use until it was replaced in 1795 by the brick one, now standing in the center of Hartford. This later capitol remained the legislative seat until 1878.

In New Haven the General Court met at the meeting-house until 1717, when the meetings were transferred to the newly-built county house on the northwest corner of the Green. The first state-house in New Haven, erected in 1763, was constructed of brick and was located between Center and Trinity churches. In 1827, an imposing structure, modelled after the Parthenon, was built west of the Center Church. This state-house was the last meeting place of the legislature in New Haven, its use being discontinued after Hartford became the sole capital city in 1875.

The present capitol was first considered when the General Assembly appointed a commission "to contract for and fully complete a Capitol building in Hartford" in 1871. The building was completed in January, 1880, at a cost of three million three hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. It is well to note that this sum was within the appropriation. The first session of the legislature in the new Capitol was held before the building was fully completed, in 1879. At one time this building contained the State Library and the Supreme Court as well as the executive offices and the chambers for the General Assembly and the State Senate. The State Library and Supreme Court were later moved to their present location, which is the structure in the foreground of the above photograph.

King Charles II, Who Granted Connecticut's Charter, April 23, 1662

CONNECTICUT achieved its first distinction in its form of settlement, for unlike the other colonies she did not receive her Charter from the Crown until after the foundations of government and settlement had been well laid. The first settlements had been made while Charles I was on the throne, and it was after the Civil War in England and the Restoration of Charles II that John Winthrop, Jr., was sent to England as representative of the Colonists to secure the Charter. In the good feeling of that period, this was readily granted, and on April 23, 1662, Charles II gave a patent which conferred the most ample privileges upon Connecticut. This Charter confirmed the grant of lands alleged to have been given by the Earl of Warwick, and gave Connecticut great freedom in self-government. In part the Charter reads:

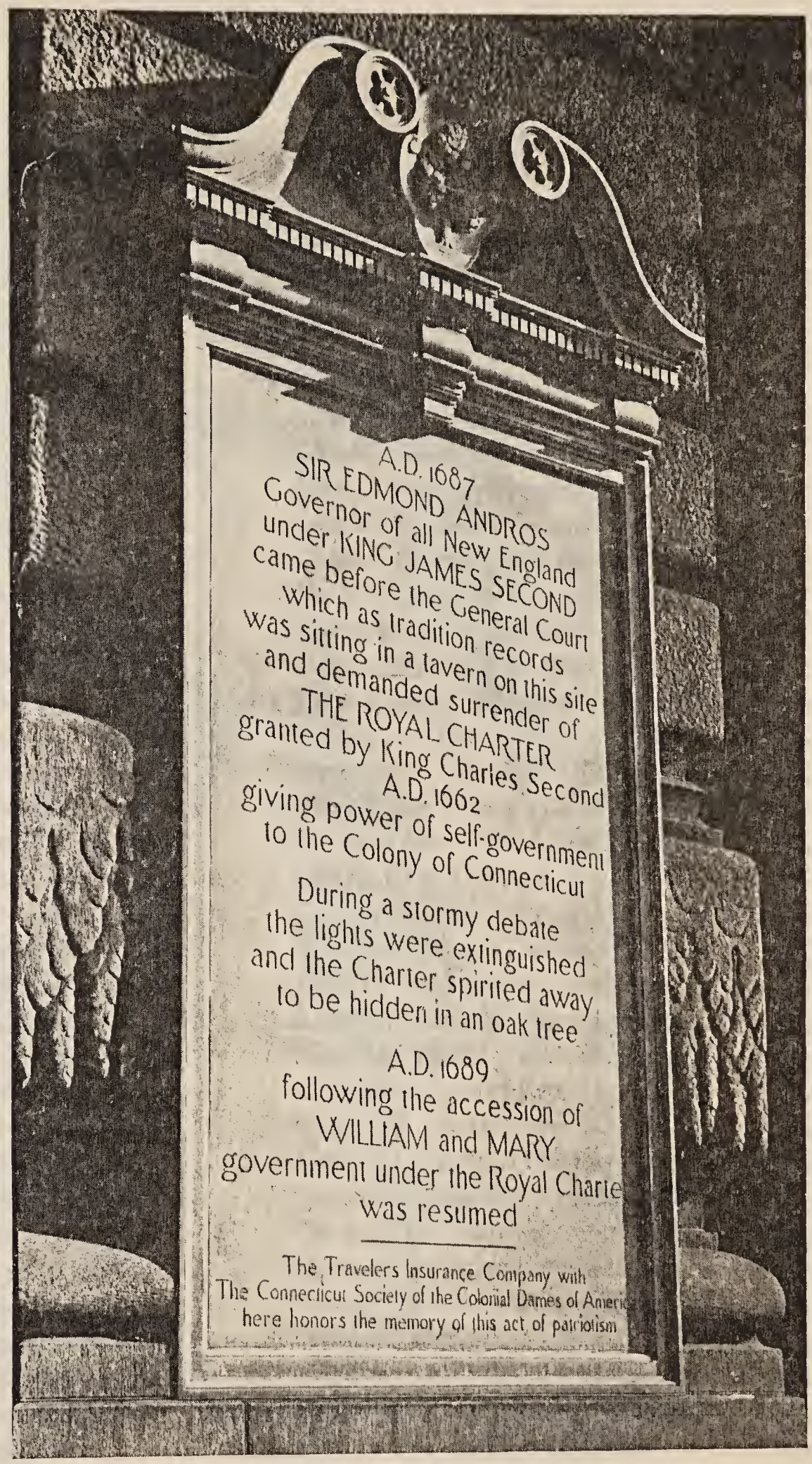
> "Assistants and Freemen of the said Colony, or such of them (not exceeding Two Persons from each Place, Town or City) to consult and advise in and about the Affairs and Business of the said Company . . . . and Establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and Directions and Instructions, not contrary to the Laws of this Realm of England."

The form of government which was established by this Charter was the most popular possible and did not necessitate a change in the Constitution of the Colony. With one brief interruption this Charter continued in force until invalidated by the War of Independence, and then it was taken as a basis for determining Connecticut's rightful domain. When Charles II died and James II ascended to the throne he proceeded to carry out a plan of uniting a number of colonies under Royal Governors. To this end Sir Edmund Andros appeared in Hartford, in October, 1687, with his suite and more than sixty regular troops. He entered the State House, where the General Assembly was sitting, and demanded the Charter.

Governor Treat, according to tradition, debated the authority and expediency of the act and the result remained in suspense until nightfall. Then the Charter was brought in and placed on the table before Sir Edmund. The lights were suddenly extinguished and when they were lit again, the Charter had disappeared. In the darkness Captain Joseph Wadsworth had snatched up the document and carried it away, hiding it temporarily in a large oak, fronting the house of Samuel Wyllys, one of the magistrates. It was soon removed to the Wadsworth home and remained in safe keeping there until the deposition of James II took Sir Edmund from New England as governor. In 1693, Fitz John Winthrop was sent to England to obtain a con-

firmation of the Charter and he was assured by the best lawyers of the Crown that it was entirely valid. This opinion was ratified by William in 1694.

Though the largest portion of Connecticut's life as a Colony was spent under the government affirmed by the Royal Charter, she began life as a part of Massachusetts. For the first five years of her existence, this provisional government was exercised through a special court at Agawam, Massachusetts. The doom of this provisional government was sounded in a sermon preached by Hooker at Hartford in May, 1638. Herein he laid down the doctrine that: the privilege of choice of public magistrates belongs unto the people by God's own allowance, the privilege of election must be exercised, according to the blessed will and law of God, those who have power to appoint officers and magistrates have also power to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which they call them. These points were the basis of the "Fundamental Orders", which is the first example in history of a written constitution and a distinct organic law constituting a government and defining its powers. This document remained the basis of government in Connecticut, being enforced later by the Charter, until 1818, when changed conditions and increasing complexity of the nature of the State required some few changes. By that time government had become too complex to be handled efficiently by the General Assembly alone, which was a mixture of legislative, judiciary and executive functions. Added to this was the fact that the Church was too powerful in the eyes of the new commercial faction. A Constitutional Convention was held at Hartford, August, 1818, and the present Constitution was then established, separating the various functions of government into different departments and divorcing the Church from the State.



Tablet on Travelers Insurance Company Building Commemorating the Loss of Self-Government from 1687 to 1689

1789—PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN CONNECTICUT 1932

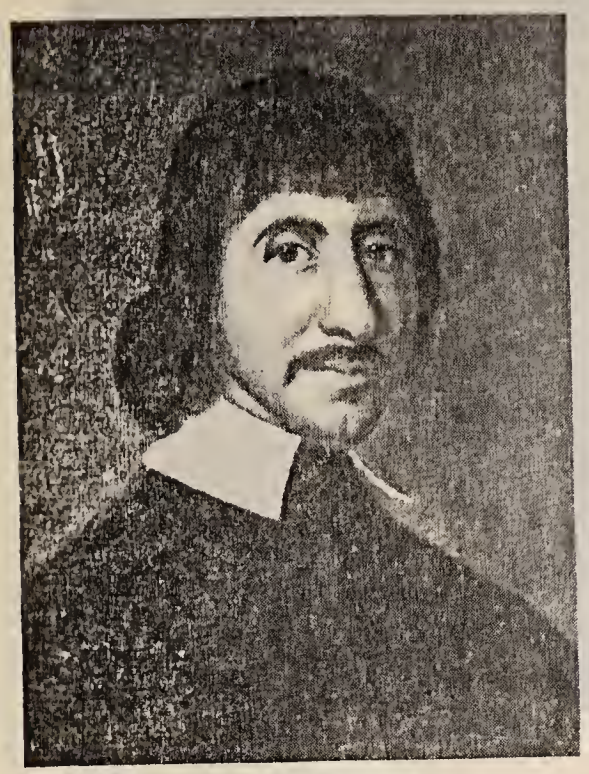
[illegible]

DATE OF ELECTION	PRESIDENT ELECTED	CONNECTICUT VOTED FOR	PLURALITY
1789	George Washington	George Washington	7
		John Adams	5
		Samuel Huntington	2
1792	George Washington (Fed. and Dem.-Rep.)	George Washington (Fed. and Dem.-Rep.)	9
		John Adams (Federalist)	9
1796	John Adams (Federalist)	John Adams (Federalist)	9
		Thomas Pinckney (Federalist)	4
		John Jay	5
1800	Thomas Jefferson (Dem.-Rep.)	Charles Pinckney (Federalist)	9
		John Adams (Federalist)	9
1804	Thomas Jefferson (Dem.-Rep.)	Charles Pinckney (Federalist)	9
1808	James Madison (Dem.-Rep.)	Charles Pinckney (Federalist)	9
1812	James Madison (Republican)	De Witt Clinton (Federalist)	9
1816	James Monroe (Republican)	Rufus King (Federalist)	9
1820	James Monroe (Republican)	James Monroe (Republican)	9
1824	John Quincy Adams (Coalition)	John Quincy Adams (Coalition)	5,600
1828	Andrew Jackson (Democrat)	J. Quincy Adams (National Rep.)	9,381
1832	Andrew Jackson (Democrat)	Henry Clay (National Repulican)	6,506
1836	Martin Van Buren (Democrat)	Martin Van Buren (Democrat)	738
1840	William Henry Harrison (Whig)	William Henry Harrison (Whig)	6,305
1844	James Knox Polk (Democrat)	Henry Clay (Whig)	2,991
1848	Zachary Taylor (Whig)	Zachary Taylor (Whig)	3,368
1852	Franklin Pierce (Democrat)	Franklin Pierce (Democrat)	2,892
1856	James Buchanan (Democrat)	John C. Freemont (Republican)	7,720
1860	Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	28,170
1864	Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	2,405
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (Republican)	Ulysses S. Grant (Republican)	3,041
1872	Ulysses S. Grant (Republican)	Ulysses S. Grant (Republican)	4,758
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican)	Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat)	2,900
1880	James A. Garfield (Republican)	James A. Garfield (Republican)	2,656
1884	Grover Cleveland (Democrat)	Grover Cleveland (Democrat)	1,276
1888	Benjamin Harrison (Republican)	Grover Cleveland (Democrat)	336
1892	Grover Cleveland (Democrat)	Grover Cleveland (Democrat)	5,370
1896	William McKinley (Republican)	William McKinley (Republican)	53,545
1900	William McKinley (Republican)	William McKinley (Republican)	28,558
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (Republican)	Theodore Roosevelt (Republican)	38,180
1908	William H. Taft (Republican)	William H. Taft (Republican)	44,680
1912	Woodrow Wilson (Democrat)	Woodrow Wilson (Democrat)	6,237
1916	Woodrow Wilson (Democrat)	Charles E. Hughes (Republican)	6,728
1920	Warren G. Harding (Republican)	Warren G. Harding (Republican)	108,517
1924	Calvin Coolidge (Republican)	Calvin Coolidge (Republican)	136,138
1928	Herbert Hoover (Republican)	Herbert Hoover (Republican)	44,574
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat)	Herbert Hoover (Republican)	6,608

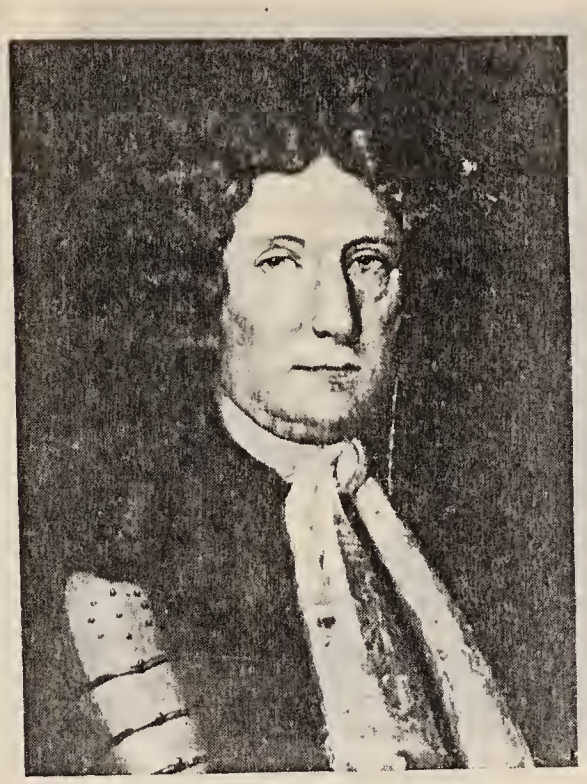
JOHN HAYNES
First Governor of Connecticut

Exclusive Portrait by John Haley

Number	Name	Born	Birthplace	Died	Residence when chosen Governor	Age when chosen	Occupation when chosen Governor	Years of Service	Dates of Service
1	John Haynes	1594	Coddicot, Eng.	1653	Hartford	45	Planter	8	1639, 41, 43, 45 47, 49, 51, 53
2	Edward Hopkins	1600	Shrewsbury, Eng.	1657	Hartford	40	Merchant	7	1640, 44, 46, 48 50, 52, 54
3	George Wyllys	1570	Fenny Compton, Eng.	1645	Hartford	72	Planter	1	1642–43
4	Thomas Welles	1598	London, Eng.	1660	Hartford	57	Planter	2	1655, 58
5	John Webster	——	Warwickshire, Eng.	1661	Hartford	—	Planter	1	1656–57
6	John Winthrop	1606	Groton Manor, Eng.	1676	New London	51	Adventurer	18	1657, 59, 76
7	William Leete	1612	Dodington, Eng.	1683	Guilford	64	Magistrate	7	1676–83
8	Robert Treat	1622	Pitminster, Eng.	1710	Milford	61	Military	15	1683–98
Royal	Sir Edmund Andros	1637	London, Eng.	1714	New York	50	Military	1½	1687–89
9	Fitz-John Winthrop	1639	Ipswich, Mass.	1707	New London	60	Military	10	1698–1708
10	Gurdon Saltonstall	1666	Haverhill, Mass.	1724	New London	42	Clergyman	17	1708–25
11	Joseph Talcott	1669	Hartford, Conn.	1741	Hartford	56	Military	17	1725–42
12	Jonathan Law	1674	Milford, Conn.	1750	Milford	68	Judiciary	9	1742–51
13	Roger Wolcott	1679	Windsor, Conn.	1767	Windsor	72	Military	3	1751–54
14	Thomas Fitch	1700	Norwalk, Conn.	1774	Norwalk	54	Lawyer	12	1754–66
15	William Pitkin	1694	East Hartford, Conn.	1769	Hartford	72	Judiciary	3	1766–69
16	Jonathan Trumbull	1710	Lebanon, Conn.	1785	Lebanon	59	Lawyer	15	1769–84
17	Mathew Griswold	1714	Lyme, Conn.	1799	Lyme	70	Lawyer	2	1784–86
18	Samuel Huntington	1731	Windham, Conn.	1796	Norwich	55	Lawyer	10	1786–96
19	Oliver Wolcott	1726	Windsor, Conn.	1797	Litchfield	70	Physician	1	1796–97
20	Jonathan Trumbull, 2nd	1740	Lebanon, Conn.	1809	Lebanon	57	Statesman	12	1797–1809
21	John Treadwell	1745	Farmington, Conn.	1823	Farmington	64	Judiciary	2	1809–11
22	Roger Griswold	1762	Lyme, Conn.	1812	Lyme	49	Statesman	1	1811–12
23	John Cotton Smith	1765	Sharon, Conn.	1845	Sharon	47	Judiciary	5	1812–17
24	Oliver Wolcott	1760	Litchfield, Conn.	1833	Litchfield	57	Manufacturer	10	1817–27
25	Gideon Tomlinson	1780	Stratford, Conn.	1854	Fairfield	47	Lawyer	4	1827–31
26	John Samuel Peters	1772	Hebron, Conn.	1858	Hebron	59	Physician	2	1831–33
27	Henry Waggaman Edwards	1779	New Haven, Conn.	1847	New Haven	54	Lawyer	4	1833–34, 35–38
28	Samuel Augustus Foote	1780	Cheshire, Conn.	1846	Cheshire	54	Farmer	1	1834–35
29	William Wolcott Ellsworth	1791	Windsor, Conn.	1868	Hartford	47	Lawyer	4	1838–42
30	Chauncey Fitch Cleveland	1799	Canterbury, Conn.	1887	Hampton	43	Lawyer	2	1842–44
31	Roger Sherman Baldwin	1793	New Haven, Conn.	1863	New Haven	51	Lawyer	2	1844–46
32	Isaac Toucey	1796	Newtown, Conn.	1869	Hartford	50	Lawyer	1	1846–47
33	Clark Bissell	1782	Lebanon, Conn.	1857	Norwalk	65	Lawyer	2	1847–49
34	Joseph Trumbull	1782	Lebanon, Conn.	1861	Hartford	67	Lawyer	1	1849–50
35	Thomas Hart Seymour	1808	Hartford, Conn.	1868	Hartford	42	Lawyer	3	1850–53
36	Charles Hobby Pond	1781	Milford, Conn.	1861	Milford	72	Lawyer	1	1853–54
37	Henry Dutton	1796	Waterbury, Conn.	1869	New Haven	58	Lawyer	1	1854–55
38	William Thomas Minor	1815	Stamford, Conn.	1889	Stamford	40	Lawyer	2	1855–57
39	Alexander Hamilton Holley	1804	Lakeville, Conn.	1887	Salisbury	53	Manufacturer	1	1857–58
40	William Alfred Buckingham	1804	Lebanon, Conn.	1875	Norwich	54	Manufacturer	8	1858–66
41	Joseph Roswell Hawley	1826	Stewartsville, N. C.	1905	Hartford	40	Editor	1	1866–67
42	James Edward English	1812	New Haven, Conn.	1890	New Haven	55	Manufacturer	3	1867–69, 70–71
43	Marshall Jewell	1825	Winchester, N. H.	1883	Hartford	44	Manufacturer	3	1869–70, 71–73
44	Charles Roberts Ingersoll	1821	New Haven, Conn.	1903	New Haven	52	Lawyer	3	1873–77
45	Richard Dudley Hubbard	1818	Berlin, Conn.	1884	Hartford	59	Lawyer	2	1877–79
46	Charles Bartlett Andrews	1834	Sunderland, Mass.	1902	Litchfield	45	Lawyer	2	1879–81
47	Hobart Baldwin Bigelow	1834	North Haven, Conn.	1891	New Haven	46	Manufacturer	2	1881–83
48	Thomas McDonald Waller	1840	New York, N. Y.	1924	New London	42	Lawyer	2	1883–85
49	Henry Baldwin Harrison	1821	New Haven, Conn.	1901	New Haven	63	Lawyer	2	1885–87
50	Phineas Chapman Lounsbury	1841	Ridgefield, Conn.	1925	Ridgefield	45	Manufacturer	2	1887–89
51	Morgan Gardner Bulkeley	1837	East Haddam, Conn.	1922	Hartford	51	Insurance	4	1889–93
52	Luzon Burrett Morris	1827	Newtown, Conn.	1895	New Haven	65	Lawyer	2	1893–95
53	Owen Vincent Coffin	1836	Mansfield, N. Y.	1921	Middletown	58	Banker	2	1895–97



6. John Winthrop



Royal—Sir Edmund Andros

9. Fitz-John Winthrop

THE ELEVEN MISSING PORTRAITS

The missing portraits in this gallery of portraits of Governors of Connecticut is occasioned by the fact that there are no available likenesses obtainable. A very painstaking search, made over a period of many years, has failed to bring to light any portrait or likeness of any kind of the accompanying list of Governors.

Any information leading to the discovery of a likeness of any of these would be greatly appreciated by the State Librarian.

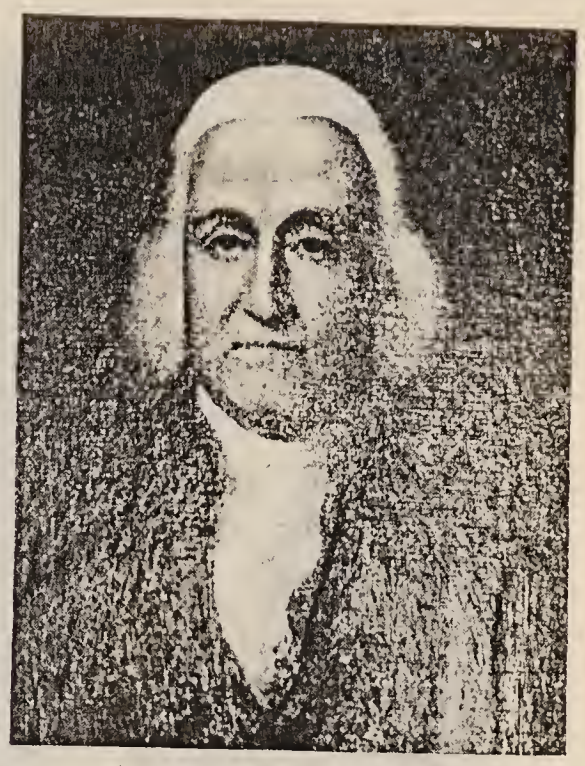
2–Edward Hopkins
3–George Wyllys
4–Thomas Welles
5–John Webster
7–William Leete
8–Robert Treat
11–Joseph Talcott
13–Roger Wolcott
14–Thomas Fitch
15–William Pitkin
17–Matthew Griswold

Continuation of Governors Statistics

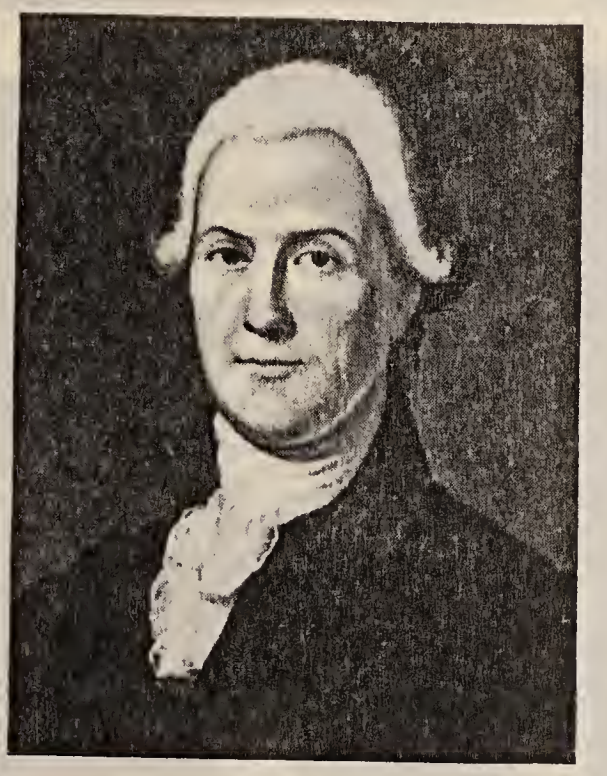
54	Lorrin Alanson Cooke	1831	New Marlboro, Mass.	1903	Winsted	65	Manufacturer	2	1897–99
55	George Edward Lounsbury	1838	Pound Ridge, N. Y.	1904	Ridgefield	61	Manufacturer	2	1899–1901
56	George Payne McLean	1857	Simsbury, Conn.	——	Simsbury	44	Lawyer	2	1901–03
57	Abiram Chamberlain	1837	Colebrook, Conn.	1911	Meriden	66	Banker	2	1903–05
58	Henry Roberts	1853	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1929	Hartford	52	Manufacturer	2	1905–07
59	Rollin Simmons Woodruff	1854	Rochester, N. Y.	1925	New Haven	52	Merchant	2	1907–09
60	George Leavens Lilley	1859	Oxford, Mass.	1909	Waterbury	50	Real Estate	1	1909
61	Frank Bentley Weeks	1854	Brooklyn, N. Y.	——	Middletown	59	Retired	2	1909–11
62	Simeon Eben Baldwin	1840	New Haven, Conn.	1927	New Haven	70	Judiciary	4	1911–1915
63	Marcus Hensey Holcomb	1844	New Hartford, Conn.	1932	Southington	70	Judiciary	6	1915–1921
64	Everett John Lake	1871	Woodstock, Conn.	——	Hartford	49	Hfd Lumber Co.	2	1921–23
65	Charles Augustus Templeton	1871	Sharon, Conn.	——	Waterbury	51	Merchant	2	1923–25
66	Hiram Bingham	1875	Honolulu, H. I.	——	New Haven	49	Explorer	1 day	1925
67	John H. Trumbull	1873	Ashford, Conn.	——	Plainville	52	Manufacturer	6	1925–27–31
68	Wilbur Lucius Cross	1862	Marsfield, Conn.	——	New Haven	68	Educator	4	1931–35

10. Gurdon Saltonstall

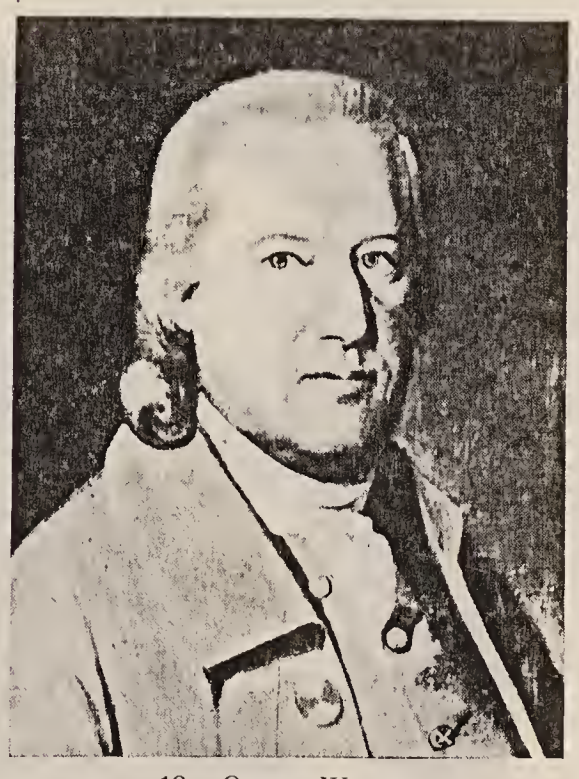
12. Jonathan Law



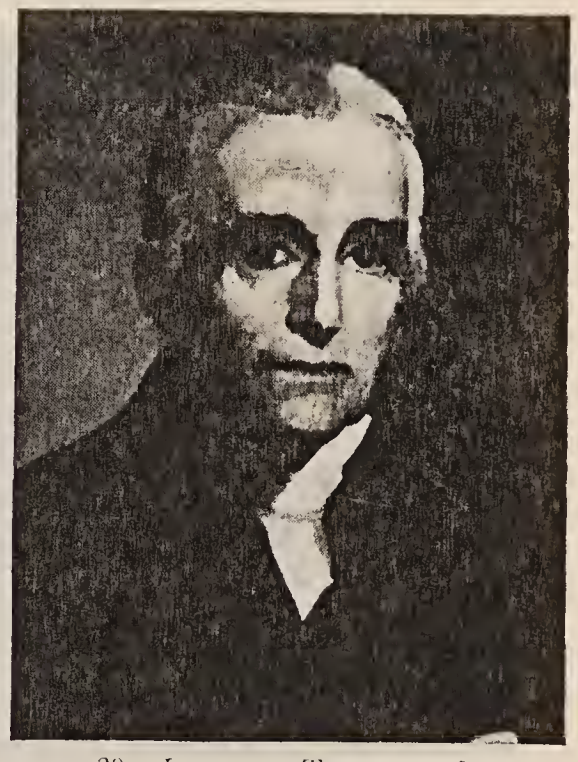
16. Jonathan Trumbull



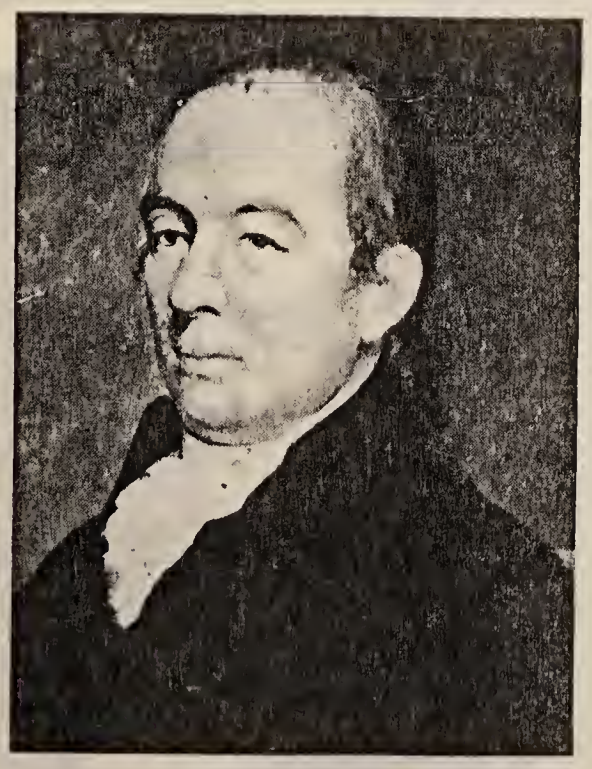
18. Samuel Huntington



19. Oliver Wolcott

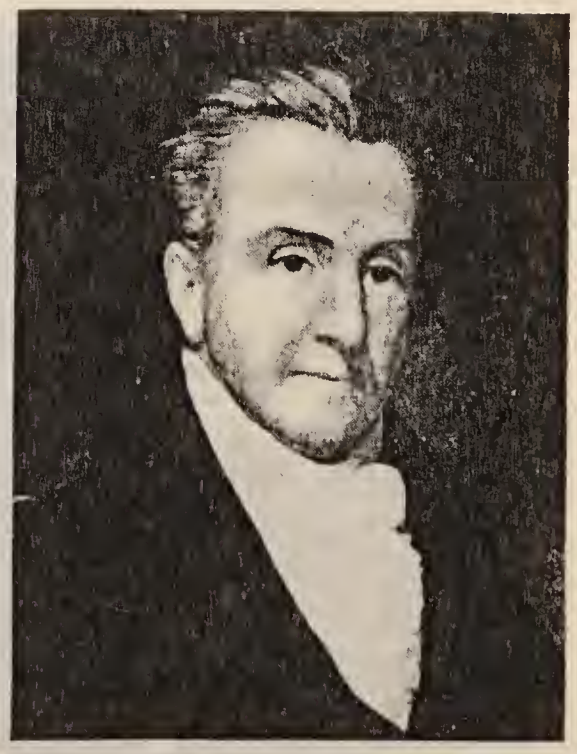


20. Jonathan Trumbull, 2nd

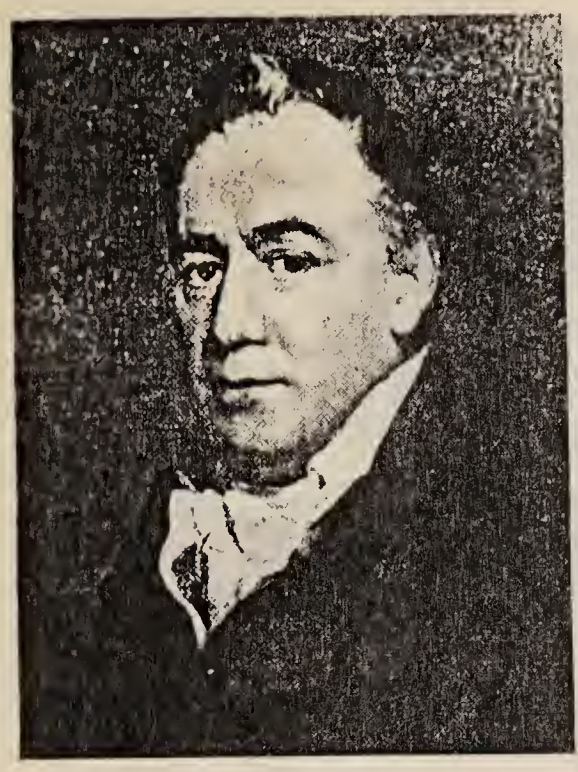


21. John Treadwell

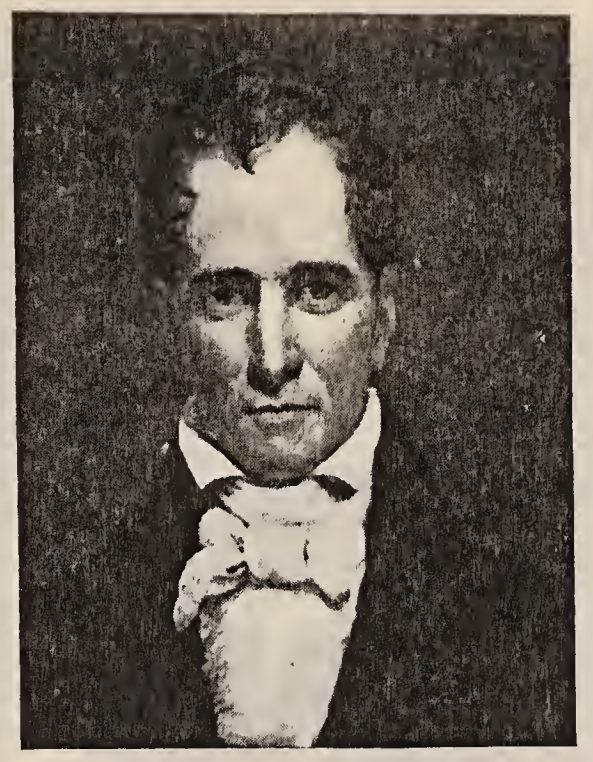
22. Roger Griswold



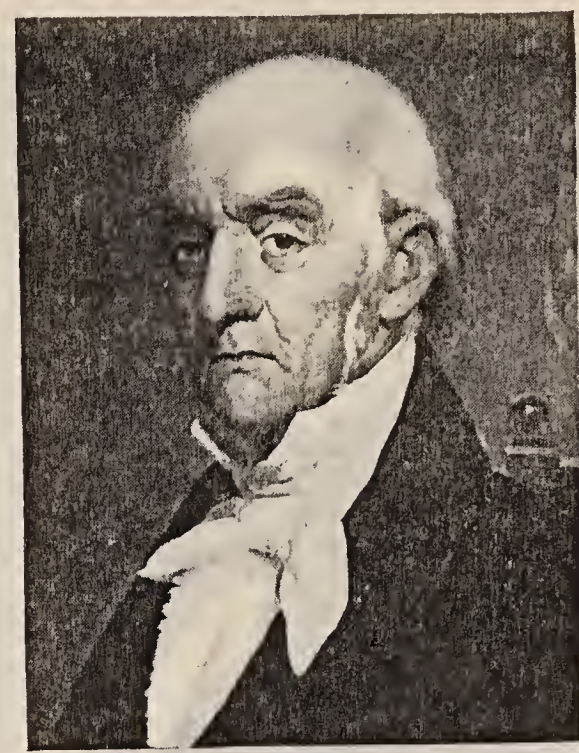
23. John Cotton Smith



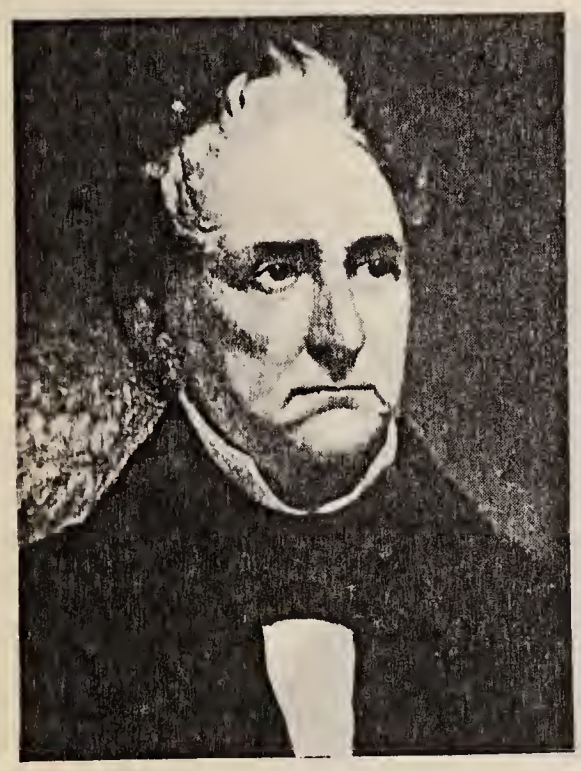
24. Oliver Wolcott



25. Gideon Tomlinson

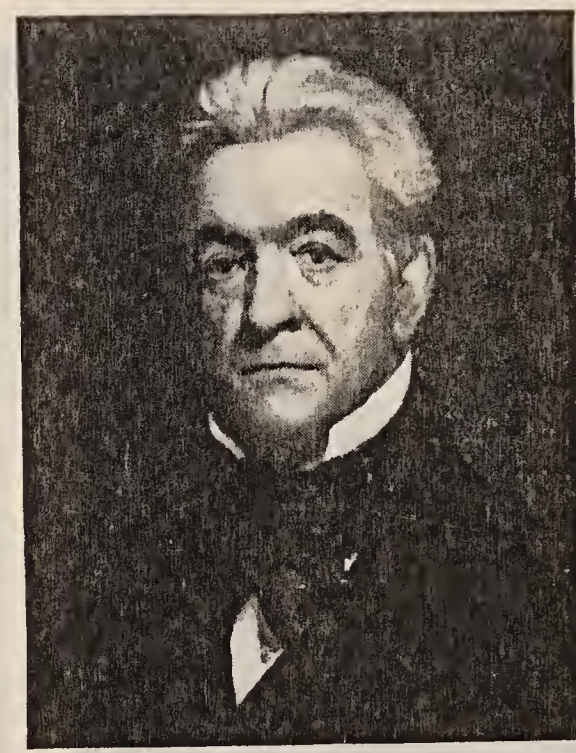


26. John Samuel Peters

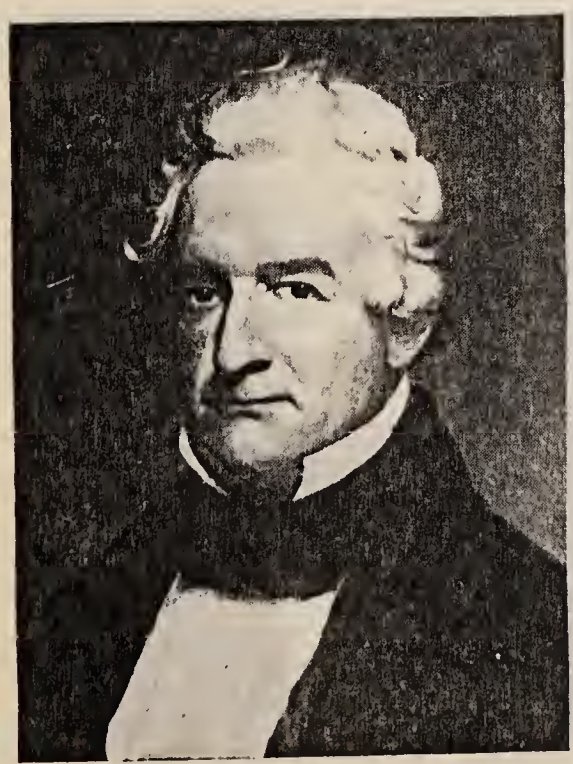


27. Henry Waggaman Edwards

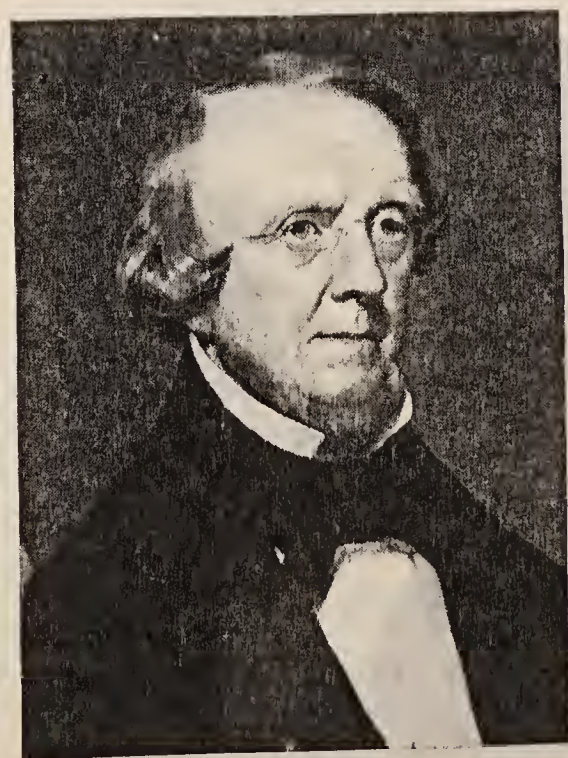
28. Samuel Augustus Foote



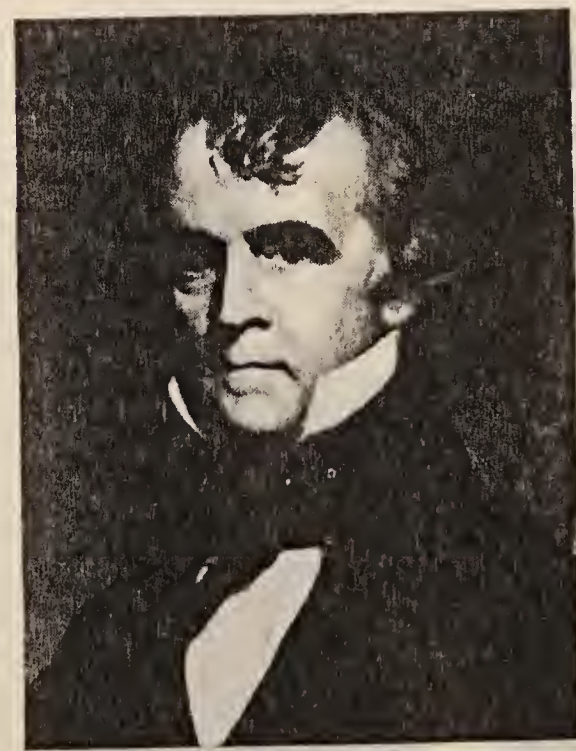
29. William Wolcott Ellsworth



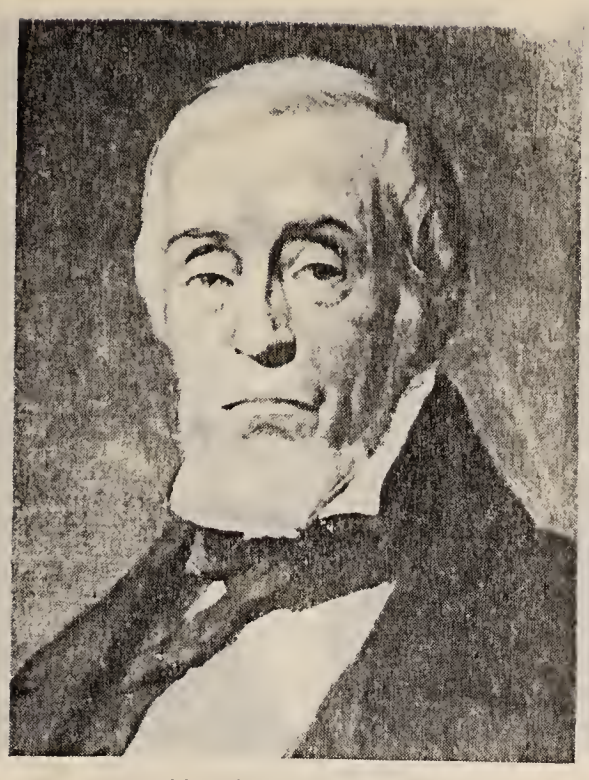
30. Chauncey Fitch Cleveland



31. Roger Sherman Baldwin

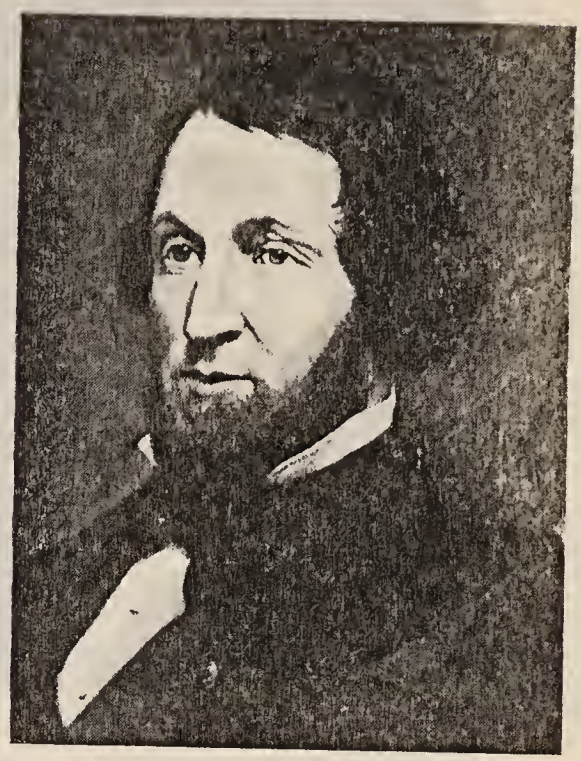


32. Isaac Toucey

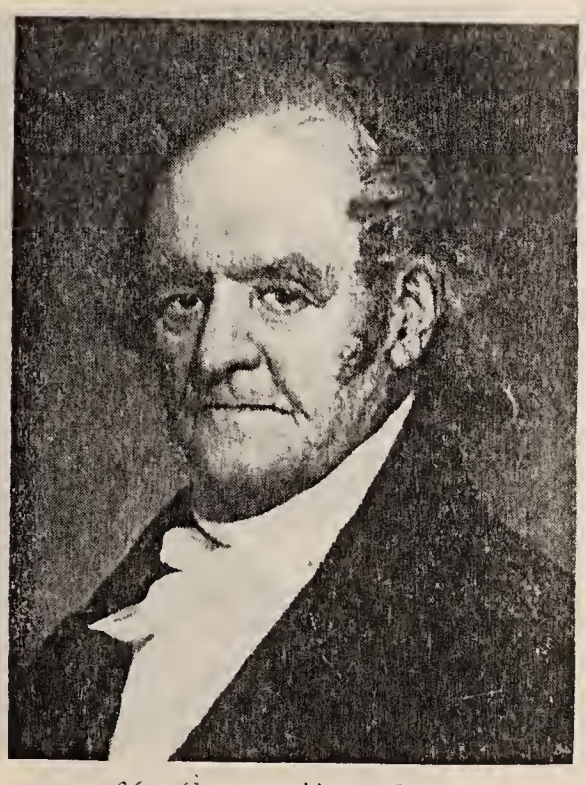


33. Clark Bissell

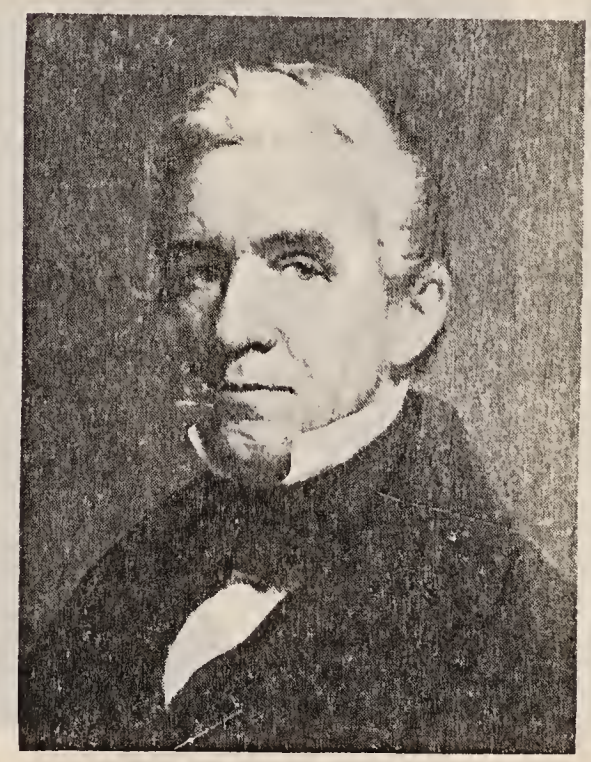
34. Joseph Trumbull



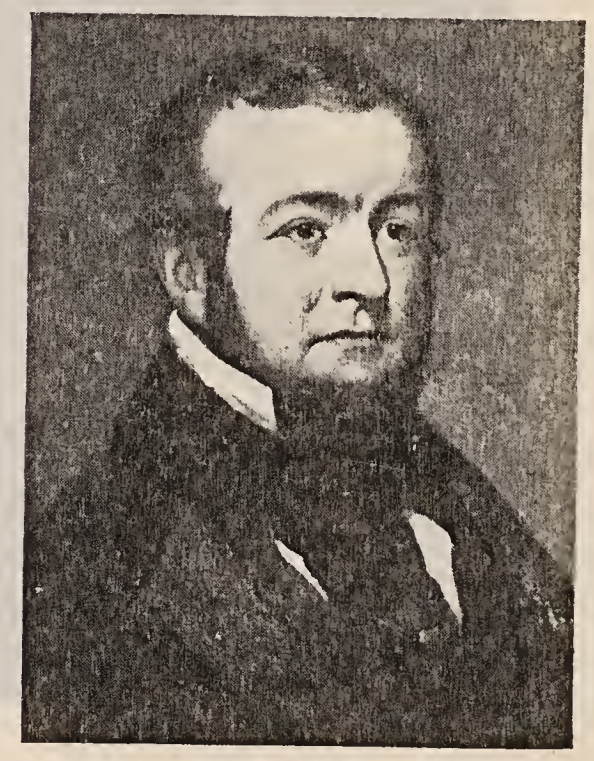
35. Thomas Hart Seymour



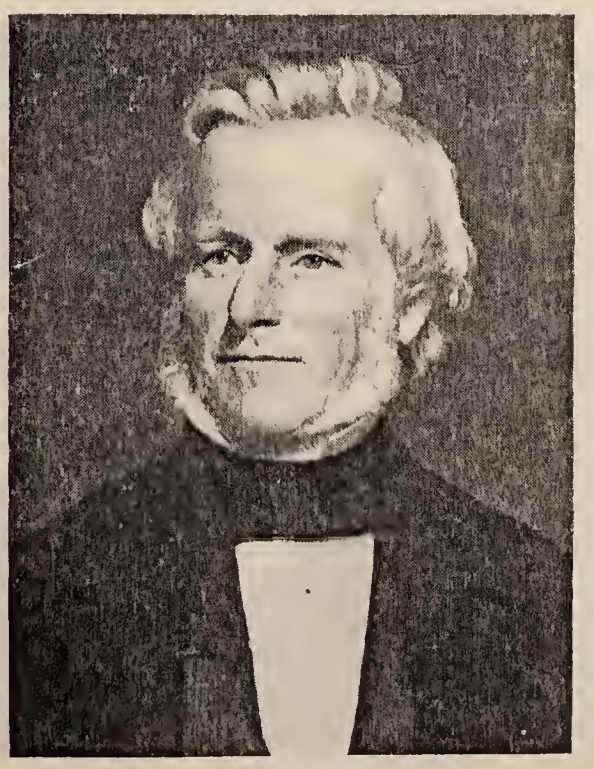
36. Charles Hobby Pond



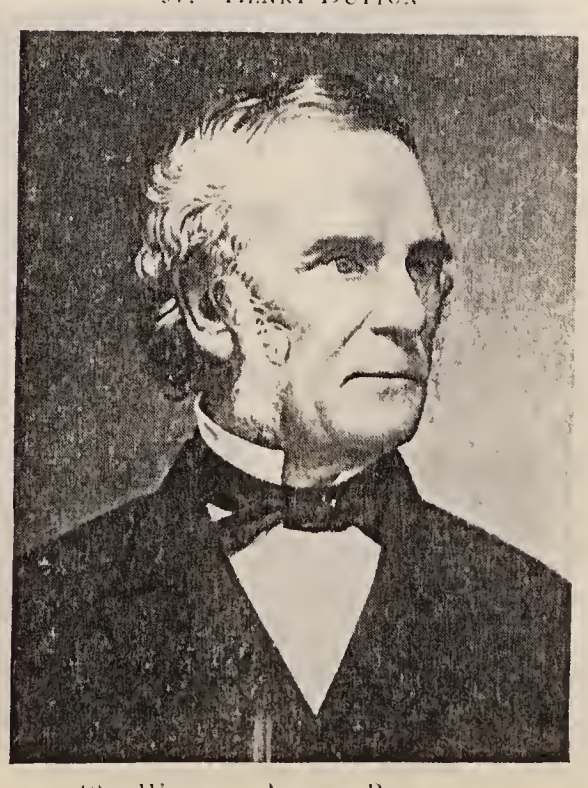
37. Henry Dutton



38. William Thomas Minor

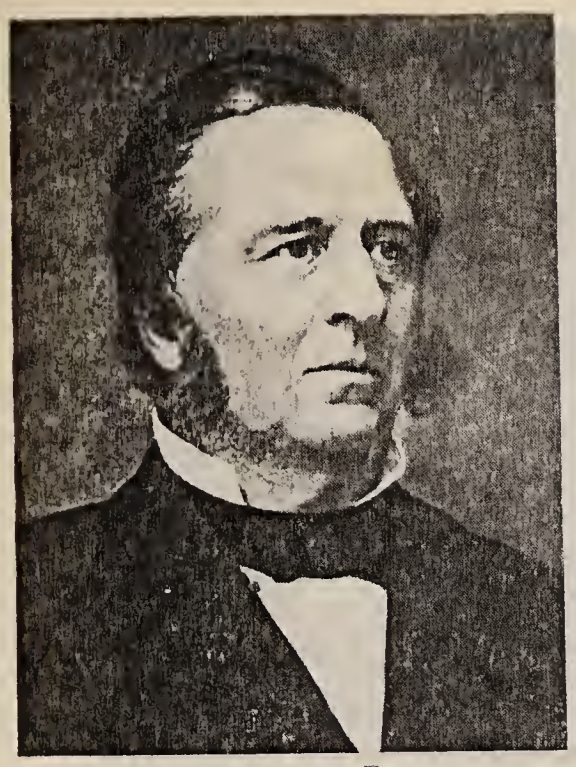


39. Alexander Hamilton Holley

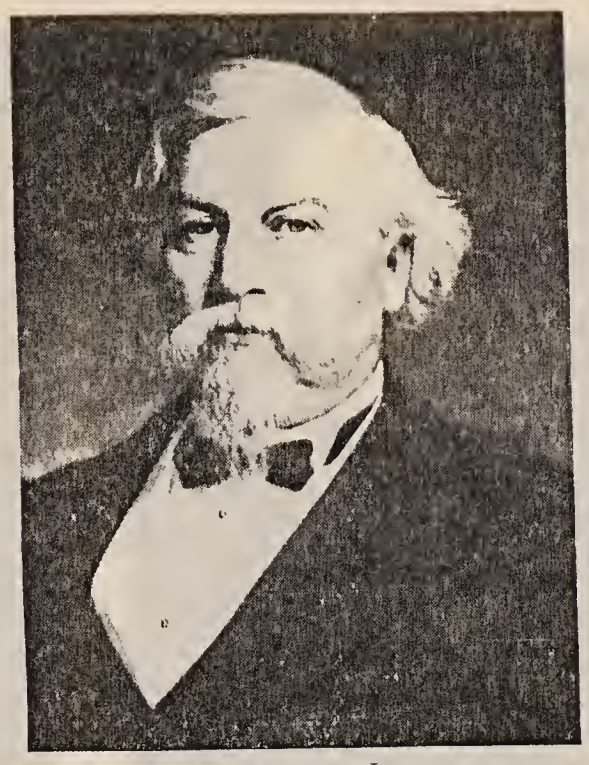


40. William Alfred Buckingham

41. Joseph Roswell Hawley

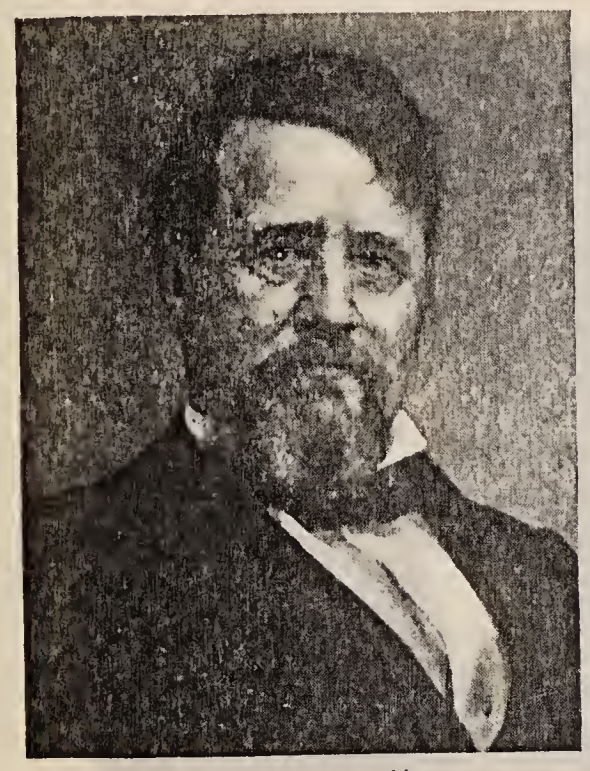


42. James Edward English

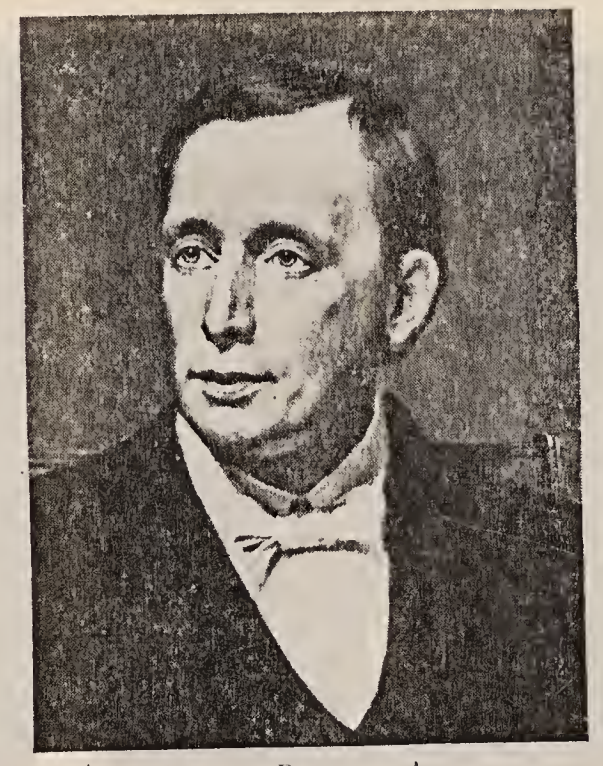


43. Marshall Jewell

44. Charles Roberts Ingersoll

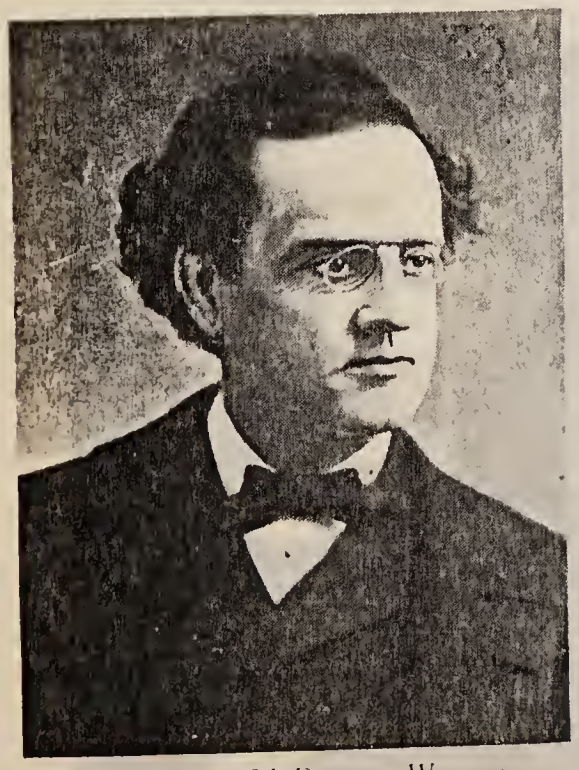


45. Richard Dudley Hubbard

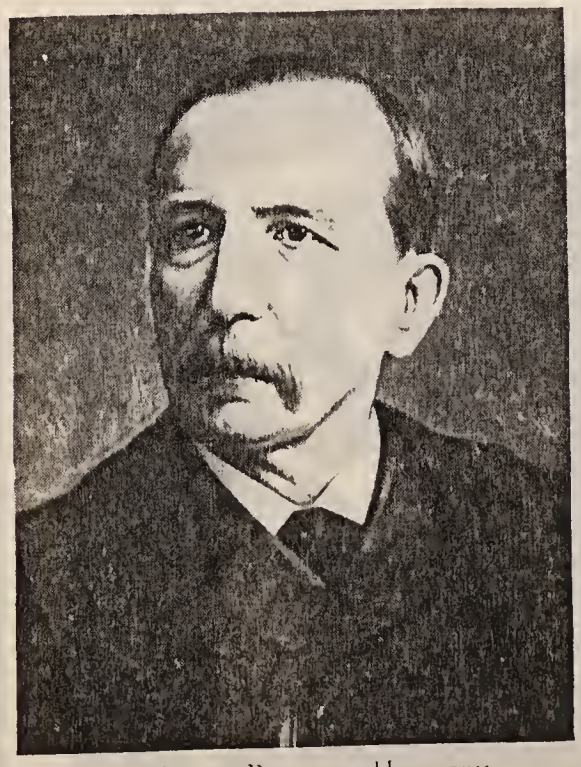


46. Charles Bartlett Andrews

47. Hobart Baldwin Bigelow

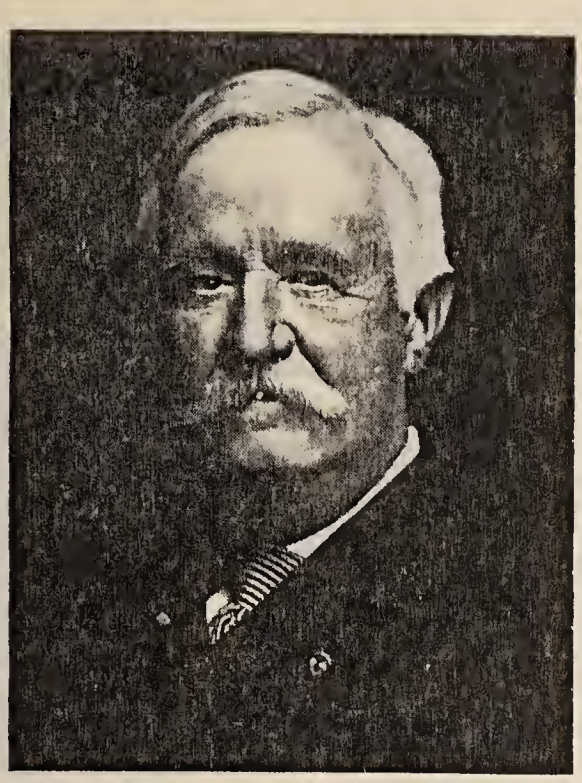


48. Thomas McDonald Waller

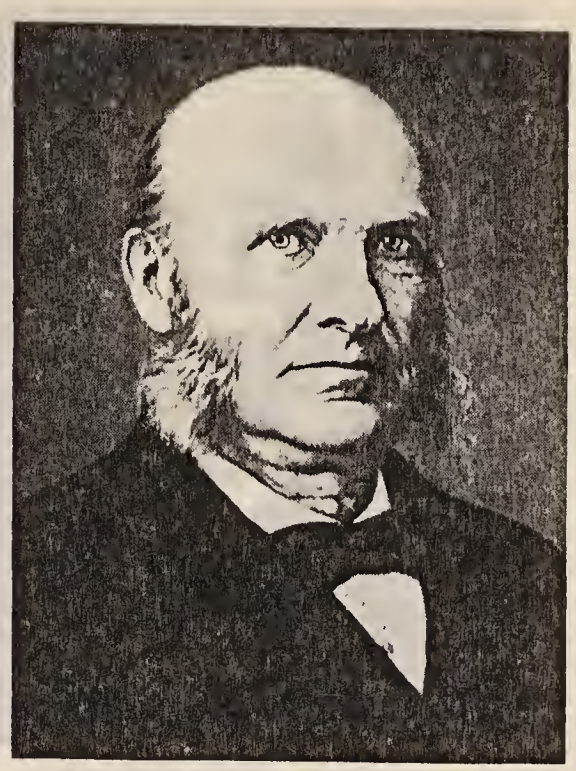


49. Henry Baldwin Harrison

50. Phineas Chapman Lounsbury

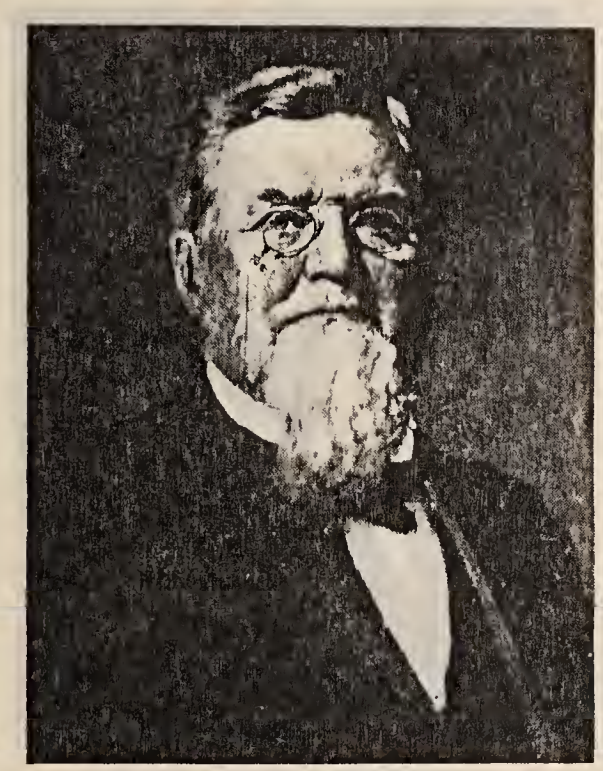


51. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley

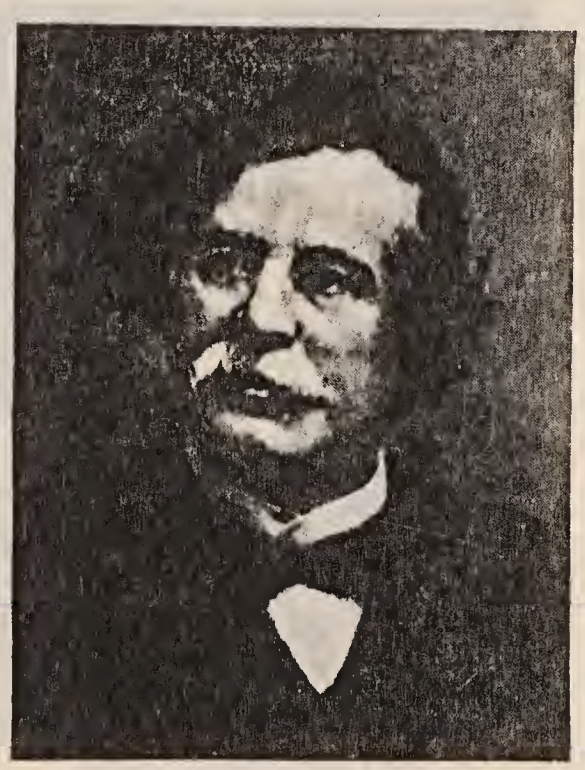


52. Luzon Burrett Morris

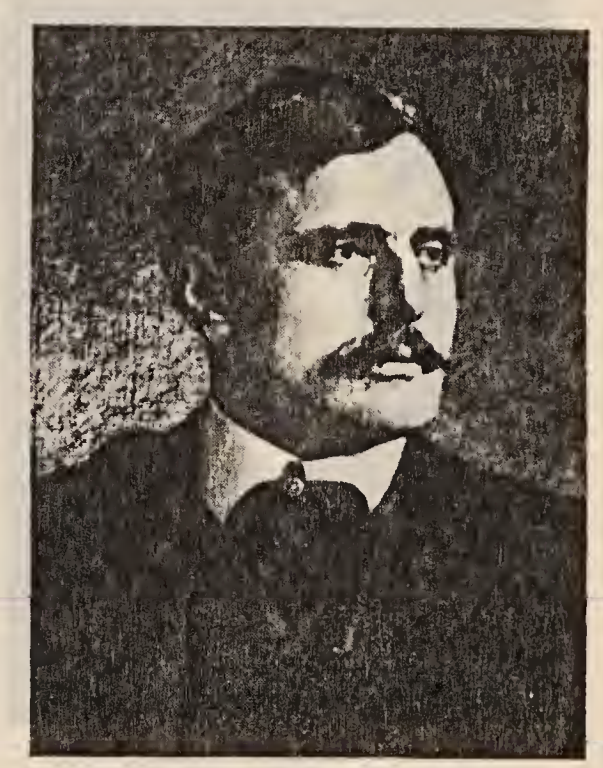
53. Owen Vincent Coffin



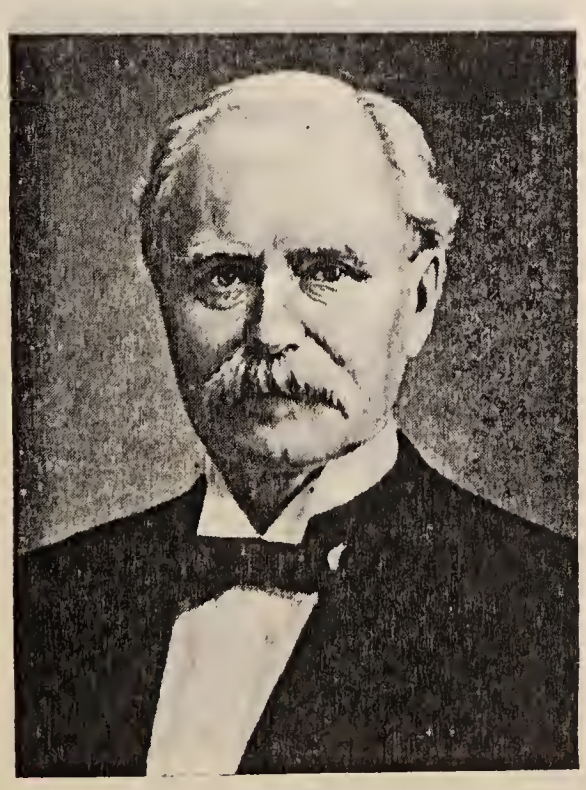
54. Lorrin Alanson Cooke



55. George Edward Lounsbury

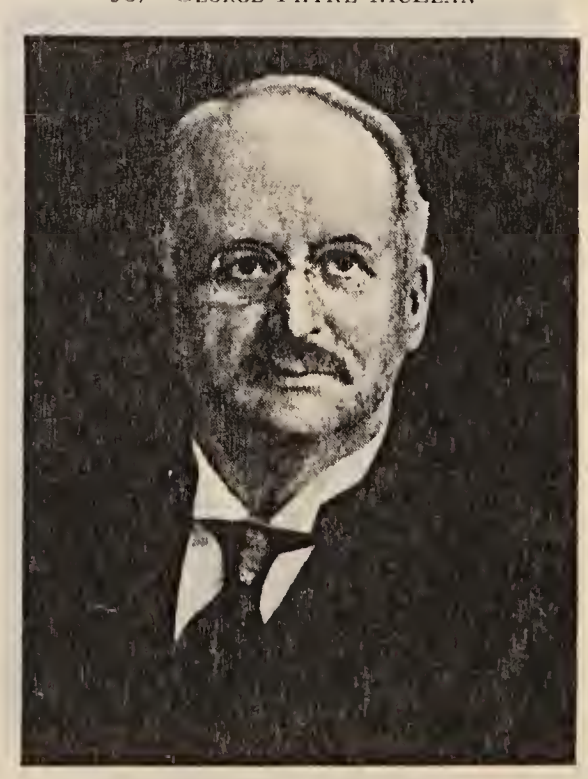


56. George Payne McLean



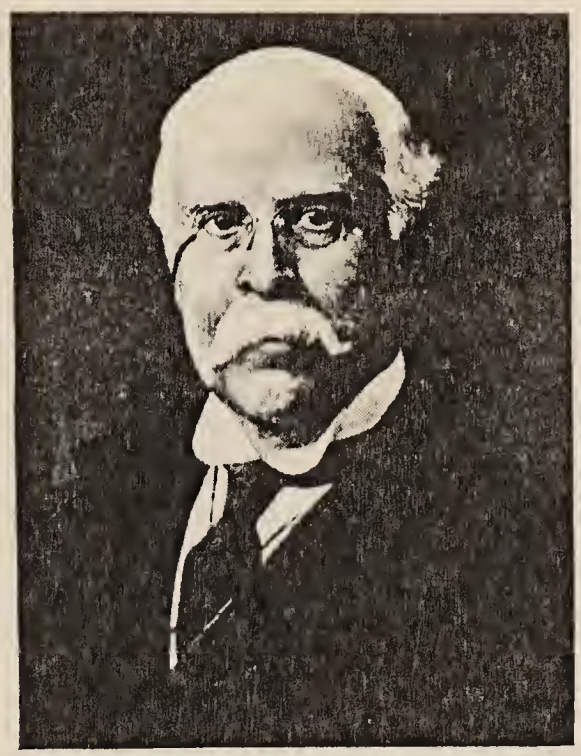
57. Abiram Chamberlain

58. Henry Roberts

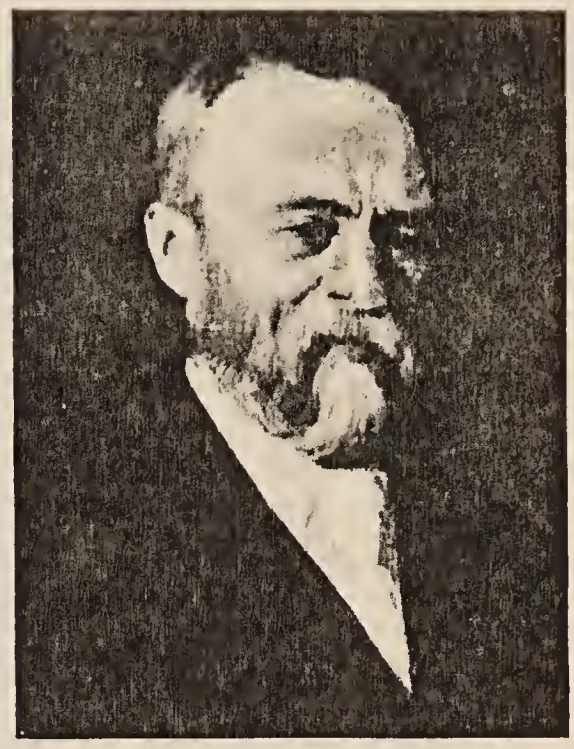


59. Rollin Simmons Woodruff

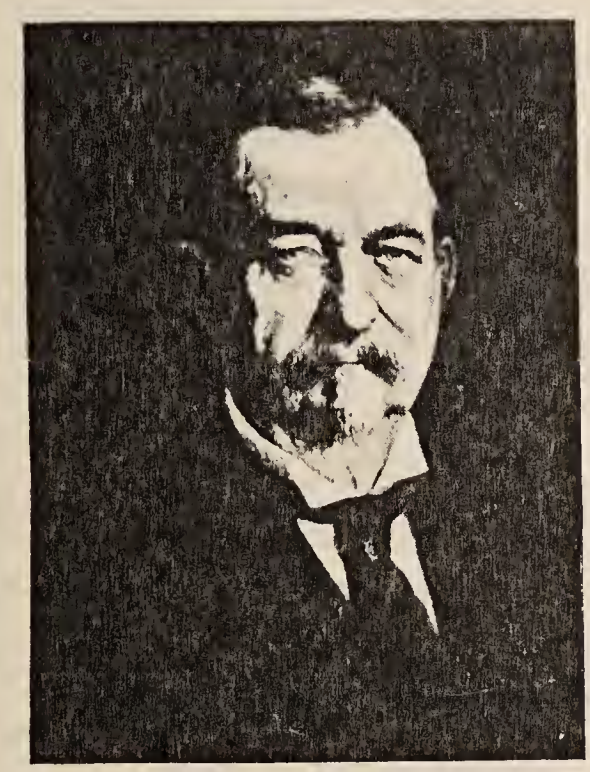
60. George Leavens Lilley



61. Frank Bentley Weeks



62. Simeon Eben Baldwin



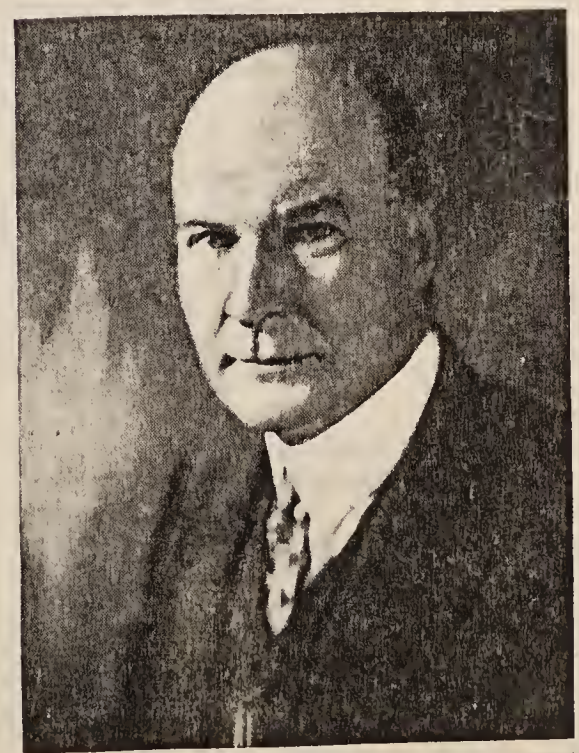
63. Marcus Hensey Holcomb

64. Everett John Lake

65. Charles Augustus Templeton

© Haley

66. Hiram Bingham



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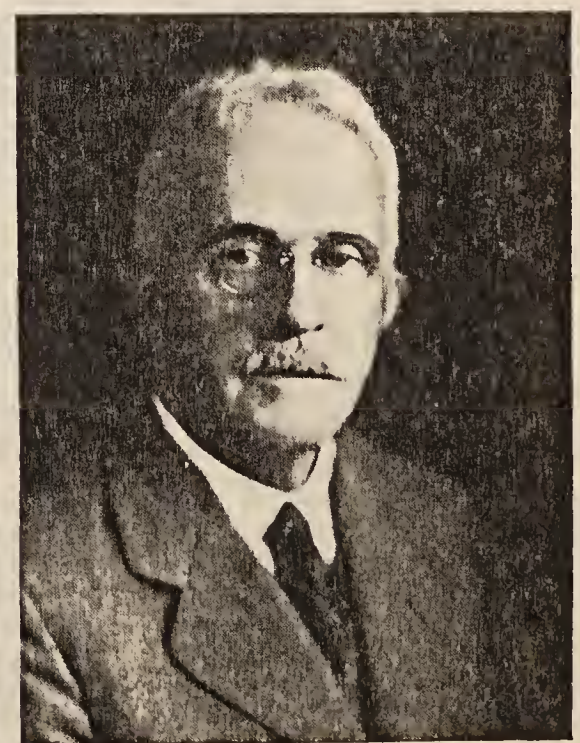
67. John H. Trumbull



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68. Wilbur Lucius Cross

Name	*Residence*	*Years of Service*	*Birthplace*	*Born*	*Died*	*Occupation*
Oliver Ellsworth	Windsor	1789-1796	Windsor	Apr. 29, 1745	Nov. 26, 1807	Lawyer
William Samuel Johnson	Stratford	1789-1791	Stratford	Oct. 7, 1727	Nov. 14, 1819	Educator
Roger Sherman	New Haven	1791-1793	Newton, Mass.	Apr. 19, 1721	July 23, 1793	Statesman
Stephen Mix Mitchell	Wethersfield	1793-1795	Wethersfield	Dec. 9, 1743	Sept. 30, 1835	Jurist
Jonathan Trumbull	Lebanon	1795-1796	Lebanon	Mar. 26, 1740	Aug. 7, 1809	Statesman
Uriah Tracy	Litchfield	1796-1807	Franklin	Feb. 2, 1755	July 19, 1807	Lawyer
James Hillhouse	New Haven	1796-1810	Montville	Oct. 20, 1754	Dec. 29, 1832	Statesman (Lawyer)
Chauncey Goodrich	Hartford	1807-1813	Durham	Oct. 20, 1759	Aug. 18, 1815	Lawyer
Samuel W. Dana	Middletown	1810-1821	Wallingford	Feb. 13, 1760	July 21, 1830	Lawyer
David Daggett	New Haven	1813-1819	Attleboro, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1764	Apr. 12, 1851	Lawyer
James Lanman	Norwich	1819-1825	Norwich	June 13, 1769	Aug. 7, 1841	Lawyer
Elijah Boardman	New Milford	1821-1823	New Milford	Mar. 7, 1760	Oct. 8, 1823	Business
Henry Waggaman Edwards	New Haven	1823-1827	New Haven	Oct. 1779	July 22, 1847	Lawyer
Calvin Willey	Tolland	1825-1831	East Haddam	Sept. 15, 1776	Aug. 23, 1858	Jurist
Samuel Augustus Foot	Cheshire	1827-1833	Cheshire	Nov. 8, 1780	Sept. 15, 1846	Farmer
Gideon Tomlinson	Fairfield	1831-1837	Stratford	Dec. 31, 1780	Oct. 8, 1854	Lawyer (Governor)
Nathan Smith	New Haven	1833-1835	Woodbury	Jan. 8, 1769	Dec. 6, 1835	Lawyer
John Milton Niles	Hartford	1835-39-1843-49	Windsor	Aug. 20, 1787	May 31, 1856	Postmaster
Perry Smith	New Milford	1837-1843	Woodbury	May 12, 1783	June 8, 1852	Lawyer
Thaddeus Betts	Norwalk	1839-1840	Norwalk	Feb. 4, 1789	Apr. 8, 1840	Lawyer
Jabez Williams Huntington	Norwich	1840-1847	Norwich	Nov. 8, 1788	Nov. 1, 1847	Lawyer
Roger Sherman Baldwin	New Haven	1847-1851	New Haven	Jan. 4, 1793	Feb. 19, 1863	Lawyer
Truman Smith	Litchfield	1849-1854	Woodbury	Nov. 27, 1791	May 3, 1884	Lawyer
Isaac Toucey	Hartford	1852-1857	Newtown	Nov. 5, 1796	July 30, 1869	Lawyer
Francis Gillett	Hartford	1854-1855	Windsor	Dec. 14, 1807	Sept. 30, 1879	Farmer
LaFayette Sabine Foster	Norwich	1855-1867	Franklin	Nov. 22, 1806	Sept. 19, 1880	Lawyer
James Dixon	Hartford	1857-1869	Enfield	Aug. 5, 1814	Mar. 27, 1873	Lawyer
Orris Sanford Ferry	Norwalk	1867-1875	Bethel	Aug. 15, 1823	Nov. 21, 1875	Lawyer
William A. Buckingham	Norwich	1869-1875	Lebanon	May 28, 1804	Feb. 5, 1875	Business
James Edward English	New Haven	1875-1876	New Haven	Mar. 13, 1812	Mar. 2, 1890	Manufacturer
William Wallace Eaton	Hartford	1875-1881	Tolland	Oct. 16, 1816	Sept. 21, 1898	Lawyer
William H. Barnum	Salisbury	1876-1879	Lime Rock	Sept. 17, 1818	Mar. 20, 1889	Manufacturer
Orville Hitchcock Platt	Meriden	1879-1905	Washington	July 19, 1827	Apr. 21, 1905	Lawyer
Joseph Roswell Hawley	Hartford	1881-1905	Stewartville, N. C.	Oct. 31, 1826	Mar. 18, 1905	Editor
Morgan Gardner Bulkeley	Hartford	1905-1911	East Haddam	Dec. 26, 1837	Nov. 6, 1922	Insurance
Frank B. Brandegee	New London	1905-1924	New London	July 8, 1864	Oct. 14, 1924	Lawyer
George Payne McLean	Simsbury	1911-1929	Simsbury	Oct. 7, 1857	.....	Lawyer
Hiram Bingham	New Haven	1924-1933	Honolulu, H. I.	Nov. 19, 1875	.....	Explorer
Frederic Collin Walcott	Norfolk	1929-1934	New York Mills, N. Y	Feb. 19, 1869	.....	Manufacturer
Augustine Lonergan	Hartford	1933-	Thompson	May 20, 1874	.....	Lawyer
Francis T. Maloney	Meriden	1934-	Meriden	May 31, 1894	.....	Insurance Agent

DELEGATES *from* CONNECTICUT *to the* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Name	*Residence*	*Years of Service*	*Birthplace*	*Born*	*Died*	*Occupation*
Andrew Adams	Litchfield	1777-80-1781-82	Stratford	Jan., 1736	Nov. 26, 1797	Lawyer
Joseph Platt Cooke	Danbury	1784-1788	Danbury	Jan. 4, 1730	Feb. 3, 1816	Jurist
Silas Deane	Wethersfield	1774-1776	Groton	Dec. 24, 1737	Aug. 23, 1789	Merchant
Eliphalet Dyer	Windham	1774-79-1780-83	Windham	Sept. 28, 1721	May 13, 1807	Jurist
Pierrepont Edwards	New Haven	1787-1788	Northampton, Mass.	Apr. 8, 1750	Apr. 5, 1826	Lawyer
Oliver Ellsworth	Windsor	1777-1784	Windsor	Apr. 29, 1745	Nov. 26, 1807	Lawyer
William Hillhouse	New London	1783-1786	Montville	Aug. 25, 1728	Jan. 12, 1816	Lawyer
Titus Hosmer	Watertown	1775-76-1777-79	Watertown	1736	Aug. 4, 1780	Lawyer
Benjamin Huntington	Norwich	1780-84-1787-88	Norwich	Apr. 19, 1736	Oct. 16, 1800	Lawyer
*Samuel Huntington	Norwich	1776-1784	Windham	July 3, 1731	Jan. 5, 1796	Lawyer
William Samuel Johnson	Stratford	1784-1787	Stratford	Oct. 7, 1727	Nov. 14, 1819	Jurist
Richard Law	New London	1778-78-1781-84	Milford	Mar. 17, 1733	Jan. 26, 1806	Jurist
Stephen Mix Mitchell	Wethersfield	1783-84-1785-86 1787-88	Wethersfield	Dec. 9, 1743	Sept. 30, 1835	Lawyer
Jesse Root	Hartford	1778-1783	Coventry	Dec. 28, 1736	Mar. 29, 1822	Lawyer
*Roger Sherman	New Haven	1774-1784	Newton, Mass.	Apr. 19, 1721	July 23, 1793	Jurist
Joseph Spencer	East Haddam	1778-1779	East Haddam	1714	Jan. 13, 1789	Military
Jedidiah Strong	Litchfield	1782-1784	Litchfield	Nov. 7, 1738	Aug. 21, 1802	Lawyer
Jonathan Sturges	Fairfield	1774-1787	Fairfield	Aug. 23, 1740	Oct. 4, 1819	Lawyer
John Treadwell	Farmington	1785-1786	Farmington	Nov. 23, 1745	Aug. 19, 1823	Lawyer
Joseph Trumbull	Lebanon	1774-1775	Lebanon	Mar. 11, 1737	July 23, 1778	Business
James Wadsworth	Durham	1783-84-1785-86	Durham	July 6, 1730	Sept. 22, 1817	Town Clerk
Jeremiah Wadsworth	Hartford	1787-1788	Hartford	July 12, 1743	Apr. 30, 1804	Politician
*William Williams	Lebanon	1776-78-1783-84	Lebanon	Apr. 18, 1731	Aug. 2, 1811	Jurist
*Oliver Wolcott	Litchfield	1775-78-1780-84	Windsor	Nov. 20, 1726	Dec. 1, 1797	Jurist

* Also signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The plan for celebrating the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Connecticut was inaugurated by the Connecticut Historical Society through its president, Dr. George C. F. Williams. The General Assembly of 1929 created a Commission on the Observance of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Connecticut, and Governor Trumbull appointed seven members, with Dr. Williams as Chairman. This Commission reported in January, 1931, recommendations for the celebration, which have been substantially followed. All told, the State appropriations for the Tercentenary amounted to $160,000.

For over four years, until his death in 1933, Dr. Williams wisely guided the formation of plans and directed the earlier steps in their execution. As his successor, Governor Cross appointed Mr. Samuel H. Fisher, who has since continued in charge. By additional appointments, the Commission now consists of twelve, including Governor Cross as Honorary Chairman, all serving without compensation. The aim of the Commission has been a commemoration befitting the Land of Steady Habits.

Mr. Fisher was by virtue of long associations with problems of management and directorship the logical successor to Dr. Williams. In addition, Mr. Fisher has one of the widest and closest acquaintanceships of almost any one in the state with prominent men throughout Connecticut, a circumstance which was of course of invaluable aid in organizing and marshalling forces for the state and local Tercentenary celebrations.

As the work of the Tercentenary Commission closed, Governor Wilbur L. Cross paid the following tribute to Mr. Fisher:

"Now that it is all over, I am taking the first chance to thank Colonel Fisher for the wonderful way in which he planned and carried out to a successful conclusion, the Tercentenary celebration.

"It was a large undertaking to bring in as he did the local celebrations throughout the state. His enthusiasm inspired municipal and town committees which he organized everywhere.

"He left nothing undone, and at last brought the celebration to a magnificent climax in the Capitol City by a parade representative of the activities of Connecticut such as has never before been witnessed.

"Colonel Fisher's achievement meets with the admiration of us all."

Colonel Samuel H. Fisher

Officers — The State of Connecticut

Governor, Wilbur L. Cross, New Haven
Lieutenant-Governor, T. Frank Hayes, Waterbury
Secretary, C. John Satti, New London
Treasurer, John S. Addis, New Milford
Comptroller, Charles C. Swartz, South Norwalk
Attorney-General, Edward J. Daly, Hartford
Speaker of the House of Representatives, William Hanna, Bethel
Chief Justice, William M. Maltbie, Granby

The State Tercentenary Commission

Governor Wilbur Lucius Cross, *Honorary Chairman*, 1932-1935, New Haven
*George Clinton Fairchild Williams, *Chairman*, 1929-1933, Hartford
Samuel Herbert Fisher, *Chairman*, 1933-1935 Litchfield
Julia Lincoln Ray Andrews, *Secretary*, 1929-1935 Hartford
James Rowland Angell, 1929-1935 New Haven
Morgan Bulkeley Brainard, 1935 Hartford
George Matthew Dutcher, *Historian*, 1933-1935 Middletown
Elijah Kent Hubbard, 1929-1935; *Treasurer*, 1933 Middletown
William Mills Maltbie, 1932-1935; *Acting Chairman*, 1933 Granby
Anne Rogers Minor, 1929-1935 Waterford
Seth Low Pierrepont, 1933-1935; *Treasurer*, 1933-1935 Ridgefield
William Hutchinson Putnam, 1935; *Treasurer*, 1935 Hartford
Robbins Battell Stoeckel, 1929-1935; *Treasurer*, 1933 Norfolk
*George Wakeman Wheeler, 1929-1932 Bridgeport
Herbert L. Crapo, *Executive Secretary*, 1934-1935
Margaret M. Allardyce, *Recording Secretary*, 1931-1935
Paul W. Cooley, *Assistant to Chairman*, 1935
Albert R. Rogers, *Director of Celebration*, 1935

* Deceased

Historical Publications

Early in 1931 the Tercenteary Commission began to develop its plans by creating committees to secure cooperation in specific undertakings. Among the first to be appointed and begin work was the Committee on Historical Publications. The members of this Committee at once found themselves in hearty agreement that, instead of undertaking to compile a monumental history of the Colony and State, there should be prepared and published a series of Pamphlets, each of which should provide a comprehensive treatment of a particular topic or episode in Connecticut history, that might be read in about an hour. Thus far forty-seven Pamphlets have been issued; most of them consist of thirty-two pages and sell for twenty-five cents each.

The excellent appearance of these Pamphlets is due to the publishers, the Yale University Press. Thirty-eight competent authorities have heartily cooperated by contributing the forty-seven manuscripts without remuneration. The first twenty to be issued were edited by the first chairman of the Committee, Professor Charles M. Andrews of Yale University, to whom is due much of the credit for planning the series. His successor in the chairmanship, Professor George M. Dutcher of Wesleyan University, has edited the later numbers. A score of excellent manuscripts is in hand for publication if funds are available.

Numerous historical pamphlets have also been published by Local Committese and others.

Official Souvenirs

In November, 1934, appeared the official Commemorative Medal in bronze designed by Mr. Henry G. Kreis of Essex. Mr. George Dudley Seymour was chairman of the Committee which worked out the problems involved in preparing this very appropriate souvenir.

The same artist and Committee prepared the design for the Tercentenary fifty-cent piece, of which 25,000 were minted by the United States Government.

The United States Government also issued a three-cent postage stamp with a Charter Oak design in commemoration of the Tercentenary.

Sets of four souvenir plates designed by Mr. Frederick Dunn were placed on sale by the Commission in April, 1935. The four designs show, respectively, the Old State House, Hartford; the Old State House, New Haven; the Wyllys Mansion and the Charter Oak, Hartford; and the Meeting House, Litchfield.

Achievement and Meaning of the Tercentenary

At the close of the year 1635 fewer than 300 white persons, rudely housed in temporary shelters, were living in Connecticut. Now, in 1935, there are 333 persons to every square mile in the State. Then the natural resources of Connecticut were untouched. Today they are so effectively utilized and supplemented by human intelligence and skill that the people of the State are estimated to have a larger per capita wealth than those of any other state east of the Mississippi. Then there existed no political organization. Today Connecticut yields place to none in the completeness and effectiveness of its governmental system and the high character of its civic life. Then there was no school. Now schools of every grade from kindergarten to university are splendidly housed, admirably equipped, and ably staffed—and these facilities are available to every child in the State. Then there was not a single organized congregation or a single church building. Today congregations of many faiths worship in beautiful churches in every community in the State. Then there was no manufacturing save what little each individual did with his own hands. Today extensive plants with highly developed machinery produce regularly hundreds of thousands of different articles, from pins to airplanes. These are some of the changes and achievements which the Tercentenary has commemorated.

More important than these, however, have been the lives of aspiration, toil and attainment of the hundreds of thousands of individuals for whom Connecticut has been home in the three centuries. We of today are the heirs of the high ideals and noble achievements of the Connecticut men and women of the three hundred years that have passed. It will not suffice that we, who are their beneficiaries, should merely transmit our inheritance undiminished. We must, if we have the spirit of our forefathers, reach out to loftier ideals, more exalted living, and more productive effort.

CONNECTICUT, OUR STATE, TO THEE WE PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE AND SERVICE!

Local Celebrations

The outstanding feature of the Connecticut Tercentenary Celebration and the one which has distinguished it from all similar affairs has been the local celebrations. Over one hundred and fifty of the one hundred and sixty-nine towns in the State have had their own local observance of the Tercentenary, sometimes in cooperation with one or more adjacent towns. The programs were often elaborate, extending over several days, even a week. As members of local committees and as participants in the several events, thousands of the citizens of Connecticut have borne an active part in the Tercentenary celebration. All this has been a matter of local initiative, enterprise, and expense. The part of the State Commission has been one merely of advice, cooperation, and approval.

Everywhere the exercises were of excellent quality and the attendance extraordinary. While the programs differed widely in form, they frequently included formal parades, often with elaborate floats, the presentation of pageants, plays, dances, and concerts, and various forms of sporting events. There were usually religious exercises and sometimes historical addresses.

Old houses were shown, all sorts of articles of historic interest, samples of school work, and specimens of the natural history of the region were exhibited. Often one of the most interesting parts of these exhibits included tools and utensils illustrative of domestic and agricultural life and handicrafts in the early days. Another feature which often attracted attention was the exhibit of old-time costumes. In several towns extensive industrial expositions were also arranged.

Connecticut has always been and still is a State of towns. These widespread and excellent local celebrations have afforded most gratifying evidence that the town life of Connecticut is still healthy, vigorous, and enterprising.

Public Meetings

The Tercentenary celebration was formally opened in Bushnell Memorial Hall, Hartford, with a joint meeting of the General Assembly and the Supreme Court of Errors at noon on April 26, 1935, commemorating the first meeting of the General Court on April 26, 1636. There were addresses by the Governor, the Chief Justice, Mr. John C. Blackall for the Senate, and Mr. Noah H. Swayne for the House of Representatives.

On Saturday afternoon, June 1, 1935, there was held in the Yale Bowl, New Haven, a choral concert in which seventy-two singing organizations of the State numbering three thousand voices, assisted by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, presented an impressive program of fourteen numbers representative of the music of the last three centuries. The conductors were Messrs. Ralph L. Baldwin, Hartford, and Richard Donovan and David Stanley Smith of New Haven. This was undoubtedly the most remarkable musical event in Connecticut history.

A concert by a male chorus of three hundred voices, led by Mr. G. Loring Burwell, was presented in the Music Shed at Norfolk, Saturday evening, October 5, 1935, with the assistance of the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dean David Stanley Smith. Both these concerts were arranged by Mr. James S. Stevens and his Committee on Music.

"America's Making in Connecticut," a pageant of the races, was given three performances in Bushnell Memorial Hall on the evenings of October 8, 9, and 10, 1935. This pageant, representative of the various racial groups now dwelling in Connecticut, was arranged by Mr. Percy J. Burrell, assisted by Professor Robert E. Will and Miss Meta Bunce. The production recognized very effectively the contributions to Connecticut life made by its groups of diverse national origins who are all now proud citizens of the State.

On Friday afternoon, October 11, 1935, a reception to the guests of the State was held in the Memorial Room of the State Library. This was followed by a dinner at the Hartford Club for distinguished guests and persons active in making the Tercentenary celebration a success. The arrangements for these two functions were made by a Committee, with Mr. H. H. Armstrong as chairman, ably assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Talbot O. Freeman. The evening was set aside for an historical meeting in Bushnell Memorial Hall for which this program has been prepared.

Saturday morning, October 12, has been appointed for a parade with floats to be held in Hartford. The Marshal is Colonel George A. Wardinski, the Chief of Staff is Colonel Joseph F. Nolan, and the chairman of the Committee on Floats is Mr. H. H. Skerrett. In the evening of that day there is to be a display of fireworks in Pope Park, Hartford, and a costume ball in the State Armory, New Haven.

Religious Observance

Ever since the first settlers came to Connecticut as organized congregations, religion has played a most significant part in the life of the Commonwealth. It has been fitting, therefore, that religious observances should have a prominent place in the Tercentenary. Special church services have been included in the programs of many local celebrations, and the clergy, the churches, and their organizations have taken an important part in parades, pageants, and other exercises.

It was early decided to set aside Saturday and Sunday, October 5 and 6, 1935, as the Connecticut Sabbath. On these days suitable services were held in practically every meeting-house, church and synagogue in the State. In the afternoon or evening of Sunday the 6th or Sunday the 13th, union services were arranged in all the principal centers. Reverend Dr. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven has been the chairman of the Committee on Clergy which has guided the plans. By action of the Federal Council of Churches, the Connecticut Sabbath has been given nationwide as well as statewide recognition. It is significant that this is the first time that Saturday as well as Sunday has received formal public recognition as the Sabbath in Connecticut.

Educational Features

The State Board of Education, Commissioner Ernest W. Butterfield, and his staff, and the school authorities throughout the State, have cooperated admirably in both the State and Local commemorations of the Tercentenary. The children have responded enthusiastically. School papers have printed special numbers and articles. Dramatic episodes of Connecticut history, tableaux, and other exercises have been presented. For the use of schools a series of historical scenarios entitled *Episodes from Colonial Connecticut*, was prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Norris and Miss Alice J. Walker.

The Commission's Committee on Education in the public libraries have cooperated admirably with the schools and with the Local Committees. Schools published in 1933 two pamphlets for guidance in teaching Connecticut history.

A Committee on Prize Essays, under the chairmanship of President Remsen B. Ogilby of Trinity College, arranged for a statewide contest in three sections: grades 10 to 12, grades 7 to 9, and lower grades. In each section first, second, and third prizes, and five honorable mentions were awarded. The prizes were contributed by the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America, and awarded by Governor Cross at public exercises in Bushnell Memorial Hall on May 10, 1935. Many hundred essays were submitted in the contest.

A Tercentenary assembly of educators gathered in Hartford on September 20 to 21, 1935. On Monday morning, September 23, 1935, the schools throughout the State, 400,000 pupils participating, observed the Tercentenary with suitable programs.

Publicity and Cooperation

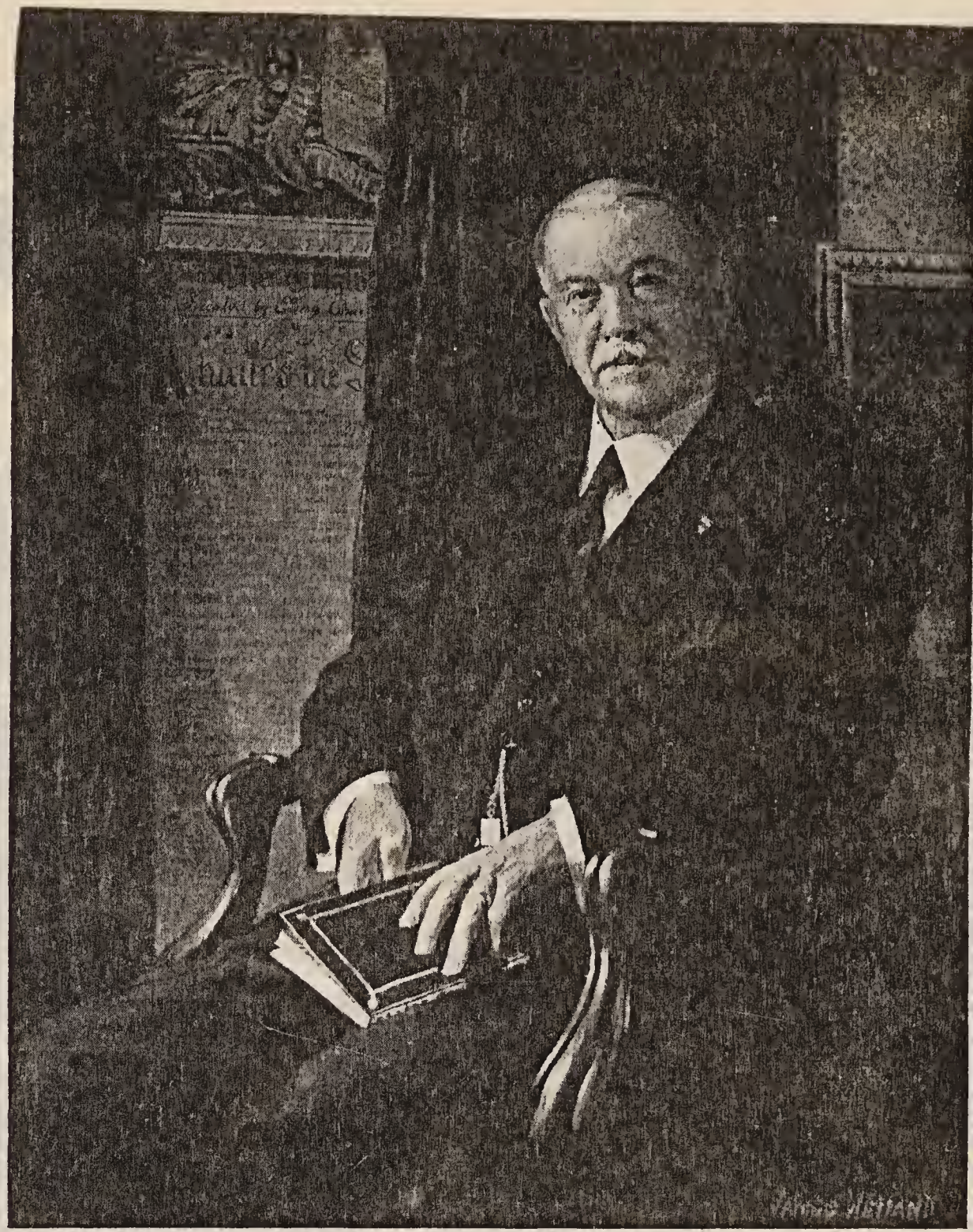
Through the Committee on Publicity, with Mr. Maurice S. Sherman, editor of the *Hartford Courant*, as chairman, with the generous cooperation of the newspapers of the State the plans and activities of the Tercentenary and the history and achievements of Connecticut have been admirably presented to the public. Many newspapers of other states have also given liberal space to Connecticut in its Tercentenary year.

Twenty-one well-equipped information booths of attractive design have been maintained by the Commission at the principal highway entrances to the State and at other convenient points, under the supervision of Mr. George V. Beebe. Other booths have been established and served by local committees. More than one hundred thousand visitors to the State, between April and October, 1935, have thus been guided and assisted.

Over each of the broadcasting stations in the State many radio addresses by representatives of the Commission and of the Local Committees, and other programs have been given. An unusual achievement was the broadcasting by WTIC of the Choral Concert in the Yale Bowl.

The Program Committee, headed by Mr. Walter E. Batterson of Hartford, and the Committee on Civic Clubs and Fraternal Organizations, with Mr. Albert E. Lavery of Fairfield as chairman, have aided in stimulating interest and enlisting cooperation.

Excellent maps, calendars, postcards, and historical souvenirs have been distributed in large numbers or sold by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the League of Women Voters, the Southern New England Telephone Company, The Ætna Casualty and Surety Company, the Travelers Insurance Company, the Yale University Press, the Bridgeport-City Trust Company, and other organizations and companies, which have also rendered other services to promote the Tercentenary.



Official Portrait of Dr. George S. Godard, State Librarian

Acknowledgments

By generous permission of the State Library Committee and of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Errors, the Headquarters of the Commission, during 1934 and 1935, have been located in the State Library and Supreme Court Building.

For the constant and unfailing courtesies of Dr. George S. Godard, State Librarian, and members of his staff, the Commission expresses its heartiest appreciation.

The Commission is grateful to its executive officers and to the members of its clerical staff for their devoted and unwearying services.

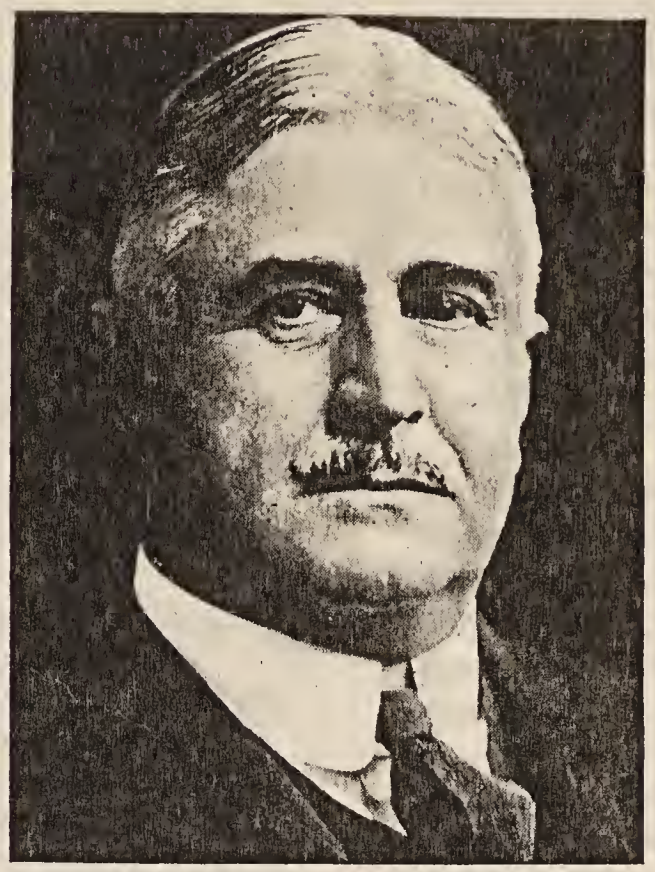
To the numerous Federal officials, to all the State and Local officials, to the chairmen and members of all State and Local Committees, and to the thousands of citizens throughout the State who have contributed most heartily to the success of the Tercentenary celebration, the Commission gladly acknowledges its deep indebtedness for their participation in honoring the memory of the founders and builders of *Connecticut*.

THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

[illegible] gave to the world the first electric lighting plant, when he began to supply fifty-nine customers with electricity from his first Pearl Street station in New York on September 4, 1882. Three years later The Bristol Electric Light Company, at Bristol, Connecticut, was incorporated as a joint stock company under the general laws of the state. Within four months the company began to light Bristol's main street from a dynamo which was driven by the steam engine in a local factory.

Thus, Bristol was the first community of the 123 towns now served by The Connecticut Light & Power Company to have electricity. In the following year, 1886, the Winsted Gas Company obtained charter rights to "generate and sell" electricity, and The Meriden Electric Light Company, especially incorporated for the same purpose, was granted similar powers. The earliest use of electricity in the state, as far as available records show, dates back to April 7, 1883, when the railroad station on Asylum Street, at Hartford, was lighted with electricity for the first time. At the turn of the century, seventeen years later, the larger cities in the state each boasted an electric light plant which lighted the main street and a few business buildings and homes. These pioneer enterprises started as joint stock companies under the general laws of the state. In most cases they were chartered by the state in the succeeding year.

At that time electric light was regarded as the scientific marvel of the age, comparable today with television and flights into the stratosphere. Although electric light in those days was "the last word", it fell short of what is commonplace today. Each community drew its electricity from dynamos driven by small steam engines, and each company was strictly a local enterprise which labored with primitive facilities. Service interruptions were unavoidable and frequent, and usually power was not furnished during daylight. Only the very wealthy could have electricity in their homes, for it was a luxury that few could afford.



J. HENRY RORABACK
President

Early in the century the Norfolk Electric Company, in the northwestern corner of the state, had begun to supply electric light to Norfolk and nearby towns. For about six months all went well. Then the company failed, and the town of North Canaan was in darkness. At about that time Mr. J. Henry Roraback, a lawyer in North Canaan, had become interested in the possibilities of electric light. He took a hand in the affairs of the defunct Norfolk company and assisted in reorganizing it. Some time later this company was combined with two others, and a water power plant was built. The undertaking, known as the Berkshire Power Company, proved successful.

In 1905 Mr. Roraback, having previously acquired important properties necessary for the project, took his first step towards making electricity available elsewhere in the State. In that year he obtained a charter to utilize the power resources of the Rocky River. Through charter amendment in 1909 he also obtained the right to utilize the power resources of the Housatonic River. While development of the water power of these rivers was the purpose of the charter, Mr. Roraback's vision saw beyond. This is evidenced by a map he drew in 1911 which follows line for line the transmission line network of The Connecticut Light & Power Company of today. Thus Mr. Roraback contemplated even at that early date a super-power system that would supply the state. Twelve years passed before he found financial backing for this project, The Rocky River Power Company.

In 1917 the name, The Rocky River Power Company, was changed to the present title, The Connecticut Light & Power Company, and Housatonic Power

Company, The United Electric Light and Water Company (of Waterbury), and The Seymour Electric Light Company were acquired.

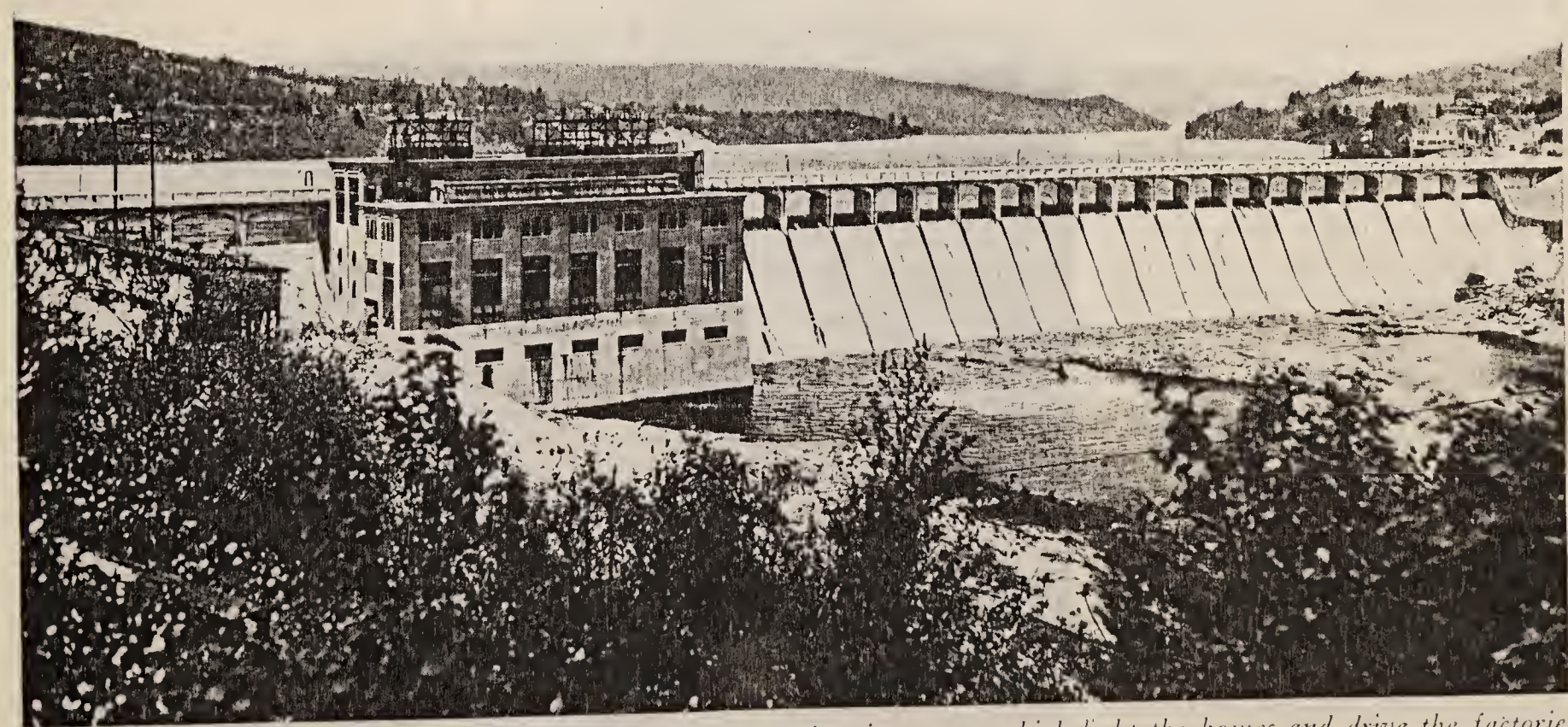
In the same year the Eastern Connecticut Power Company was formed under other auspices to bring together local plants in the eastern section of the state on lines similar to the grouping that was being accomplished by The Connecticut Light & Power Company in the western and central areas. These two companies came under common ownership in 1925; subsequently the Eastern Connecticut Power Company became part of The Connecticut Light & Power Company.

From 1917 on, the story revolves around three developments: the consolidation of numerous local enterprises into the present company; the erection of large power stations as central sources of supply; the building of a network of transmission lines which would care for all emergencies. The local plants and properties which now form The Connecticut Light & Power Company are:

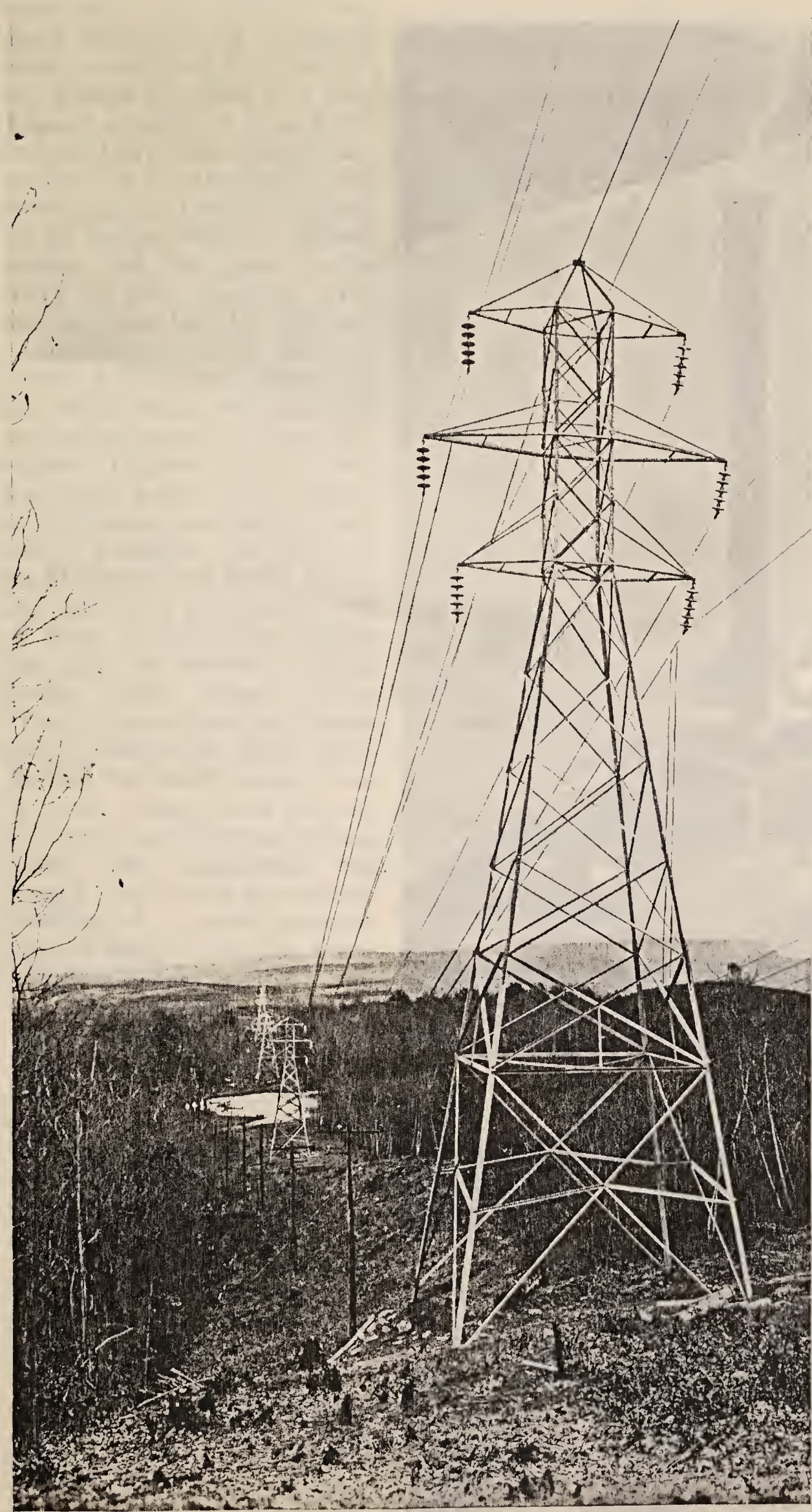
The Branford Lighting & Water Co.
The Beacon Falls Electric Co.
The Bristol Electric Light Co.
The Bristol & Plainville Tramway Co.
Central Conn. Power & Light Co.
The Citizens Gas Light Co.
The Colchester Electric Light Co.
The Eastern Connecticut Power Co.
The Essex Light & Power Co.
The Danielson & Plainfield Gas & Electric Co.
The Gaylordsville Electric Co.
The Housatonic Power Co.
The Meriden Electric Light Co.
The Meriden Gas Light Co.
The Middletown Gas Light Co.
The Monroe Electric Light Co.
The Naugatuck Electric Light Co.
The New Milford Electric Light Co.
The New Milford Power Co.
The Northern Connecticut Power Co.
The People's Light & Power Co.
Power Business of the Shore Line Electric Railway Co.
The Putnam Light & Power Co.
The Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Co.
The Seymour Electric Light Co.
The United Electric Light & Water Co.
The Uncas Power Co.
The Waterbury Gas Light Co.
The Watertown Gas Co.
The Westport Electric Co.
The Winsted Gas Co.
The Woodbury Electric Co.

Coincident with this assimilation came new power houses and substations, new transmission lines with greater capacities, new service stations, and rebuilt distribution systems in the towns; it is these modern facilities which bring today to every community in the company's territory, from factory center to crossroads hamlet, all the electricity that the home, the farm, and the factory might use.

With the acquisition of these local electric light companies, ten hydro-electric plants, most of them small, were added to the



Developing Connecticut's waterfalls into major sources of electric power, which light the homes and drive the factories in many communities, epitomizes the history of The Connecticut Light & Power Company. The airview illustration on the second page preceding shows Lake Candlewood -- a man-made lake with 65 miles of scenic shoreline — one of the two reservoirs which stores flood waters of the Housatonic and Rocky Rivers. Lake Zoar shown above is the other reservoir. Both are central features of the engineering works which convert latent power of these streams into kilowatts.



The view above shows one section of the Company's 277 miles of main transmission lines which connect the principal generating stations with the centers of industry and of population. In addition, 245 miles of secondary transmission lines carry electricity to smaller towns and villages.

Company's producing capacity. These plants with one or two exceptions are operated today.

Other power plants which were inadequate and least efficient were discontinued. They were followed by four principal sources of energy supply of much greater capacity. These generating stations reflect advanced engineering practice and provide for economical production of power.

In the meantime, potential power in large volume was going to waste as the waters of the Housatonic River flowed from the foothills of the Berkshires into the Sound. In 1919 a huge concrete dam was thrown across the river at Stevenson which widened the river for seven miles back and created an enormous reservoir. This project was the beginning of a long-term program which contemplates fuller use of the latent power in this water shed and a more uniform stream flow down the Housatonic River throughout the year.

Lake Zoar, as the reservoir at Stevenson is known, stabilizes the flow and holds water in reserve until the day or the hour that it is needed to make power or to fill the river down stream to the minimum level. The rains and snows which run off the Berkshire Hills to form the Housatonic and Rocky Rivers vary with the seasons: in the spring and fall these rivers rise to flood proportions; at other times they dry up to limpid streams. Hence their natural flow varies widely. Even Lake Zoar is not large enough to care for these variations in stream flow.

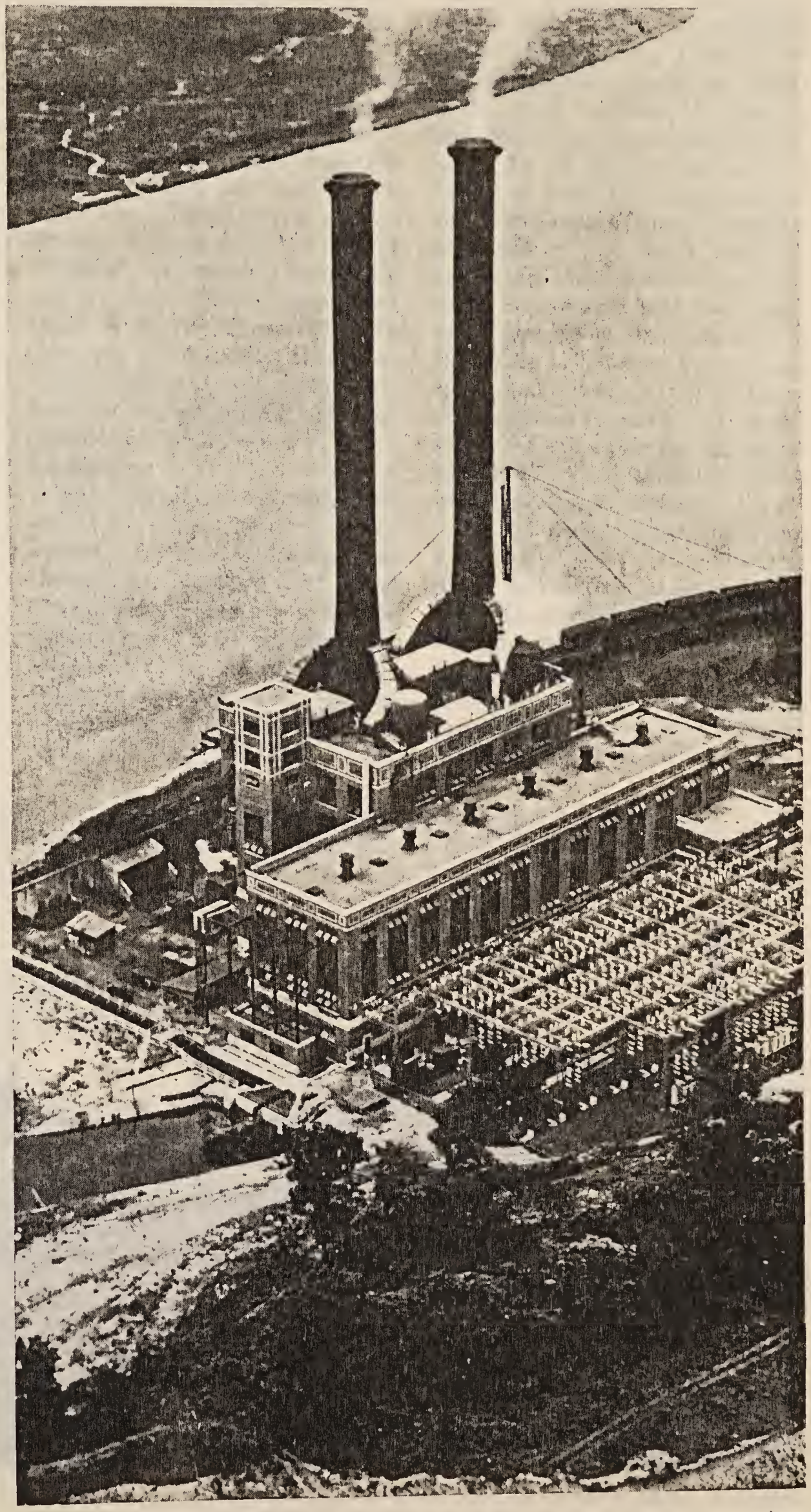
Another project was completed in 1928. A huge dam was completed in that year, on the Rocky River, and a reservoir of large dimensions was added. Known as Lake Candlewood, this storage basin is the largest body of water in the state; its shore line extends sixty-five miles. Unlike Lake Zoar, which is a very broad enlargement of the Housatonic, Lake Candle-

wood lies in the hills 230 feet above river level and its nearest shore is a mile away from the river. A canal four-fifths of a mile long and a pipeline of large diameter and 1,677 feet in length connect the lake with the river. At the river's edge, is the Rocky River Hydro Station, where are housed turbines and the great pumps which lift water from the river and pour it into Lake Candlewood.

Although this power development is a remarkable engineering feat which attracts wide attention, its economic aspects are more significant. Engineers strive to extract from power laden streams every kilowatt hour that can possibly be produced. The waters of the Housatonic and Rocky Rivers are used twice, producing power at Rocky River Hydro Station and again at Stevenson Hydro Station farther down stream. When the two streams are flooded bank to bank in the spring and in the fall, the waters sweep down in greater volume than the turbines and Lake Zoar can absorb. Until Lake Candlewood was formed, this surplus was wasted. Now, part of it is saved by pumping it up and into the lake, where it is stored to be released at a later time when more power is needed.

Two large steam generating stations operate in unison with the hydro stations. As a matter of economy, electricity is generated from water power whenever possible; coal is burned only when more power is needed. The first of these two steam plants is the Montville Steam Station on the Thames River in the eastern section of the state which has a capacity of 32,000 kilowatts.

The growth of the Company necessitated the building of the second steam plant in 1924 at Devon on the Sound. Devon Steam Station is located where tide-water coal and plenty of water for condensing steam are at hand; both are very necessary requirements in the economical production of



Devon Steam Station (shown above) is one of the two main steam power plants which combine their output of electricity with that of the hydro stations. The Company's plants, hydro and steam, have a capacity of 222,100 horsepower.

electricity with steam. The capacity of the plant is 75,000 kilowatts. The hydro and steam generating stations described have a combined capacity of 165,690 kilowatts.

The electricity these generating stations send out is carried to the 123 cities and towns over main transmission lines — the long lines of tall galvanized steel towers that cut straight across the countryside. There are 277 miles of these main electrical highways and as many more miles of secondary lines built for lower pressure. The course of the main lines is outlined on the pictorial map, the last page of this story. They form a network which reaches across the state and ties together into a united electrical system the generating stations and the centers of population and of industry.

More than half of the state's area obtains its electric service from The Connecticut Light & Power Company; 2,942 square miles out of the 5,004 in the state, to be exact. In addition, the Company supplies the electricity used in 758 other square miles. Here, municipalities or other companies buy electric energy at wholesale from The Connecticut Light & Power Company and distribute it to the user. Thus directly and indirectly, seventy-four per cent of the state's area receives its electric service from The Connecticut Light & Power Company. The Company confines its operations to the State of Connecticut. Its lines, mains, properties, and customers are all within the state's boundaries.

The types of communities served by the Company differ widely. In the southwest, at Greenwich, Norwalk and New Canaan are the outposts of Metropolitan New York's suburban area notable for the many attractive homes of the well-to-do. In the western section of the state, centering in New Milford, is the summer playground, which extends from Lake Candlewood northward into the foothills of the Berkshires. Along the south, at Branford, Guilford, Westbrook, and Niantic are shore summer resorts. In the eastern section, centering at East Hampton, and in the northeastern corner, notably at Pomfret, are other vacation areas. In these sections, and almost everywhere that the Company supplies electric service, are thousands of farm homes and many small factories. The latter are situated usually in small towns. They evidence decentralized industry, a healthful aspect of Connecticut's industrial life.

In the heart of the state, the Company's lines bring electric power to the large industrial centers and electric service to their working populations. Many of the manufactured products that give Connecticut its industrial preeminence are made in factories driven by electricity which is sup-

Over one-fourth of the homes in Connecticut that use gas service obtain it from The Connecticut Light & Power Company. The Company's facilities in this field include: 24 gas holders, daily manufacturing capacity to supply 70,000 homes, 58 miles of high pressure gas line, and 687 miles of distribution mains. A large water gas plant of advanced design was completed in 1935 at Waterbury. This is shown above.

plied by the Company's hydro and steam stations: brass products made at Waterbury; rubber footwear at Naugatuck; silverware at Meriden; hardware at New Britain; woolens at Rockville; automobile bearings at Bristol; electric switches at Plainville; curtains at Danielson; textiles at Putnam; hats at Norwalk.

The Secretary of the State of Connecticut lists 192 firms and corporations as the largest manufacturers in the state, based on number of employees; eighty-three per cent of these operate their factories with electricity which is supplied by The Connecticut Light & Power Company. In addition, 2,267 other industrial establishments obtain their electric power from the Company.

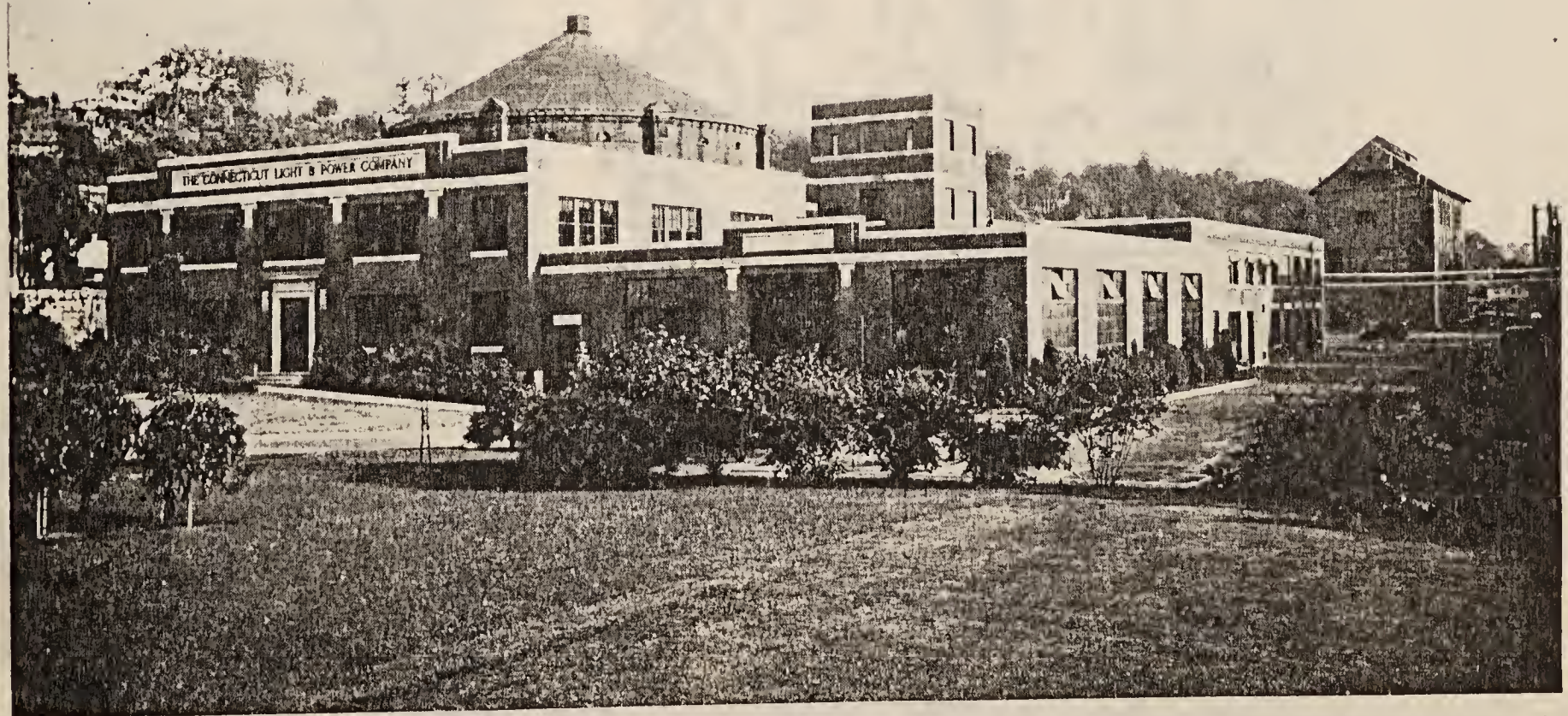
One hundred years ago, Connecticut was fundamentally an agricultural state, but the succeeding years have brought social readjustments in consequence of the industrialization of the nation. Today the rehabilitation of agriculture as part of the national economy is receiving much attention. Over sixty per cent of the 86,000 people who engage in agriculture in this state live on farms which are supplied with electricity by The Connecticut Light & Power Company. For fourteen years this company has actively promoted rural electrification. Today it continues to urge the use of electricity to make farm life more profitable and attractive.

A large part of the State's population uses gas for cooking and for the hot water supply in the home. One-fourth of the gas-using population of Connecticut obtains its gas service from The Connecticut Light & Power Company. The manufacturing centers of Waterbury, Bristol, Meriden, Middletown, Naugatuck and Norwalk and other communities are supplied from this source.

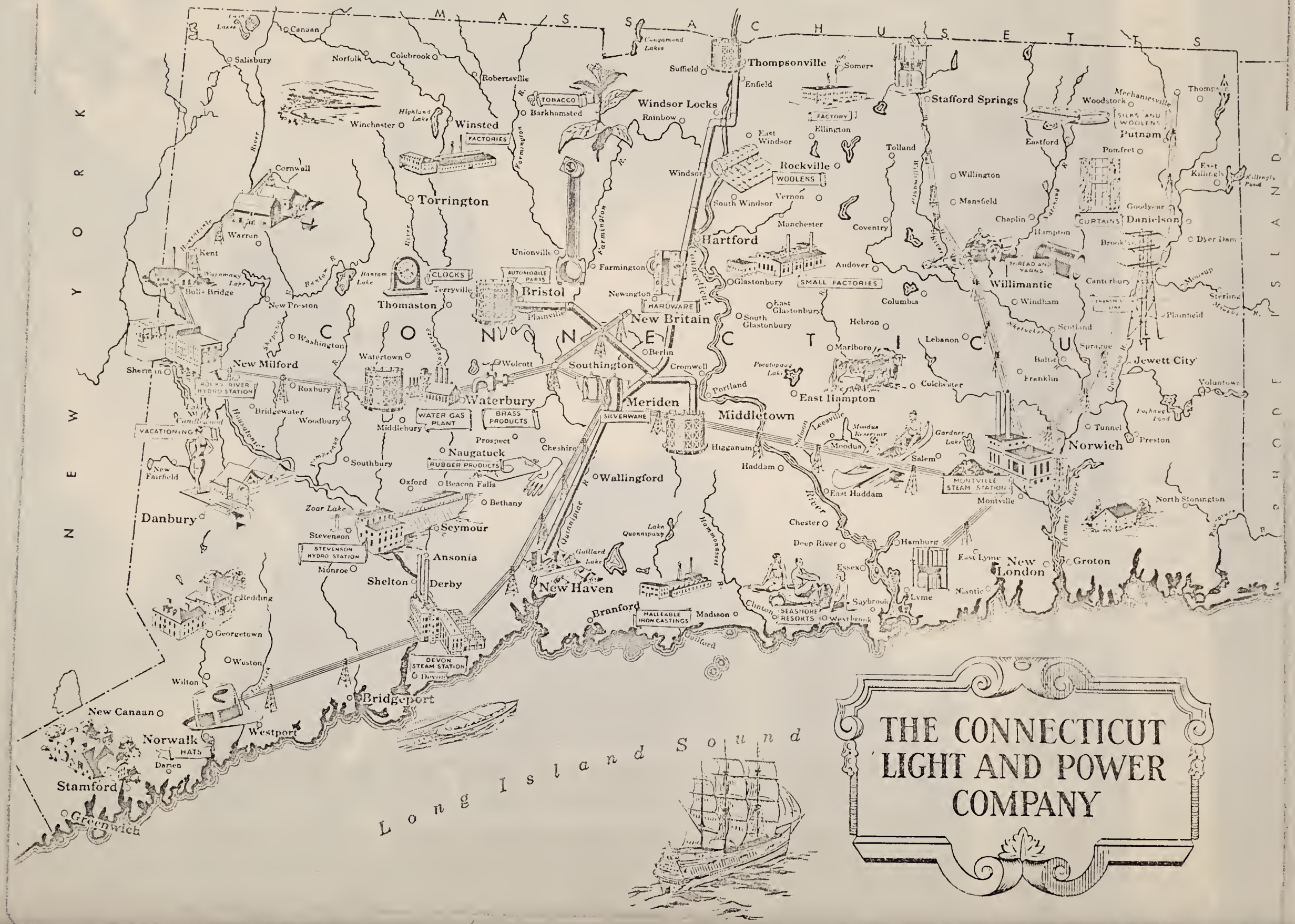
The Company's plant facilities are extensive. Its twenty-four gas holders have a combined storage capacity of seven million cubic feet and its total daily manufacturing capacity approximates sixteen million cubic feet. A new water gas manufacturing plant of advanced design was erected at Waterbury in 1935, replacing works whose useful life was ended. While a large proportion of the Company's gas requirements is manufactured in its own works, a substantial part is drawn from New Haven and delivered through its own high pressure gas line which runs fifty-eight miles by way of Hartford to Thompsonville near the northern boundary of the state.

The employees of The Connecticut Light & Power Company number slightly over 2,100.

This company recognizes that electric and gas service is an important social medium and strives to interpret its benefits to the 152,000 homes, farms, and factories which look to it for this service.



One of the Company's service stations. Behind the scenes and unknown to most customers are the man power and the facilities which make possible high-grade electric and gas service: the engineers, the electricians, the line crews, the trouble men, the meter specialists, and other technicians. They and the equipment they operate are housed in the service stations.



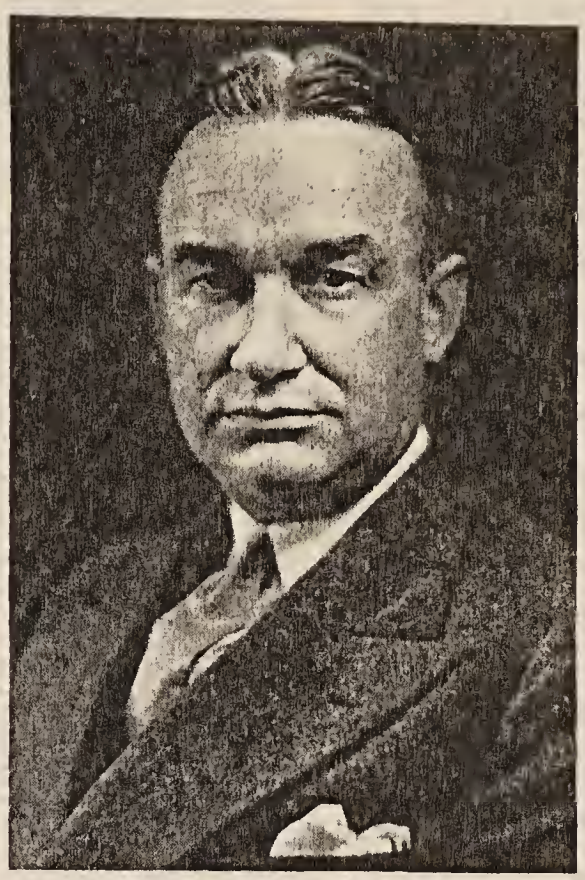
THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

IT is entirely fitting that there be chronicled here the vitally important part which the State of Connecticut has played in the comparatively new but rapidly expanding aviation industry; for the fame of Connecticut as the home of aeronautical equipment —planes, engines and propellers —has been spread to every corner of the civilized Earth.

Scarcely a decade ago there was formed in Hartford the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company, organized for the purpose of developing and producing an aeronautical engine of high horsepower and low specific weight. The outstanding success of the Wasp and its sister engines, the Wasp Junior and the Hornet, are tributes to the engineering genius responsible for their conception, and to the far-sightedness and ability of the Executives responsible for the formation of the organization. To Hartford there came in succession the Chance Vought Corporation and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company, and to Bridgeport, there came the Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, manufacturers of the famous "Clipper" seaplanes which have been responsible in no small way for making possible the rapid passenger, mail and express communication which today links the two Americas.

These various manufacturing units, together with the United Airports, are affiliated to form the United Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation, which in turn is a subsidiary of the United Aircraft Corporation. The United Aircraft Exports Corporation is also a United Aircraft subsidiary. Through such organization these units may cooperate in such a way as to better serve the rigid requirements of military and commercial aviation throughout the world.



DONALD L. BROWN
President

Donald L. Brown, United Aircraft's president, has long been identified with practically every phase of the aeronautical industry.

It is not coincidental that Connecticut should have been selected as the home for this group of companies. Famous since the early days of her History as the seat of this Country's industrial leadership, she has pioneered many of its most outstanding industries which, since their infancy, have been destined to play an important part in the development of the Country and have largely been responsible for the present status of its social and economic life. She is noted for her wealth of skilled labor. Her proximity to the large commercial centers of the Eastern seaboard and to the Nation's Capitol; her geographic location, all insure her adaptability for the needs of industry. In Aviation, too, Connecticut has led the way. First to boast of an organized Aeronautical Department of her state government with regulatory statutes for the control of and for the advancement of commercial aviation, she continues to perform her part toward the promotion of the Aeronautical Sciences.

Into such a setting the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company was born, and into such surroundings came those other manufacturing units which now form the

United Aircraft group, probably the most outstanding combine of aviation equipment units in the world. Aircraft products from Connecticut are now used in every quarter of the globe, and their trademarks bearing the name of their origin have come to be known as insignias of excellence in every Aeronautical circle.

In the field of achievements, Pratt and Whitney engines now hold twelve world's records for speed and altitude. It was a Wasp that powered the "Winnie Mae" on her two remarkable globe girdling adventures; a Wasp that took Soucek to a world's altitude mark for both land and sea planes; a Hornet which powered Turner's racer when he established both transcontinental speed records; a Wasp with which Wedell flew to a new speed record for land planes. Many of the outstanding feats of Doolittle, Hawks, Pangborn, Earhart, Nichols, Lindbergh, Bayles, Sergievsky, Byrd, Balchen and Ellsworth have been accomplished with Pratt and Whitney power. Airlines throughout the world are using either Wasps or Hornets or both, and the military and naval services of many lands rely upon them for outstanding performance and dependable operation.

Corsairs manufactured by Chance Vought Aircraft are used extensively by the United States Navy and by the Marine Corps as reliable scouting and observation equipment for land or sea operation. They are seeing service in far off China, in Mexico, and with the air forces of many of our Central and South American neighbors. If the experiences of some of these famous ships could but be related in chronological order from the day they left their native Connecticut, tales of untold romance would be unfolded.

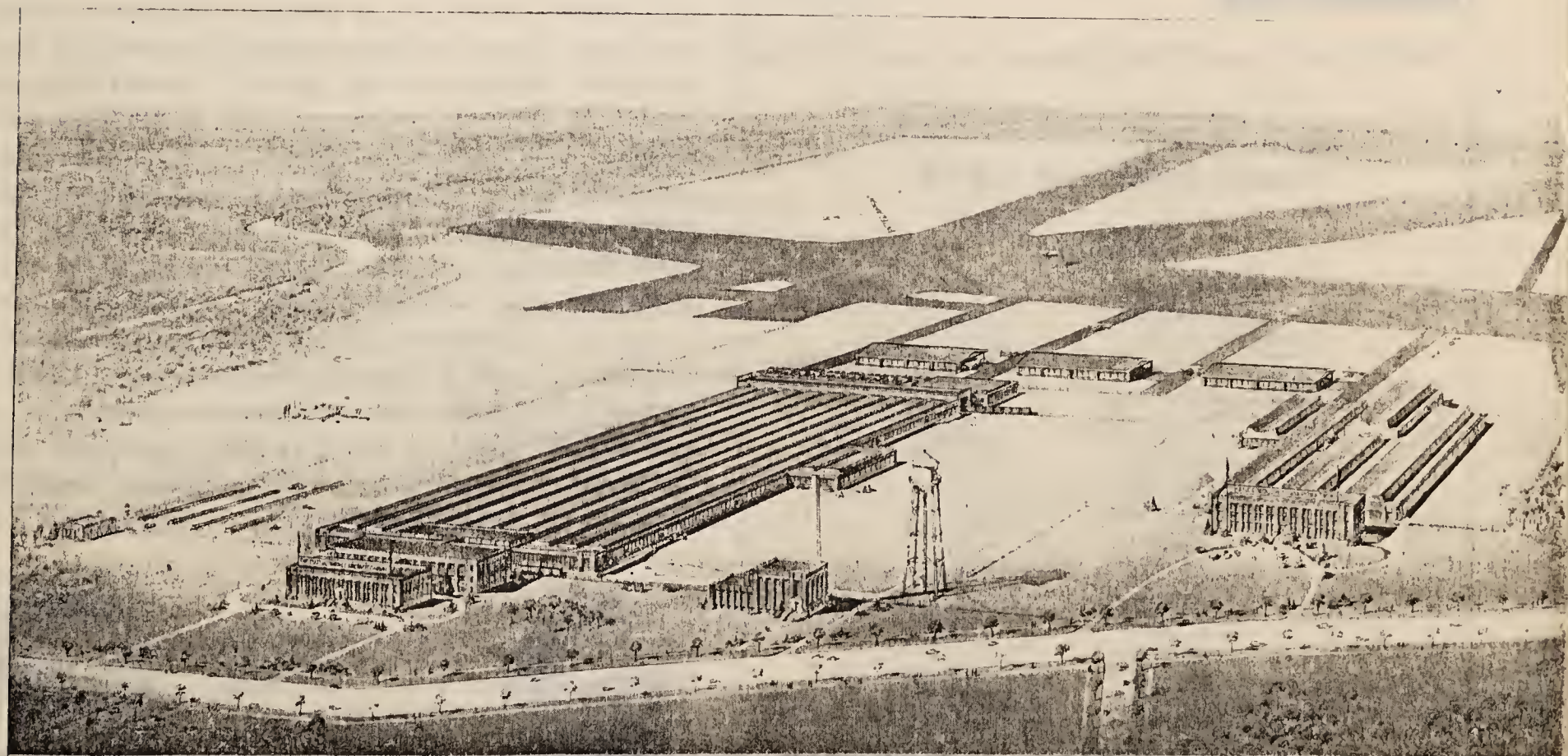
In the propeller field the achievements of Hamilton Standard Propellers are significant and outstanding. Always prominent in the production of all metal propellers, this unit is now credited with the development of the controllable pitch mechanism for which it was awarded America's stamp of highest Aeronautical merit, the Collier Trophy. This device alone has made possible the outstanding performance of present day American transport planes. Hamilton Standard engineers have likewise made practical a unit which provides for the automatic control of propeller pitch, and by so doing have led the world with this invention.

Sikorsky Aircraft, located in Stratford, Connecticut, has long been renowned for the production of outstanding seaplanes and amphibians. Her huge "Clipper" ships, capable of carrying forty and more passengers, have blazed the airline trail to Central and South American capitals, and today are being used to pioneer uncharted trans-oceanic sea lanes which will become tomorrow's regular routes for this country's intercourse with foreign lands. One of her great ships, the Pan American "Brazilian Clipper", has just recently brought back to this country ten world's records for speed and altitude. Hornet-powered Sikorskys have seen more than 1,000 hours in the service of North China Airways. Inter Island Airways in Hawaii depend upon them for rapid communication between the islands of that territorial group. The Military and Naval air services of this country use them extensively as utility ships. It is no wonder then that Sikorsky, a Connecticut manufacturer, has contributed admirably to the world wide recognition which the State may claim as the home of outstanding aeronautical products.

The United Aircraft Exports Corporation acts as the foreign sales force for all of the manufacturing units of the United Aircraft Corporation. Through its representatives in all parts of the world Connecticut products, their merits and their accomplishments, are placed directly before foreign operators. The extent of the use of Connecticut engines, planes and propellers in foreign lands testifies to their dependable performance under the many and varied operating conditions to which they must be subjected. Notable among the large foreign airlines using Pratt and Whitney engines and Hamilton Standard propellers is K. L. M., The Royal Dutch Airlines, which operates the longest single airline in the world between Holland and the Dutch colony of Java. This 9,000 mile route is flown punctually on weekly schedule, carrying passengers, mail and express in Wasp-powered airliners.

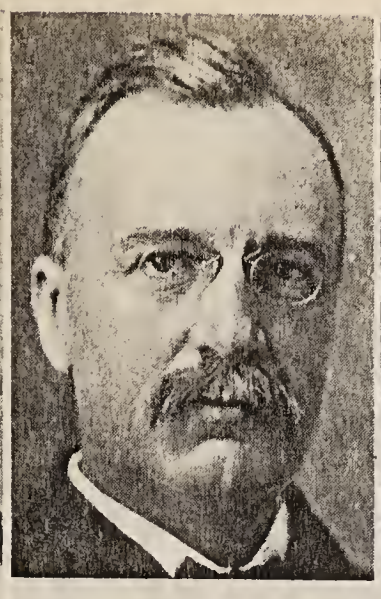
One of the most complete airports in the East is Rentschler Field, owned and operated by the United Airports, another United Aircraft unit. Located there are facilities for servicing and completely overhauling Pratt & Whitney engines as well as adequate hangar space for airplane storage. One of the large hangars on the field houses all experimental flight test work for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and Chance Vought Aircraft, while a portion of the other is utilized as the Hartford ticket office and waiting room of American Airlines which operates a convenient and fast air service between Hartford, Boston, and New York.

All United Aircraft units are actively engaged in the development of the science of aeronautics. They have contributed greatly to the spectacular achievements of Connecticut's aviation industry just as they have contributed to the advancement of this latest form of rapid communication. Equally as rapidly as the industry has grown in this state during the past decade will it continue to advance, carrying Connecticut's fame to even more remote and inaccessible localities.

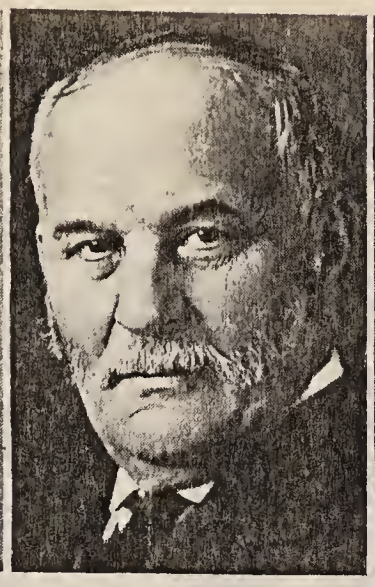


THE PRATT AND WHITNEY AIRCRAFT COMPANY AND THE CHANCE VOUGHT CORPORATION PLANTS

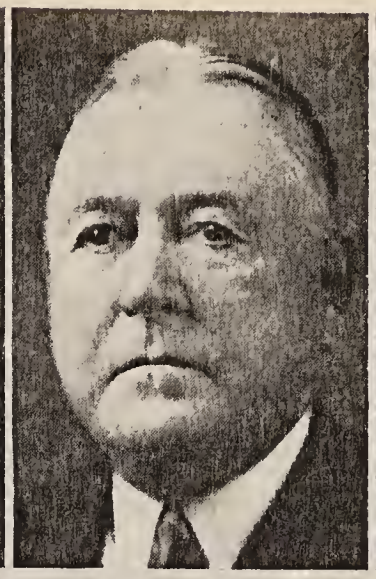
Marshall Jewell
1882-1883



Morris F. Tyler
1883-1907



John W. Alling
1908-1917



James T. Moran
1917-1930

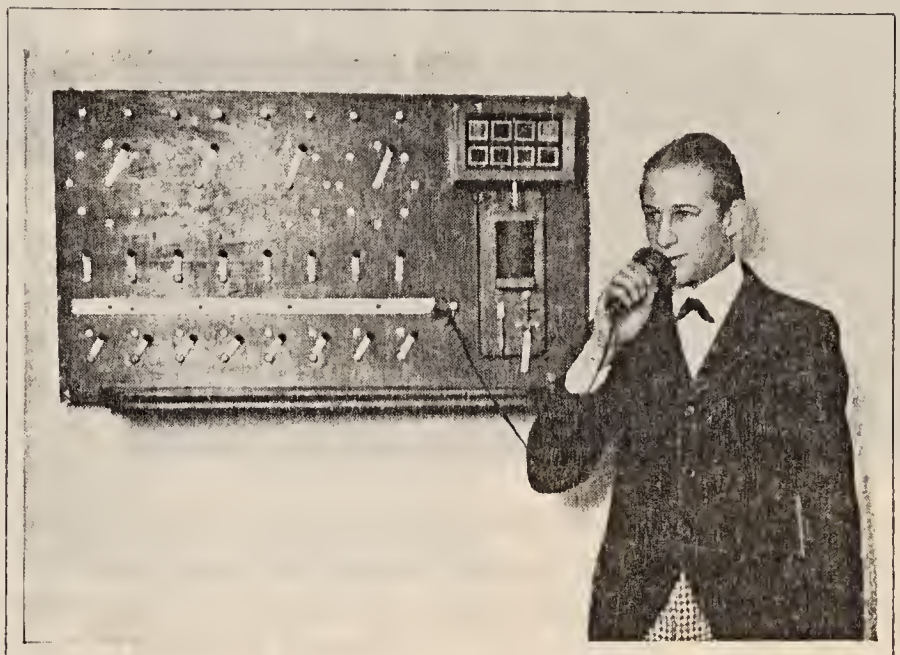
Harry C. Knight
Elected 1930

Presidents of The Southern New England Telephone Company Since 1882

THE telephone was invented in Massachusetts, but telephone service first became a reality in Connecticut. On January 28, 1878, in New Haven, Mr. George M. Coy opened the first commercial telephone exchange in the world. Before this time, there had been a number of installations of telephones connecting two points, and there were also a few private exchanges connecting groups of people or the various offices and buildings of manufacturing establishments. The business of providing telephone service to all who desired it, however, began with Mr. Coy's venture.

Mr. Coy and Mr. Herrick P. Frost, who had become associated with him in the undertaking, formed a company known as the New Haven District Telephone Company—with a total capitalization of $5,000. During the same year, the company underwent two successive changes of name; two years later, in 1880, a merger with another enterprise resulted in the formation of the Connecticut Telephone Company; and in 1882, when there were 25 exchanges in the state, serving in all about 3,000 subscribers, The Southern New England Telephone Company was incorporated.

The first switchboard, devised by Mr. Coy, affords an interesting contrast to the complicated central office equipment now required to bring the modern telephone subscriber into almost instant communication with nearly 31 million telephones in 60 countries



A reproduction of the first switchboard, known as "Coy's chicken".

Left—George M. Coy, who built the first commercial switchboard in the world. Right — Herrick P. Frost, business associate of Mr. Coy and telephone pioneer.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

New Haven District Telephone Company.

OFFICE, 109 CHAPEL STREET

February 21, 1878.

Ministers

Rev. JOHN E. TODD
J. R. CARRINGTON
H. E. BIGELOW
C. W. SCRANTON
GEORGE W. COY
G. T. FERRIS
H. P. FROST
M. F. TYLER
F. H. BROMLEY
GEO. F. THOMPSON
WALTER LEWIS

Physicians

Dr. L. L. B. THOMPSON
Dr. A. E. WINCHELL
Dr. P. S. THOMPSON, East Haven

Dentists

Dr. F. S. GAYLORD
Dr. R. T. BURWELL

Newspapers

REGISTER PUBLISHING CO.
POLICE OFFICE
POST OFFICE
MERCANTILE CLUB
QUINNIPIAC CLUB
F. A. MCDONALD, Yale News
SMEDLEY BROS. & CO.
M. F. TYLER, Law Chambers

Stores, Factories, &c.

O. A. DORMAN
STONE & CHIDSEY
NEW HAVEN FLOUR CO. State St.
" " " " Cong. ave.
" " " " Grand St.
" " " Fair Haven.
ENGLISH & MERSICK
NEW HAVEN FOLDING CHAIR CO.
H. HOOKER & CO.
W. A. ENSIGN & SON
H. R. BIGELOW & CO.
C. COWLES & CO.
C. S. MERSICK & CO.
SPENCER & MATTHEWS.
PAUL ROESSLER
E. S. WHEELER & CO.
ROLLING MILL CO.
APOTHECARIES HALL
E. A. GESSNER.
AMERICAN TEA CO.

Meat & Fish Markets

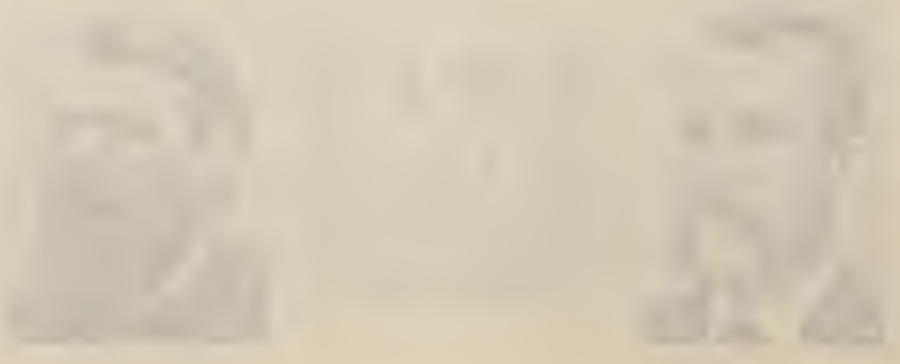
W. H. HITCHINGS, City Market
GEO. E. TUM " "
A. FOOTE & CO.
STRONG, HART & CO.

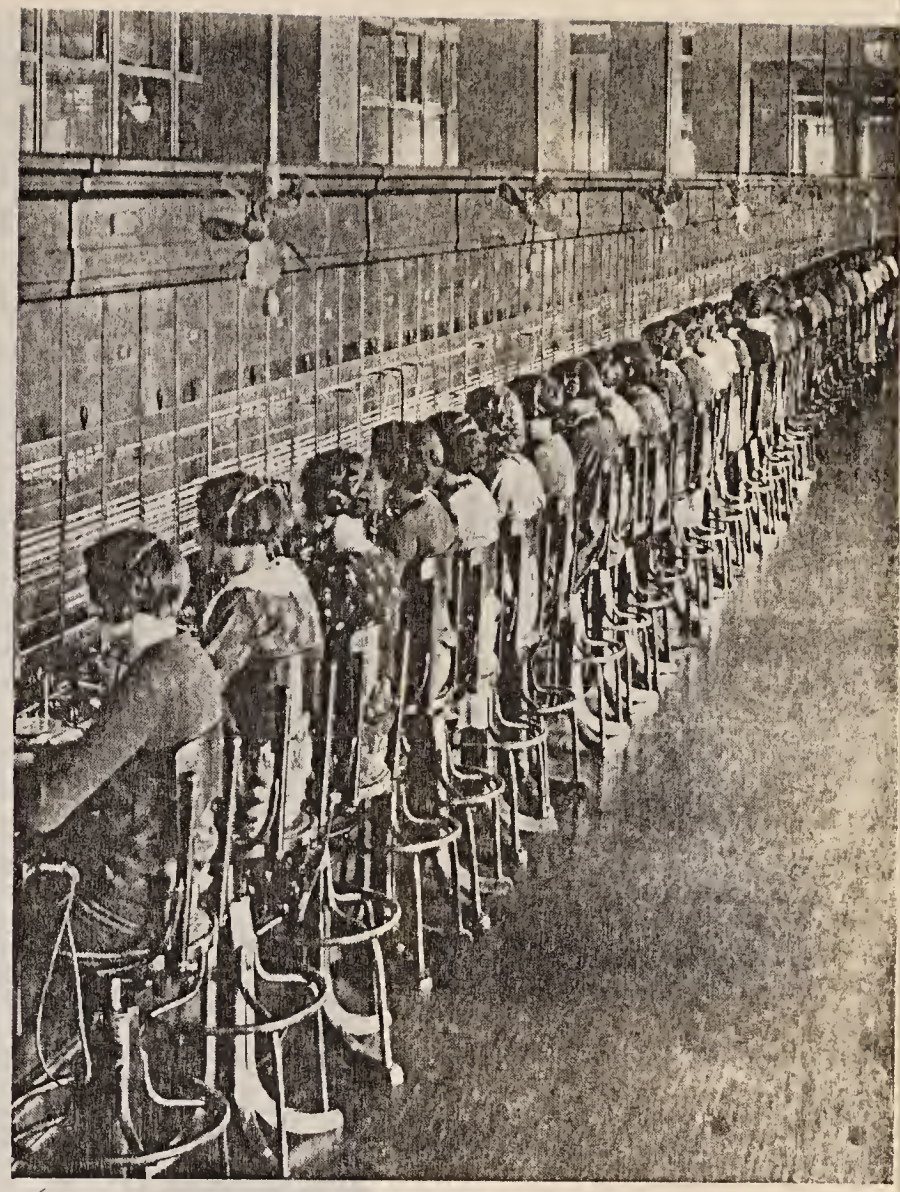
Hack and Boarding Stables

CHUPTUNDEN & CARTER
BACKER & RANSOM

Office open from 6 A. M. to 2 A. M.
After March 1st, this Office will be open all night.

The first telephone directory was printed on one page!





Above, one of the telephone company's modern buildings. This one is in Hartford. At the right, a modern operating room in a dial exchange, where out-of-town calls and assistance calls are handled.

and places all over the world. The story is told that in the earliest days, when a subscriber was particularly anxious to hurry a call, the operator would sometimes wet the forefinger of one hand and place it on the plug of the calling party's line; then, by placing the finger of the other hand on the plug of the line wanted, the operator could quickly complete the circuit. Instead of talking over the wire which would normally be used to connect the two plugs, the subscribers then talked through the body of the operator.

The first commercial switchboard, however, was not the only major contribution of Connecticut to the development of the telephone business. In 1877, Dr. Thomas B. Doolittle of Bridgeport—one of the great pioneers in the practical application of the telephone to every-day use—developed a method for producing "hard-drawn" copper wire, and thus laid the foundation for the achievements which have since been made in long-distance telephone communication.

Prior to Dr. Doolittle's discovery, all copper wire was extremely soft; it was impossible to make satisfactory use of it in building a telephone line, because the wires would stretch, hang loosely from the poles, and get all tangled up in even a light wind. In the first telephone lines, therefore, iron wire was used exclusively. As is well known, however, iron is not as good a conductor of electricity as copper, and long-distance telephone communication over iron wires could never be made wholly satisfactory. The construction of the first long distance line, from New York to Boston, was begun in 1883, after careful and prolonged testing of the new copper wire; and the building of the line was supervised by Dr. Doolittle himself.

The first president of The Southern New England Telephone Company, Marshall Jewell, was a former governor of Connecticut who had also served as Postmaster General under Grant, and as United States Ambassador to Russia. The active management of the business, in the very earliest days, was in the hands of Herrick P. Frost, Charles L. Mitchell, Colonel Andrew H. Embler, Morris F. Tyler and Ellis B. Baker.

Today, 57 years after Mr. Coy opened the first exchange, Connecticut enjoys telephone service on a par with the best to be found anywhere in the United States. The Southern New England Telephone Company, one of the Associated Companies of the Bell System, serves practically all of the state. The Company had approximately 294,000 telephones in service on January 1, 1935. On the same date, the Company's plant included 90 central offices, 5,744 miles of poles lines, 570 miles of underground conduit, and 1,636,029 miles of wire—976,019 in underground and submarine cable, 615,128 in aerial cable, and 44,882 in aerial wire. All told, the Company's investment in telephone plant amounted to nearly $78,000,000 at the beginning of the year.

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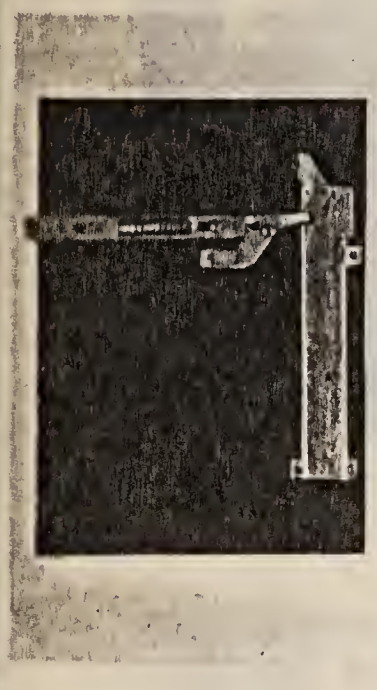


Model of the first Pay Station

GEORGE ALEXANDER LONG,
President and General Manager

A Modern Pay Station

GEORGE ALEXANDER LONG, president and general manager of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, has devoted practically his entire life to the pay station and its needs. At the age of sixteen, while in the employ of the Pratt & Whitney Company, he was commissioned to make the model of the first pay station. Today, nearly a half-century later, Mr. Long has received international recognition for the continuous improvements he has added to William Gray's original idea. To him more than any other man is due the credit for this great modern device.

Among the most notable of his many later inventions are the first single-slot coin collector, the first three-slot coin collector, and the first portable coin collector. Following these he developed the compact type of telephone and pay station combined, and later he provided the first automatic multi-coin prepay station.

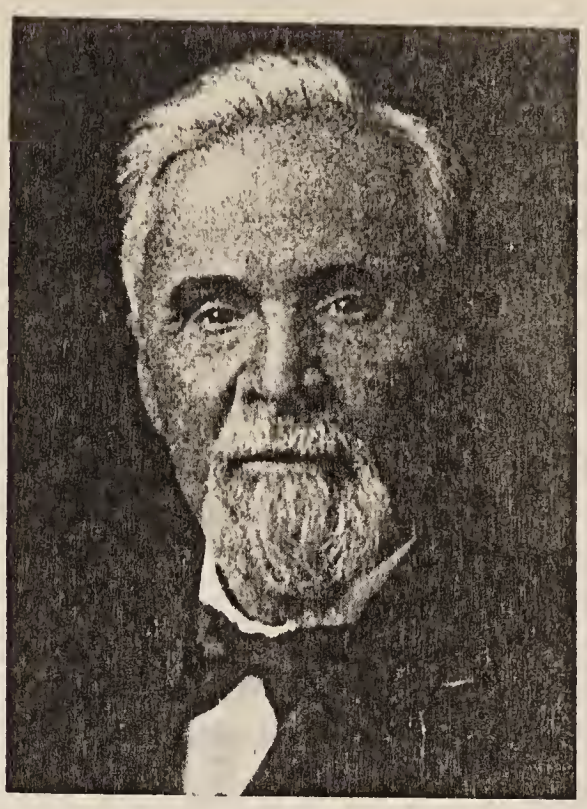
His success in this field is attested by the long and still-growing list of pay station patents granted to him both in this country and abroad. Today he has to his credit more patents on telephone toll apparatus than any other single person.

As the public pay station came into general use and collected increasingly large sums of money, the need developed for a more secure lock than was available. To fulfill this need Mr. Long invented a new lock with many patented features, which is in use today on all Gray Telephone Pay Stations. The Long Security Lock Company, which was formed to manufacture these locks, has also developed and patented several ingenious and successful locks for banks.

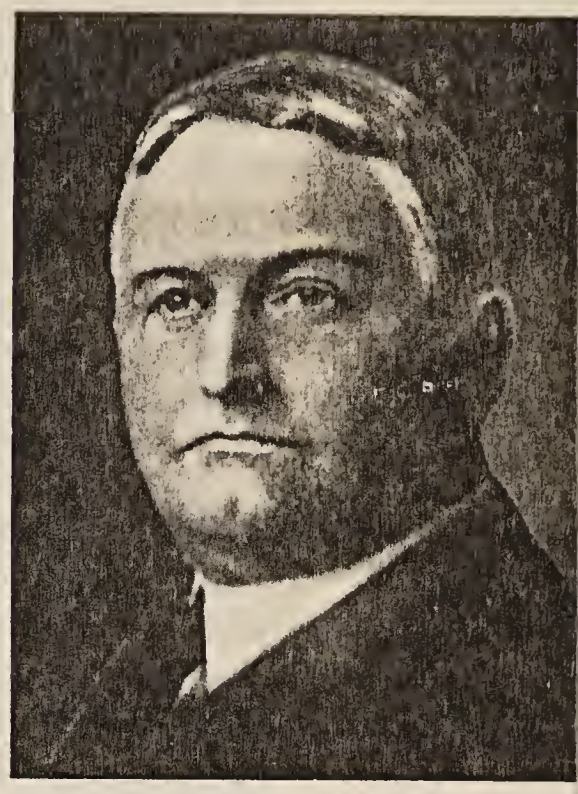
For his work he has been accorded special honors by the governments of the United States and Japan. Also as a collaborator with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company he received the silver medal of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for automatic telephone pay stations and telephone meters. He is also a member of The Telephone Pioneers of America.

From its very birth in the machine shop of Pratt & Whitney, Mr. Long has seen the telephone pay station grow under his direction until today it has reached the remotest corners of the earth. Far from being content, Mr. Long is still hard at work on new developments.

WILLIAM GRAY



AMOS WHITNEY



CHARLES SOBY

THE Gray Telephone Pay Station Company was founded in 1891, the joint enterprise of William Gray, Amos Whitney, and Charles Soby. A few years later they were joined by the young George A. Long, the only one of this original company now alive.

The story of the invention of the telephone pay station and its development through this company is one of the most important and interesting parts of the telephone industry. For it was the pay station which first placed the telephone within reach of the general public and thereby brought millions of dollars into the coffers of the infant industry. And whenever we pay tribute to Alexander Graham Bell for his epoch making discovery, we must also remember the men who placed that marvelous instrument at the service of even the poorest man or woman at any hour of the day or night.

William Gray was the man who first conceived the idea of making the telephone available to the general public through pay stations and it was George A. Long who contributed the working model of the first pay station to the world.

Some two years after the first practical model of the telephone pay station had been made, the first machine was installed in Hartford at the corner of Main Street and Central Row on the ground floor of the old Hartford Bank, where the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company now stands. This was in 1899.

There was again an interval of two years before the next important step was taken in 1891. At this time Gray had secured financial backing from his friends, Charles Soby and Amos Whitney, and at this time a stock company was formed with these three men as officers.

When Mr. Long associated himself with the company in 1901, the firm was struggling along with only an occasional order. While the device was now workable, it was necessary to go still further and create a demand for the pay station, which still remained unknown to the general public. The operating companies offered little assistance and Long found it necessary to organize a group of company representatives to call on hotels and other public places and explain what the machine would do.

During the next eight years Mr. Long devoted himself to overcoming this difficulty and to fighting patent infringements through the courts. In both of these objectives he was successful and at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century found the company in a sound financial condition, with ever-increasing business.

In addition to his attention to the business problems of the company, Mr. Long interested himself in the mechanical problems of the pay station, and here again he was pre-eminently successful. He entered his first patent for the improvement of the pay station in 1903, and since that date scarcely a year has passed but that one or more patents have been accepted.

William Gray, previous to his death in 1902, had solved many of the faults of the original machine. Yet there were to come tremendous developments in telephony, bringing with them new demands of a pay station. Increased traffic demanded a prepayment type of machine; machine switching necessitated a machine fitted to this requirement. Mr. Long kept

PRESENT PLANT OF GRAY TELEPHONE PAY STATION CO.

Erected 1913

pace with many advances and forecast them many times, as in the case of machine switching.

Following his successful solution of both the business difficulties of the company and the mechanical problems of the pay station, Mr. Long turned his attention to a related problem. As soon as the pay station had come into general use, those who live by their wits were attracted to it as a new source of revenue. The locks then available were an easy prey to any expert at picking locks.

The company felt that it was their responsibility to safeguard the income of the purchaser of these machines, and to this end Mr. Long started work on the development of a lock which would provide safety at all times. Again he was successful in his undertaking and today the 12-B lock is approved equipment on all pay stations. Nearly one million of these locks are now in use throughout the world.

While we have touched upon only the highlights in the development of the pay station, some real idea of the effort and labor which have been expended to bring it to its present form may be gained from the fact that there are 82 American patents and 35 foreign ones covering the various improvements which have been made since the first crude machine was installed in Hartford in 1889.

To bring out briefly the importance of the pay station, we would cite as an example the City of New York where nearly 100,000 coin collectors are now installed, giving service 24 hours a day without any expense to the operating telephone companies, other than the cost of installation and collection. In one year 375,000,000 individual coins, weighing 2,800 tons, were collected in these pay stations. In order to effect the collections from these machines it required over one million trips to the pay stations, covering thousands of miles by foot and automobile. It is estimated that if all the nickels collected in New York City were laid side by side, they would form a strip of metal reaching from New York City to San Francisco and extend 800 miles farther into the Pacific Ocean. During one year in the State of Connecticut, the third smallest state in the country, the coins collected in Gray pay stations weighed over 98 tons. Compare this result with that if paid attendants attempted to handle this service 24 hours a day. This gives some idea of the important part that the public pay station has played and is playing in the telephone industry.

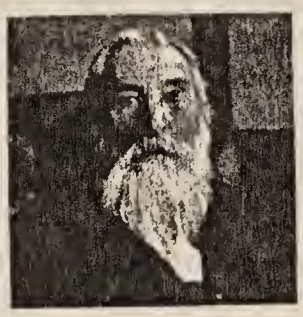
The Present Plant of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company and Long Security Lock Company in Hartford

STATUE COMMEMORATING INVENTORS ERECTED, 1929

George A Long, early in 1926, saw the fitness of erecting a tribute to the mechanical and manufacturing geniuses of Hartford. The work of Francis A. Pratt, Samuel Colt, Amos Whitney, Charles E. Billings, William Tucker, George Capewell, Christopher Spencer, David Tilton and Colonel Pope he felt should be commemorated in such a manner that the memorial would serve as an inspiration and incentive to the youth of the city, as well as giving just honor to these men, all of whom had been personally well known to him.

Three years passed before the idea reached its fruition, during which time Mr. Long had given much thought to both the form of the monument and the location for it. Through his own generosity, and that of his friends, the necessary funds were gathered; and in 1931 two large bronze placques, some eight by ten feet each, were placed in the main entrance hall of the State Trade School on Washington Street, while outside of the main entrance a fine statue, symbolizing invention and industry, was erected. Each of the placques is made up of bas-relief portraits of Hartford inventors and industrialists, with appropriate inscriptions and designs. Mr. Long's suggestion has become a Hartford "Hall of Fame."

In front of the Trade School is placed a bronze statue given by the Hartford County Manufacturers Association. This statue is the work of the well-known Mrs. Evelyn Longman Bachelder of Windsor and is symbolic in treatment, representing the craftsman pondering over his blueprints. The statue was unveiled on September 17, 1931.

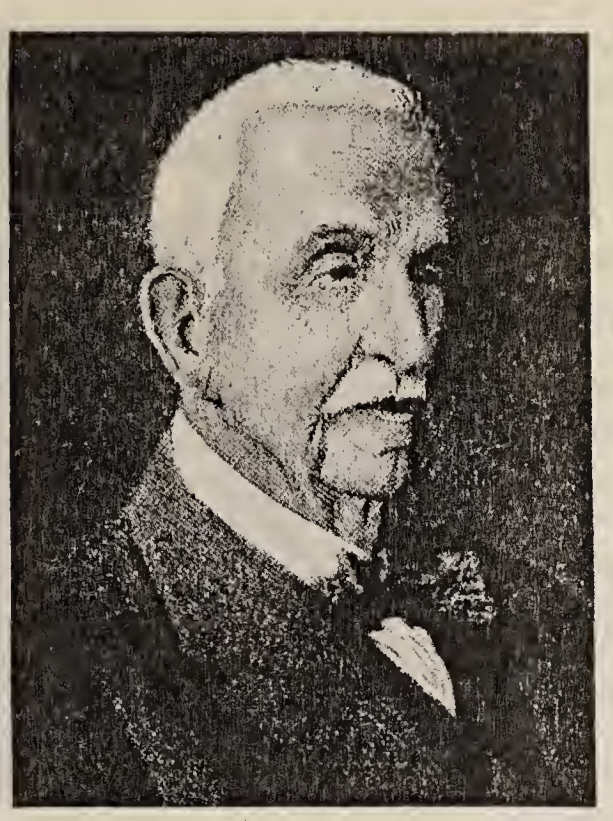


AUSTIN C. DUNHAM, President
The Hartford Electric Light Co.
1882 1912

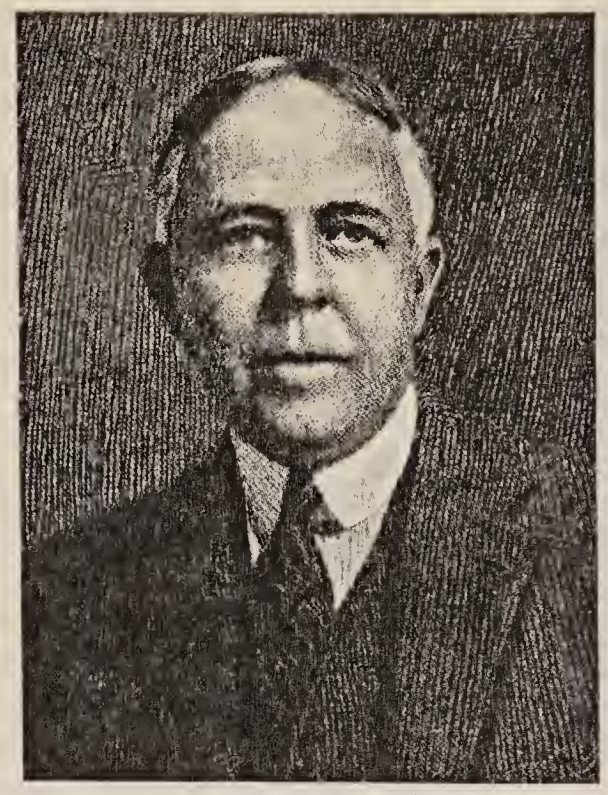
. . OUR most precious asset is the heritage of courage and foresight derived from the Connecticut men and women who founded this company on the broad premise that there should be available to everyone the complete service of the great emancipator . . . ELECTRICITY . . . at a cost within the ability of all to pay. . . . . .

THE HARTFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

Always a Pioneer



S. G. Dunham
President, 1912-1924
Chairman of the Board, 1924-1934



S. Ferguson
President, 1924-1935
Chairman of the Board, 1935—

V. E. Bird
President, 1935—

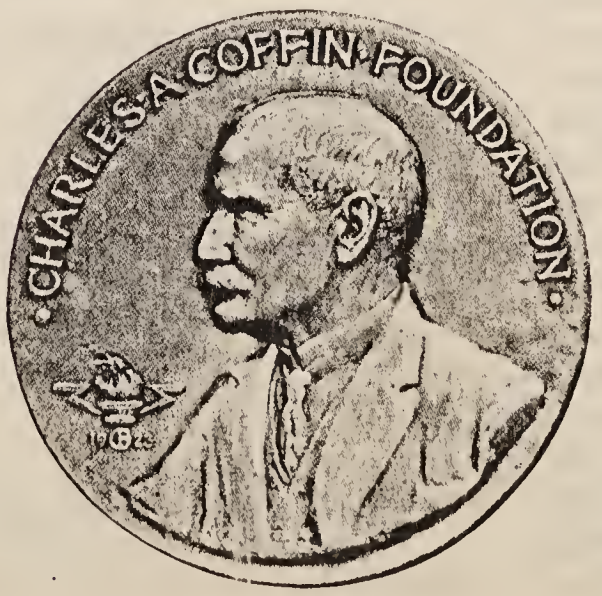
THE HARTFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY has throughout the years built for itself an increasing reputation for progressive and pioneer endeavor. It has shown the way in adopting new methods of generating and distributing electrical energy in the industries and the home, and in the establishment of rate systems that have accelerated the marvelous development in the use of electricity. It was the first electric light company in America to make practical application of several of the most important new developments that were destined to become the standard practice.

As early as 1893 the Company transmitted three-phase alternating current and was the first in the country to do so at high voltage for any considerable distance. This type of transmission proved highly satisfactory and outmoded the multiplicity of kinds of current in common use at that time. Today transmission of power up to three hundred miles over gigantic steel towers and cables is a practical reality.

The enclosed arc lamp was first given a trial by the Hartford Electric Light Company when in 1893 it equipped its street lighting system with d.-c. series lamps. However difficulty was experienced in operation, owing to the inferior quality of carbon electrodes then obtainable. Improvements were introduced to permit the use of a.-c. lamps and this system became, from 1898, the standard of street lighting until replaced by tungsten incandescent lamps.

The Company was also the first in America to use a storage battery to economize on water power that would otherwise have gone to waste during the periods of relatively small demand. Also in this same year, 1896, the Company took the advanced step of placing underground its overhead wires in the central section of the city. Further evidence of the Company's pioneer leadership is shown in its introduction of mercury and steam turbines. The first steam turbine was installed in 1901; in 1923 the first mercury turbine installed anywhere in the world, then a new and radical departure, was installed in the Company's Dutch Point Plant.

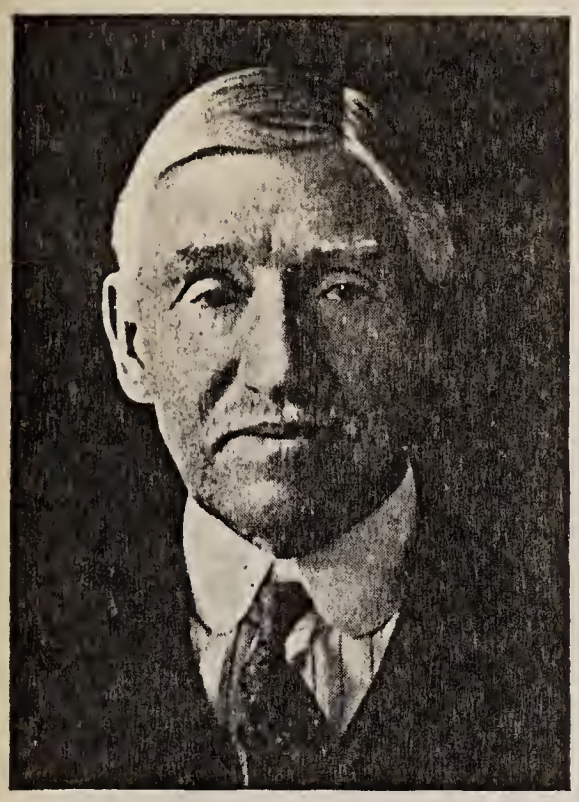
Although not always the first to make use of a new invention, the Hartford Electric Light Company is generally recognized as a leader and has done much pioneer work. It was one of the first companies to recognize the value of electric cooking, electric refrigeration, and electric water heating in the home and has led in the application of electric heat in the industries.



The outstanding pioneer achievements of the Company which we have mentioned in part above coupled with its continued policy of sharing benefits with the consumer have given it a nationwide reputation. It has recently been praised in the United States Senate by Senator Wheeler as being one of the most progressive utilities in the country.

Further recognition of the Company's services and progressive accomplishments was given in 1933 when the high award of the Charles A. Coffin Medal was given for that year to the Hartford Electric Light Company. This medal, established by the General Electric Company and awarded by the Edison Electric Institute, is given each year to that electric company which has made the most "distinguished contribution to the development of electric light and power for the convenience of the public and the benefit of the industry." The presentation address was made by Frank W. Smith. Specifically mentioned by Mr. Smith in his tribute to the progressiveness and pioneer achievements of the Company were the customer's dividend, credit certificate, trial range, mercury turbine, and the development of All-Electric Homes.

OLDEST GAS COMPANY IN CONNECTICUT



CLARENCE BLAKESLEE
Chairman of Board

H. R. STERRETT
President

IN May, 1847, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut granted a charter to Henry Peck, Atwater Treat, Philip S. Galpin, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., and Lucius G. Peck; the New Haven City Gas Light Company was organized by these men with a capitalization of $100,000. The name was changed, however, to the New Haven Gas Light Company in 1854. This company was the first public utility to do business in New Haven and one of the earliest in the United States.

During 1848 the first coal gas plant in Connecticut was erected on the north side of St. John Street, between Franklin and Hamilton Streets. Near the close of the same year the Company began distribution of gas through its four miles of street mains. At this time gas illumination was limited to St. John Street, Chapel Street, Fleet Street (State Street), George Street, Crown Street, College Street, and Temple Street. In these early years the price of gas was $4.00 per thousand cubic feet and in 1850 the Company sold approximately 500,000 cubic feet of gas, bringing in a gross revenue of about $2,000. This compares with 2,383,475,000 cubic feet of gas and a gross revenue of $2,458,457 for the year 1934. At the close of the year 1934 there were 60,364 customers and over 500 miles of street mains.

The early development of the gas company was rapid, and by 1861 a new coal gas plant with a daily capacity of 500,000 cubic feet was erected on East Street. After the Civil War gas began to replace kerosene lamps, and, stimulated by this change, the New Haven Gas Light Company enjoyed a period of uninterrupted growth and prosperity. In 1885 the Company erected a plant for the production of carburetted water gas. This plant had a daily capacity of 250,000 cubic feet.

The introduction of electricity for lighting purposes in the 90's was thought to seriously threaten the gas industry, but in reality this electric competition compelled gas engineers to explore other fields and resulted in developing gas as the ideal fuel for the home and factory. Since 1895 the use of gas for cooking, water heating and space heating has developed rapidly until today gas is utilized for some purpose in almost every home and factory. The increased use of gas necessitated the construction of a new water gas plant in 1902 and a new coal gas plant in 1906. The company pioneered the use of gas for house-heating as early as 1926, and today hundreds of homes, stores and buildings enjoy this most modern type of heat. Another important new source of revenue has developed within the past two years through the very successful application of gas in the field of mechanical refrigeration.

In 1927 the controlling interest in the New Haven Gas Light Company was acquired by The United Gas Improvement Company. Also in this year the Company's coal gas plants were discontinued and part of the gas requirements of the Company were purchased, on contract, from the Connecticut Coke Company, which had erected a large coke oven plant on the east side of New Haven harbor.

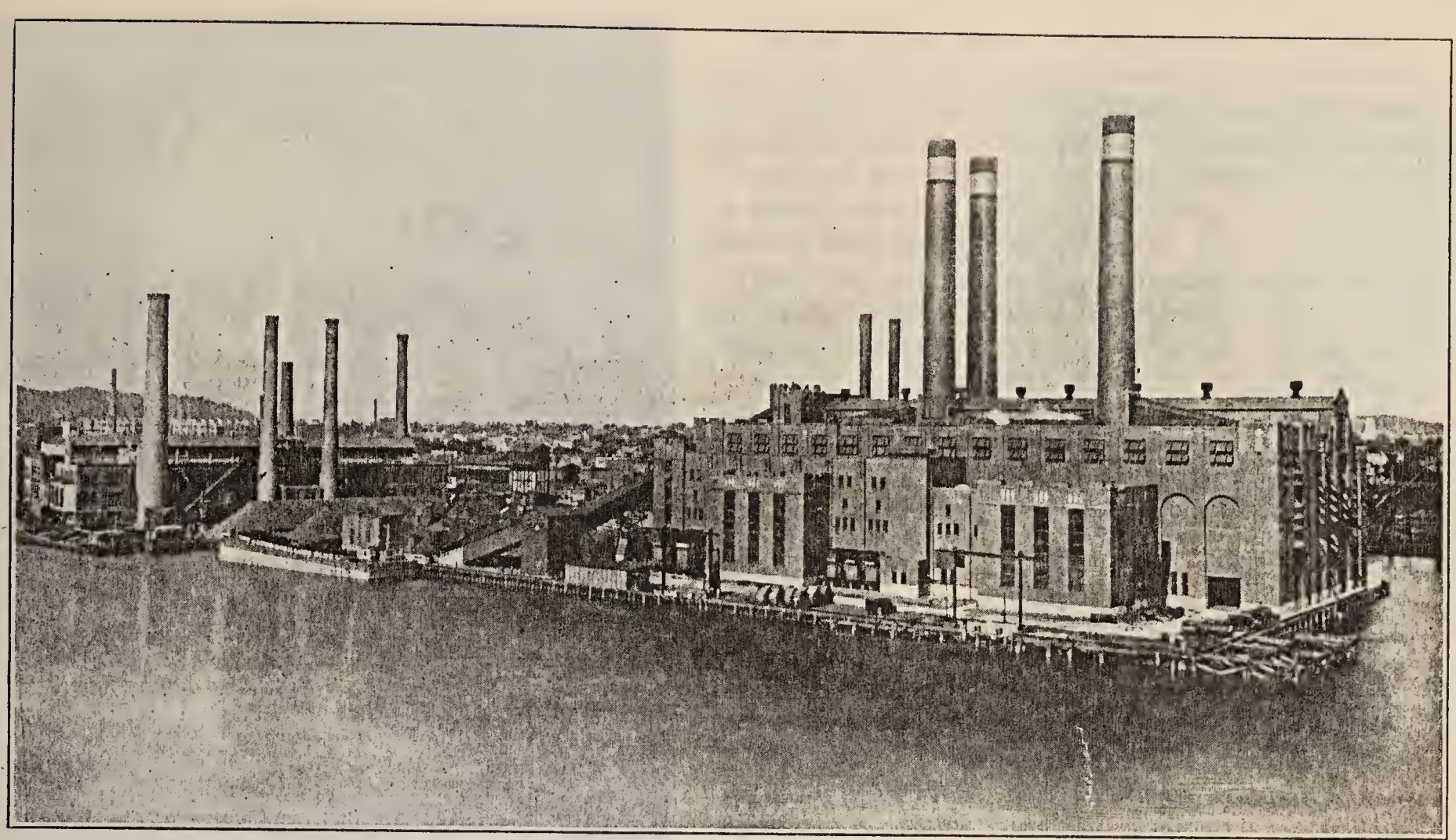
Although no longer operating coal gas plants, the New Haven Gas Light Company greatly enlarged and reconstructed its water gas plants, which are used to supplement the gas purchased from the Connecticut Coke Company, and serve a territory extending from Devon to Branford.

ORIGINAL OFFICERS

WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN, *President*
FRANK TURNER, *Secretary*
JOHN W. FITCH, *Treasurer*
THOMAS R. DUTTON, *Superintendent*

PRESENT OFFICERS

CLARENCE BLAKESLEE
Chairman of the Board
H. R. STERRETT
President
GEORGE D. WATROUS
Vice-President
F. J. RUTLEDGE
Vice-President
JOHNS HOPKINS
Secretary
T. R. SUCHER
Treasurer and Assistant Secretary
C. G. WUESTEFELD
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer



English Station

THE NEW HAVEN ELECTRIC COMPANY, as it was first known, started operation during 1882 in very modest quarters on Temple Street, near George Street, with the following Officers: F. A. Gilbert, president; James English, secretary and treasurer, and A. F. Hunie, bookkeeper.

In 1885 the equipment consisted of five horizontal 60-horse power engines, each driving two arc dynamos, one of the thirty-light capacity and one of forty-five-light capacity, supplying a street lighting and commercial load.

In 1889 the first incandescent lamps were used, which were multiple connected in the center of city and series connected in the outlying districts on the arc circuits. There were five lamps in series equipped with a coil shunting device to replace an accidently broken lamp.

In 1890 the Station "B" was built on Grand Avenue at Mill River and supplied incandescent lamp loads in the districts west to State Street and east to Quinnipiac Avenue and supplied the entire arc system. This station became necessary to provide room for expansion in Station "A" for supplying increased incandescent loads.

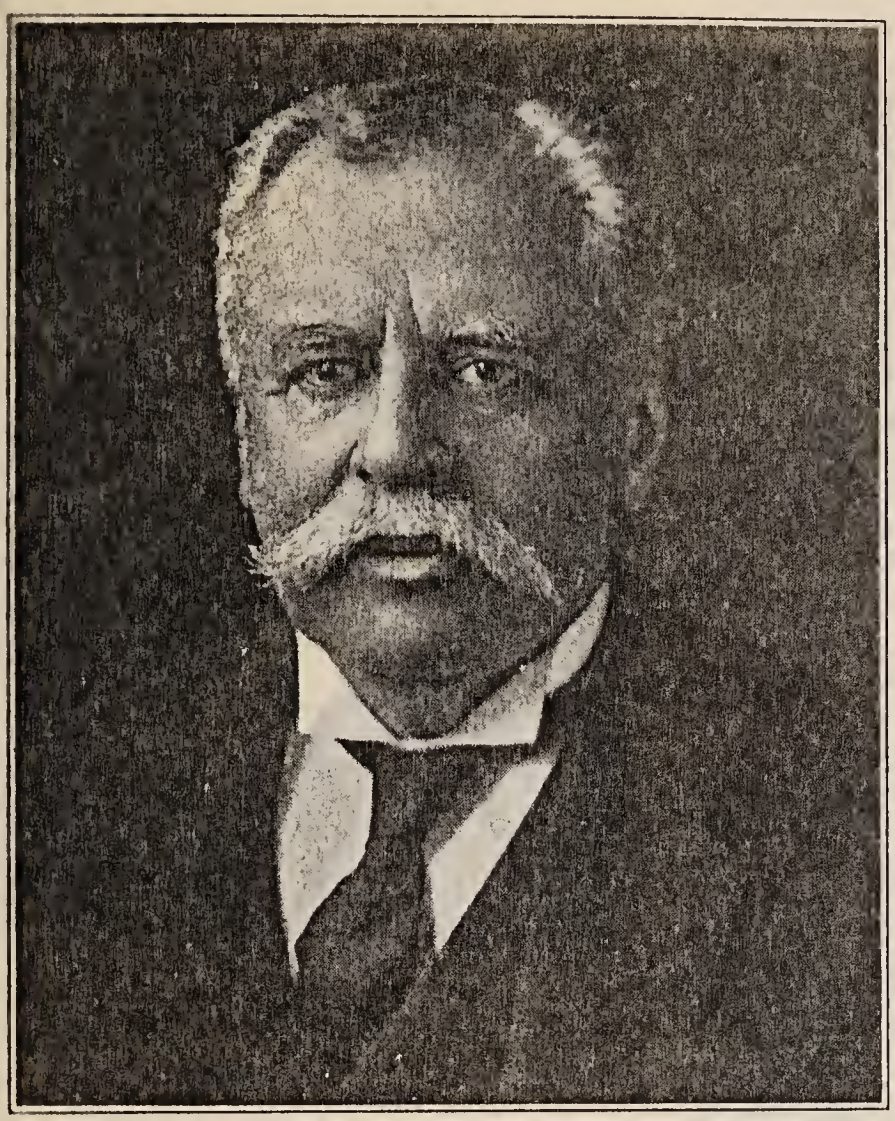
In 1899 The United Illuminating Company was formed through the consolidation of the New Haven Electric Company with the Bridgeport Electric Light Company.

Mr. James English had been previously made president of the New Haven Electric Company and now became president of The United Illuminating Company, which position he holds today. Under his able leadership The United Illuminating Company has enjoyed a rapid expansion, until today it is one of the outstanding utilities of our State, serving approximately 125,000 customers, who with their families total more than 400,000 persons who enjoy the benefits of electric service as rendered by this Company.

The first installation of White Way street lighting in the world was made in New Haven in 1912. This installation was so highly successful that it spread rapidly throughout the country.

Stations "A" and "B" were repeatedly enlarged and remodeled to accommodate the universally used electric light and power requirements until it became necessary to build a larger station; therefore, the new English Station was put into service in 1929 and was equipped with the last word in modern devices, both from the steam and electrical viewpoints.

It is located on a point of land with water on three sides and a thoroughfare on the fourth side, causing it to be very remote from the possibility of a conflagration. This location lends itself to several decided advantages such as taking condensing water from one side and discharging it on the other.



JAMES ENGLISH
President
A Pioneer of the Industry

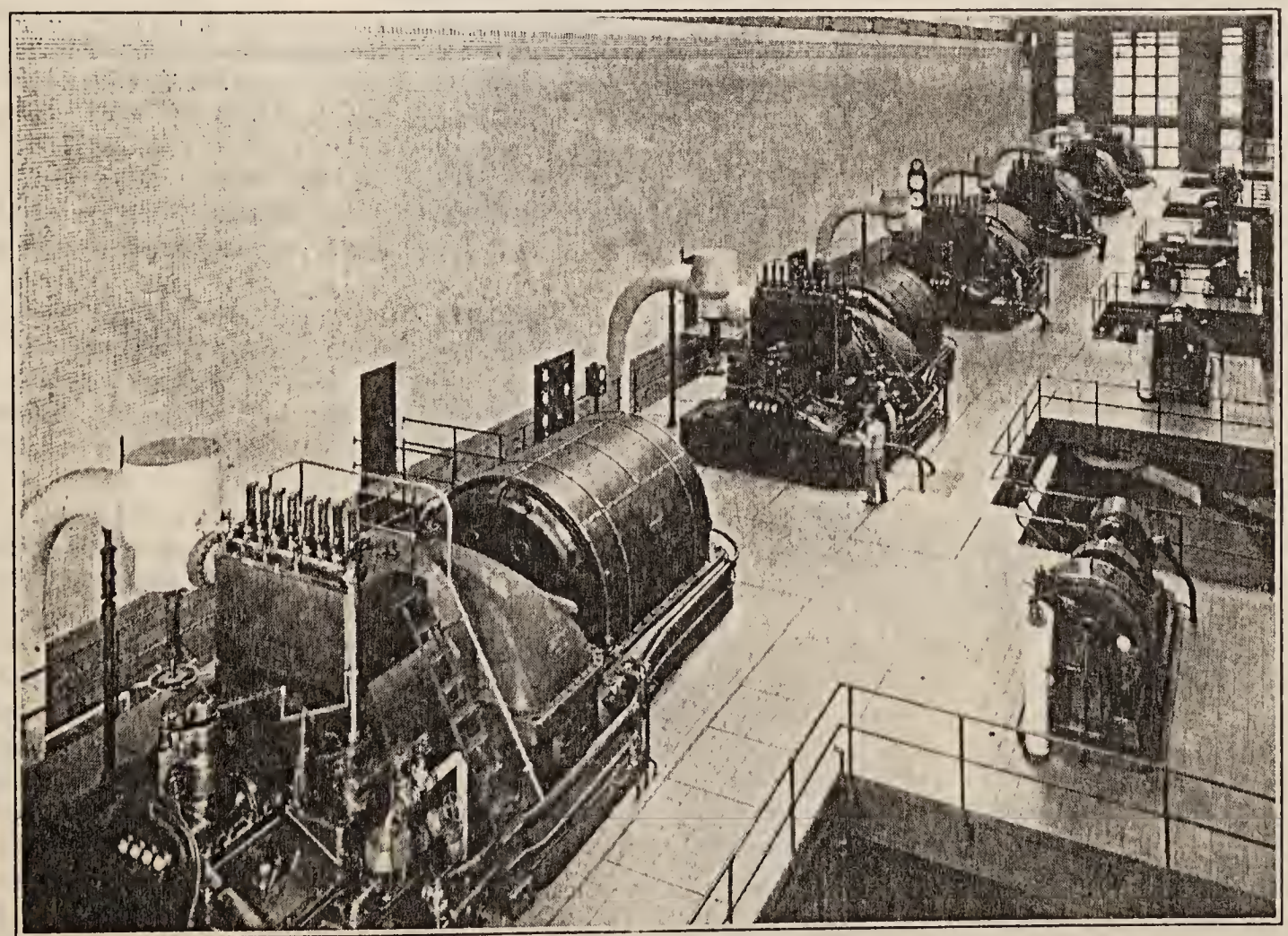
English Station has six turbo generator units, totaling 93,750 K. V. A. capacity, generating 13,800 volts. This energy is taken through underground duct lines to eleven sub-stations located at strategic points throughout the system, where the voltage is lowered to 6,600 volts and 2,300 volts as required for transmission throughout their districts. Pole type transformers are generally used for further transforming this energy down to 110 volts and 220 volts for distribution and service to the point of use. These sub-stations are equipped with the most modern devices, including fully automatic voltage regulation, supplying a constant voltage regardless of load changes.

The Bridgeport division of The United Illuminating Company's history is very similar, with its Steel Point Station similarly located as to conflagration.

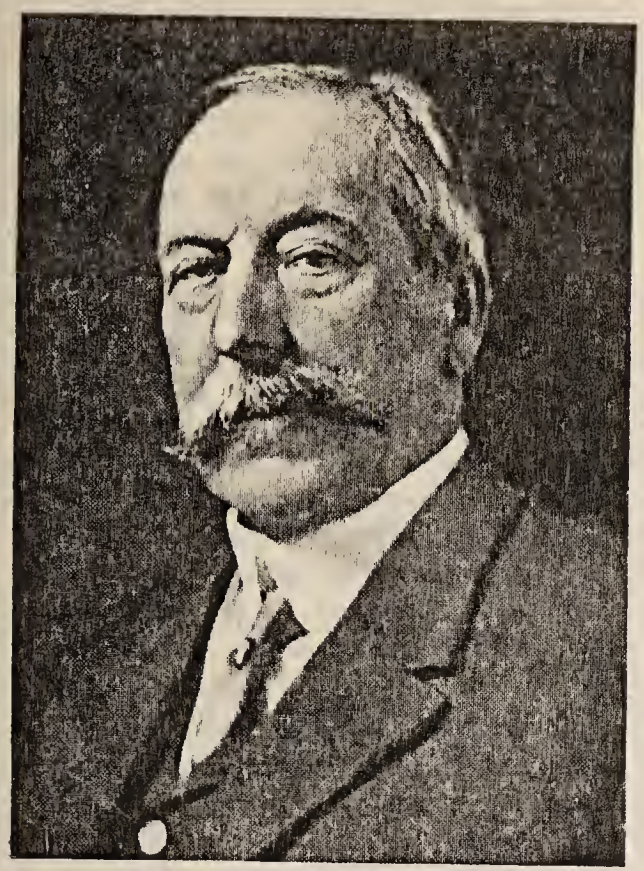
There are seven turbo generator units totaling 97,200 K. V. A. capacity. The general conditions of transmission and distribution are similar to those described for New Haven.

The yearly output of the entire Company for 1934 was 277,337,000 K. W. H., which, compared with 8,900,000 K. W. H. for 1912, shows that one normal day's output is now greater than an entire month in 1912.

Rates have been steadily reduced from 12½ cents per K. W. H. in 1902 to the present 5¼ cents as a base rate. Electric energy in 1902 cost 238% more than in 1935.



Turbine Room—English Station



WALTON FERGUSON
First President

ALFRED W. DATER
Present President

THE STAMFORD GAS LIGHT COMPANY the older of the two companies which united to form the Stamford Gas and Electric Company, was formed in 1854. This step was taken only after much preparation, for while gas companies had been organized and were in operation in the larger cities, many of the citizens of Stamford had never seen gas in use as a means of illumination. They were satisfied with the whale oil lamp and tallow candle and it was a hard task to interest them to the extent of investing their money in an enterprise which had for its object the lighting of houses, stores, and streets by means of this new-fangled method of "burning smoke", as gas was then called.

The credit for the organization of the Stamford Gas Light Company must be given to Mr. Edgar Hoyt, who was at that time the owner, editor, and printer of the Stamford Advocate—then a weekly paper. Mr. Hoyt realised that only by a practical demonstration could real interest be stimulated. Therefore, at his own expense, he installed a small demonstration apparatus at the agricultural fair in 1853. This had the desired result and subscriptions for the formation of the company were received.

A charter for the company was obtained at the May, 1854 session of the State Legislature and the stockholders met on October 21, 1854, electing Henry K. Skelding, William Gay, John Ferguson, William T. Minor, and Sands Seely as Directors. The first officers were Henry K. Skelding, President; John W. Leeds, Treasurer; and Edgar Hoyt, Secretary.

A suitable sight for the gas works was purchased from Wells R. Ritch, located on Mechanic Street, south of the railroad depot. The deed described this property as being bounded on the east by the salt meadow, now the freight yards of the New Haven Railroad Company, an indication of the change in the geography of the city.

Considerable investigation was made as to the best method of manufacturing gas. Of course, at that time, the so-called water gas process was unknown. A committee was appointed to visit various works to determine whether the company should construct works to manufacture gas from rosin or from coal. The committee reported in favor of coal. Gas was supplied at $5.00 per thousand cubic feet.

In the year 1881, the Stamford Electric Company was granted a charter by the Legislature of the State. This is one of the earliest charters in the country for an electric company. Records of the Department of Commerce in Washington state that in 1879 there were two or three stations in limited operation. In the year 1881 eight stations were operating, supplying arc lights only. It was not until the next year, 1882, that the incandescent light was used, though Edison had invented it several years before.

While the Stamford Company had its charter, it did nothing with it until 1886, when the Stamford-Schuyler Electric Company began operation in a small building on Advocate Place, just north of the old fire engine house. It began with three arc dynamos, a 100 H.P. engine, and one boiler. Lights were first put in operation on the evening of July 4th, 1886, and greatly contributed to the illumination of the principal streets of the borough.

In 1889, the name was changed to The Stamford Electric Lighting Company; a new building was erected on Garden Street and the apparatus from Advocate Place was moved to the new location. New equipment was added and the plant consisted of six dynamos, two 100 H.P. engines, and two boilers, making the entire plant capable of operating 120 arc and 1500 incandescent lights.

In 1891 further additions were made —a 300 H.P. Corliss engine was added, which with the old machinery was considered sufficient to take care of the requirements of the borough for several years to come and would insure against failure of the nightly supply of light, even should a portion of the machinery become temporarily disabled.

When the company was first organized, it put in wires and fixtures without charge, for incandescent lighting of stores and dwellings. Some 2,000 lights were installed in this way. The incandescent lights were supplied by contract or by meter when so desired. The company stated that at that time (1892) a perfect and reliable device for measuring the amount of energy consumed had been introduced and was in daily use.

It was soon realized that both the Electric Lighting and the Gas Company were performing similar engineering services and that their administration could be accomplished more economically and more in the general interest of each if they were operated under one management. Thus in 1893 a new company was organized with the object of consolidating under the title of The Stamford Gas and Electric Company. The consolidation took place and matters moved forward smoothly under the wise leadership of Mr. Walton Ferguson, President.

In 1896, the old plant of the electric department was found to be too small for the addition of more machinery and the property was not of sufficient size to permit of addition to the building. A new site was selected and the station was moved to its present location at Waterside.

STAMFORD GAS CO. . . *Founded 1854*
STAMFORD ELECTRIC CO. . . *1881*

Both companies grew and changed; it would be futile to attempt a detailed listing of the innumerable mechanical improvements which both companies have installed in the effort to keep their production of the highest quality and we must confine ourselves to the broader changes.

In 1891 the Gas Company pointed with pride to its reconstructed plant with a generating capacity of 200,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The Electric Company had installed new steam engines bringing its total horse power to 500. Today, the gas plant has a combined generating capacity of over 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, while the electric plant has an installation of over 50,000 horsepower.

In September, 1928, the company completed the construction of its present office building. The design was a result of careful study for more than two years of other utility office buildings throughout the East. As a result, many features were incorporated which not only resulted in a handsome edifice from an architectural standpoint, but which proved to be a great convenience to customers and an aid to the efficient conduct of business. In January, 1931, the new service building of the company was completed; this houses the Storeroom and garage, Line Department, Gas Meter Shop, and the Installation and Service Department.

A few figures will indicate the growth of the company in the twentieth century. In 1907 there were 2,880 gas meters and 1,044 electric meters, a total of 3,924 meters connected; in the year 1930 there were 12,983 gas meters and 18,775 electric meters, a total of 31,758 meters connected. In 1910, 89,826,300 cubic feet of gas and 1,673,595 kilowatt hours of electricity were sold, while in 1930, the gas sales had increased ten times to 844,835,100 cubic feet and the electric sales thirty-five times to 56,301,989 kilowatt hours.

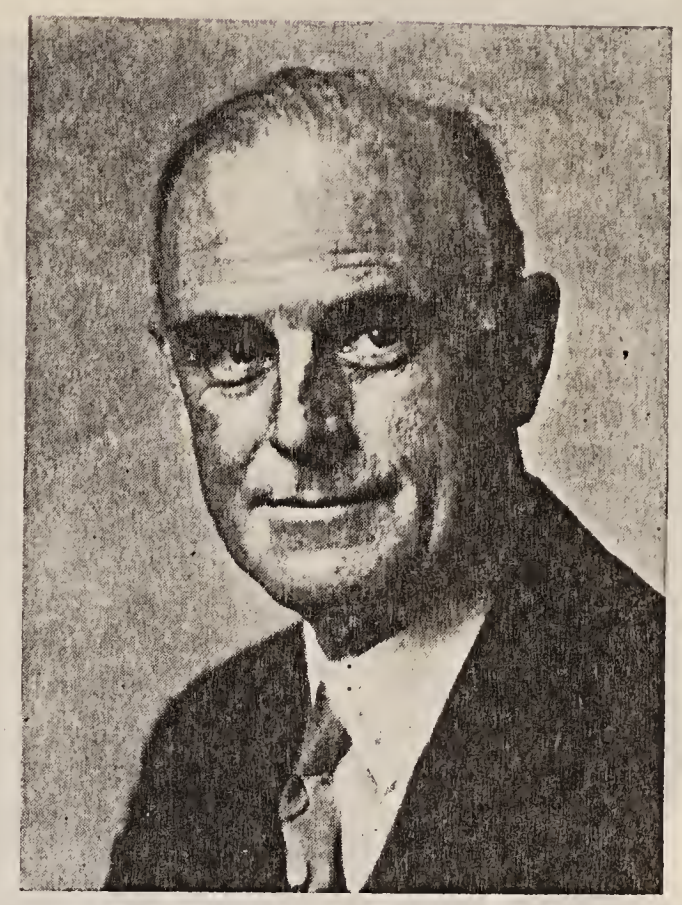
This, in brief, is the history of the company. Starting with a superintendent and two employees, a payroll of $24 a week, and a capital investment of $15,000 —a sum about equal to one week total payroll at the present time, the organization has grown to a company of 400 employees, with total assets exceeding $10,000,000.

During these 80 long years, there has never been a serious disagreement between employees and management. This speaks well for the spirit of helpful co-operation and understanding which has always characterized this organization.

THE BRIDGEPORT GAS LIGHT COMPANY was incorporated in 1849 and commenced business in 1851 with seventy-six private consumers and twenty-six public street lamps. It is interesting to note that among the names of the original incorporators will be found those of men who figured largely in other business, industrial, and professional lines and who did much to lay the foundations for the modern city of Bridgeport. For nearly two generations the two outstanding men connected with this company, until their deaths, were Dr. I. DeVer Warner and his son, DeVer H. Warner. During the long history of the Bridgeport Gas Light Company many and vast changes have come about in the use of gas. Today there is hardly a household purpose for which it cannot be used, from cooking to air conditioning, heating and refrigeration, as well as many factory uses in various branches of industry.

The first works of the Company were on Housatonic Avenue, where coal gas was distilled by heating bituminous coal. The old retort house is still standing. It is known as the East Works, comprising the storeroom, garage, service department, and meter repair department. Later the Company acquired the plant of the Citizen's Gas Company, which had failed as a competitor. The original cost of the Company's works was $75,000, but before 1886 more than $175,000 in addition had been spent. Its assets now exceed $7,000,000.

The history of the Citizen's Gas Company is interesting in view of the fact that it was later absorbed by the Bridgeport Gas Light Company. In December, 1886, this former company was organized under a charter granted by the Assembly in 1885 and subscriptions were then made by a number of citizens. The ostensible purpose of the company was to manufacture and sell gas for fuel only; this was a gas of lower heat value than that manufactured and sold by the Bridgeport Gas Light Company. However, the Citizen's Gas Company was not a success, and some years later, at a sale ordered by the court, the property of this company was taken over by its competitor. This property included the works at Howard Avenue and Spruce Street, where the Bridgeport Gas Light Company now manufactures its "water gas".



GEORGE S. HAWLEY
President

In connection with the subject of gas, a very interesting incident may be recalled as having taken place in Bridgeport not long after the Company was formed. A balloon which was called "Bridgeport" was inflated with gas and an attempt was made to cross the Atlantic Ocean. The balloon rose properly and sailed over the Sound, but after about an hour and a half fell to the water. This was one of the first trans-Atlantic flights attempted.

ORIGINAL OFFICERS

HENRY K. HARRAL, *President*
P. C. CALHOUN, *Treasurer*

PRESENT OFFICERS

F. M. TRAVIS, *Chairman of the Board*
GEORGE S. HAWLEY, *President*
HOWARD E. WHITE, *Vice-President*
ROBERT A. LEWIS, *Treasurer*
FREDERIC C. TAYLOR, *Secretary*
BRADFORD G. WARNER, *Asst. Treasurer*

The office of the Bridgeport Gas Light Company has been situated in various locations: on John Street in the Masonic Temple, and then on Main Street in the store formerly occupied by the Gas Appliance Exchange. In 1924 the Company erected its own building at 815 Main Street and last year it took over the Gas Appliance Exchange and transformed these quarters into one of the finest gas appliance salesrooms to be found.

The Company has steadily grown. Today the Bridgeport district which it serves includes Bridgeport, Stratford, and Fairfield; this district uses over one billion cubic feet of gas each year. This is consumed in the many domestic uses of gas and also for industrial and commercial purposes. Twenty-five years ago there were few industrial uses for gas; today there are more than 20,000 ways in which gas may be used in industry, from a tiny flame to a roaring furnace.

To deliver this gas to the consumers requires over three hundred miles of street mains; if these lines were laid end to end they would reach to Providence and back and then to New York City. From these mains there are more than 30,000 service pipes which enter buildings; in each of the buildings there is at least one meter at the end of each service pipe, and there are over 40,000 such meters in the district.

Highlights in the History of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Chartered June, 1810
First President, Nathaniel Terry

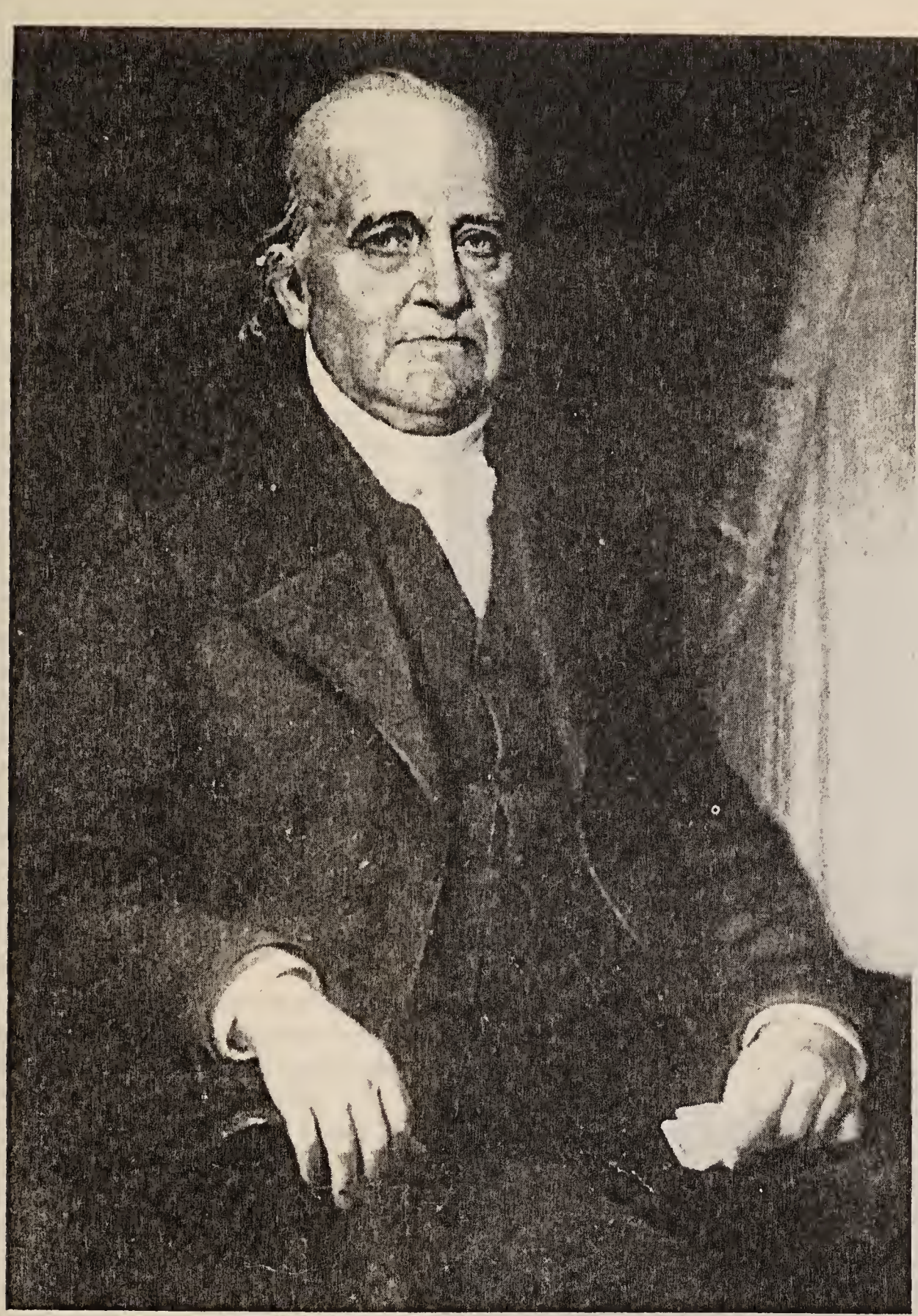
1810—Perpetual charter secured and Company organized
$150,000 Capital
Nathaniel Terry elected President
Jonathan G. W. Trumbull appointed agent
No losses first year
1811—Ebenezer F. Norton appointed agent at Canandaigua, N. Y.
1816—Dividend of $4.00
1819—Percentage allowed to agents for commission
1822—New Haven Insurance Co. reinsured
1827-29—Heavy losses
1830—Eliphalet Terry chosen President
Great fire in N. Y., December 16
Office moved from 26½ State Street to 16 State Street
1839—Hezekiah Huntington, Jr. succeeded Eliphalet Terry resigned
1852—Western Department established at Columbus, Ohio
1853—Capital doubled
1854—Office moved to Main Street near Pratt Street
1857—Capital increased to $500,000 from profits
1859—Office moved to building on Main Street opposite old statehouse
1861—Western Department moved to Chicago
1864—Capital increased to $1,000,000 by profits
1865—Charter amendment adapted permitting $3,000,000 capital
Timothy C. Allyn elected President
1866—Assets increased by $200,000
1867—George L. Chase elected President
1870—New building — 125 Trumbull Street occupied
Pacific Department established
1871—Chicago fire
1872—Boston fire
1877—Capital increased to $1,250,000
1896-97—Home Office building enlarged
1904—Baltimore fire
1906—San Francisco fire
Capital increased to $2,000,000
Home Office building enlarged
1908—Charles E. Chase elected President
1909—Southern Department established
1910—Centennial Year
1912—Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co. organized
1913—Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company organized
Richard M. Bissell elected President
Charles E. Chase made Chairman Board of Directors
1919—Capital Increased to $4,000,000
Property purchased for new home office
1921—New Building — 690 Asylum Avenue occupied
1922—Capital increased to $8,000,000
1925—Capital increased to $10,000,000
1929—Par value of stock reduced from $100 to $10
1930—Capital increased to $12,000,000
1934—Chicago Stock Yard Conflagration
1810-1935—Losses of $593,750,465.69 paid to policyholders

The home office of the Hartford from 1859 to 1870 was on Main Street, opposite the old state house

THE ultimate test of the value of any fire insurance company is its ability to pay its losses in times of conflagration and disaster. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company was only twenty-five years old when its first test came with the great fire in New York City on December 16, 1835.

Inexperienced as they were in the business of fire insurance, the pioneer executives of the Hartford in its earliest years knew both the thrill of achievement and the worry of experiment. In the years between 1810, when the Company was first chartered by the State Legislature, and 1820, the total losses were $13,357.61 while premiums had amounted to $46,586.45. The next ten years brought heavier losses and at the close of the second decade the total amount had reached $175,926.25—a large sum, but small in comparison to that which was to come. The company had successfully passed through one difficult period and was well on the way to growth and expansion by December 1835. The first dividend since 1827 was in sight, when word reached Hartford that New York City was in flames. The main part of the business portion of the city, lying between Wall, South and Broad Streets and Coenties Slip was in ashes. It was bitterly cold with a brisk wind blowing. The city was paralyzed, crushed by the blow.

News travelled slowly in those days and there was no way for the Hartford to know the extent of its losses, although it was evident that



Nathaniel Terry, first President of the Hartford who served from 1810 until 1835

they would be heavy. Reports reached the company's directors that other insurance companies would be unable to pay their losses, and panic seemed about to hit the city. There was only one thing for President Eliphalet Terry to do. He went to the Hartford Bank and arranged to be permitted to draw upon the bank without limit, pledging his own fortune as security. Then followed the trip to New York—by sleigh—in zero weather. As soon after arrival as possible President Terry assured frightened policyholders that every cent of the Hartford's loss would be paid at once and in full, that he himself had come from Hartford to do so. An office was obtained and President Terry working with the New York representative, began the task of paying claims. It was not until February that the last policyholder was found and his claim paid. The Hartford's total loss was $64,973.34—a huge sum in those days.

The Hartford's business grew tremendously in the year following the New York conflagration. Premium income reached the total of $124,992, and surplus funds were used to build up a solid reserve for the continued safety of policyholders.

Another great fire in New York, July 19, 1845 called for $69,691.30 from the Hartford. Less than a year later St. John's, N. F. was practically destroyed with a loss to the Hartford of $84,014.75.

Secretary Bolles barely had reached Boston on his return from St. John's when he was notified of a fire at Nantucket, July 14, 1846, and hastened thither to find that the company's loss was $54,521.65. As before, the directors were courageous, and they did not hesitate to put their names upon the company's paper. Only two years had elapsed when came the Albany fire of August 17, 1848, involving a loss of $57,673.43 to the company, and then, the following May 18, St. Louis's first great blaze which cost the Hartford $58,676.83.

The company's capital was still but $150,000 and here were conflagration losses of $324,577.96 in four years, to say nothing of the ordinary losses.

Despite the panic of 1857, the decade from 1850-1860 was a successful one. The Hartford's territory was greatly widened, and its business increased to such an extent that dividend payments were resumed in 1853. A large surplus continued to be maintained so that the treasury should be in shape to meet such emer-

gencies as those of the early '40's. In 1854 the original capital of $150,000 was doubled and on July 14, 1857 with an amendment permitting an increase to $1,000,000 the capital was raised to $500,000 by means of profits, and then to $1,000,000 in 1864.

A large fire at Augusta, Me., on September 16, 1865, inaugurated another series of heavy losses. The company's loss was $57,022.16. On July 4, 1886, the great fire in Portland, Me., called for $151,288.31, and the following Christmas Eve there was a loss of $55,077.55 by the fire in Vicksburg, Miss., making a total of $263,388.02. Yet so well was the company prepared this time that it not only settled every claim readily but was able to add over $200,000 to its assets from the business in 1866. Premium income for the decade between 1860 and 1870 showed a gain of $6,493,845.90 as compared with the preceding decade, a total of $11,040,380.77.

In 1871 came another severe test—a test that sent some forty-five weaker insurance organizations to the wall — the great Chicago fire of October 8 and 9. With early knowledge that the Hartford's losses would be almost double the amount of its capital, the Company immediately notified its agents that its losses would be "approximately one and three-fourths millions of dollars", but that "vast as is this sum, it will be bravely met and honorably paid". The actual losses exceeded the estimate and within four months, mostly within ninety days, claims amounting to $1,933,-562.04 had been paid, without a single instance of litigation.

The Hartford Bank was ready with all the assistance within its power and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company granted a large loan. The claims paid, there was only a little over a million dollars remaining in the treasury, less than was called for in the reinsurance fund, but the directors were undaunted. The capital was cut in half and immediately was restored to $1,000,-000 by fresh subscriptions.

Richard M. Bissell, seventh President of the Hartford was elected in 1913

Less than a year later, November 9, 1872, the Boston fire began and burned for thirty-six hours, destroying $80,000,000 worth of property, which meant among other things the collapse of twenty-six more fire insurance companies. But the Hartford met its losses of $485,315.71 out of its current receipts and again found its new business enormously increased. Writing of the company's record on this occasion and voicing the sentiments of a

The beautiful granite home office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, "at the top of Asylum Hill" was completed in 1921. The building and spacious grounds occupy about nineteen acres of land

grateful community, the *Boston Journal* said: "All adjusted claims were paid at sight, without discount or delay. Such a record is its own argument for integrity, ability and determination." And then the paper summed up the whole matter, for Boston or any other city, with this: "A policy in the Hartford Fire is as good as a gold bond." The Baltimore fire of February 7, 1904 was another of the greatest conflagrations of modern times. The Hartford suffered losses of $1,213,-843, which were again paid promptly.

And this fire was only one of what were, each in themselves, serious disasters at the beginning of the twentieth century. The company's loss by the fire in Ottawa, Ont., April 26, 1900, had been $177,785. The Jacksonville fire of May 3, 1901, was the most serious up to that time since the Boston fire and the company's loss by it ($215,900) had been nearly half as great as that in Boston. Then had followed the Paterson (N. J.) fire of February 9, 1902, with losses of $106,643 to the company; and the year of the Baltimore fire, the company had to pay claims amounting to $160,952 in Toronto, Ont., for the fire of April 19, 1904.

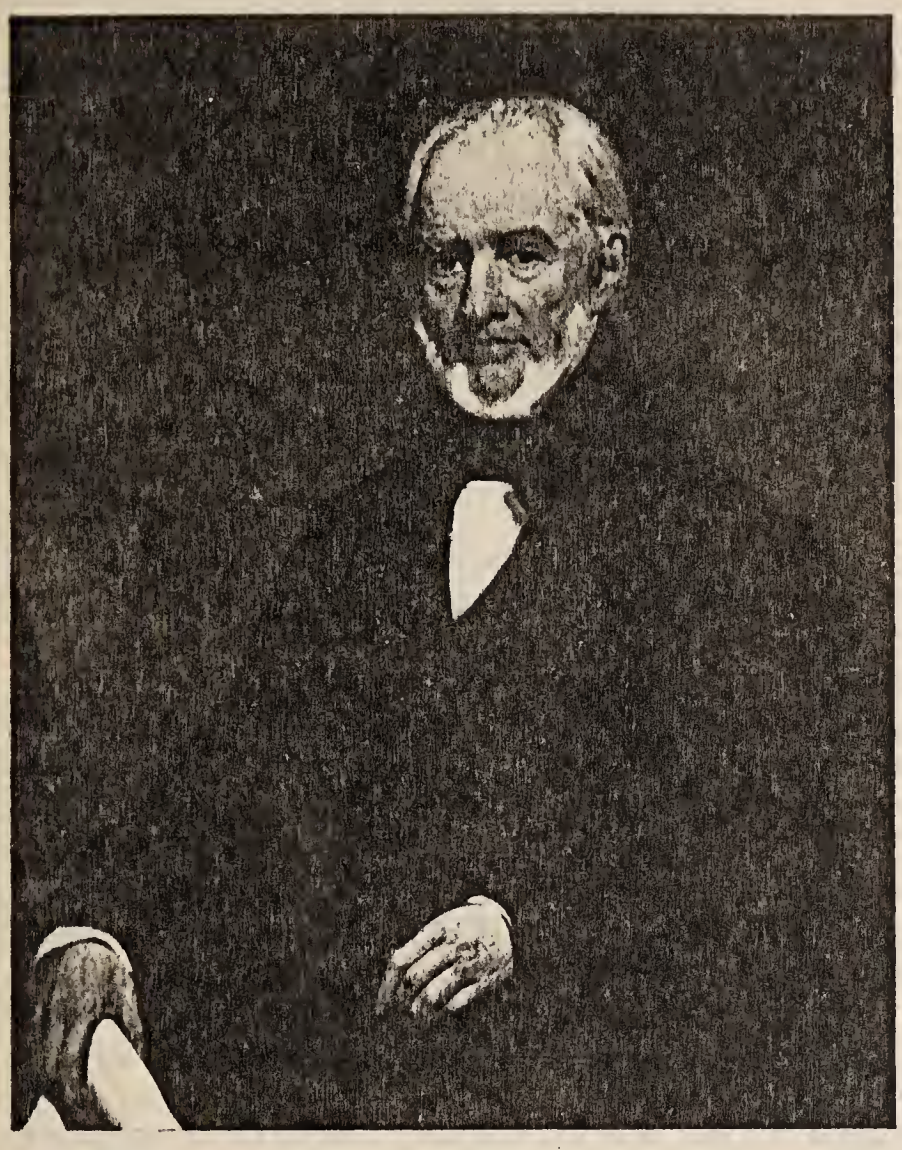
Even for those inured by such misfortunes as these, the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, in mid-April, 1906, was a blow at first incomprehensible.

The story is well known now, and need not be repeated, but again it was one of tremendous loss, greater than any ever imagined, of many companies forced out of existence—a story of great tragedy. The largest loss to fall on any one insurance company and to be paid in cash was the Hartford's, a total of $7,011,636.

Notwithstanding the fact that the fire left the company without one dollar of surplus, the directors promptly voted to recommend that the capital be raised at once from $1,250,000 to $2,000,000 by issuing $750,000 new stock at a premium of $400 a share thus making a surplus of $5,000,000. The recommendation was adopted, the additional stock was taken up and every obligation to policyholders was discharged faithfully and in good season.

Two years later Chelsea, Mass., suffered a conflagration, and on June 25, 1914 a large part of the factory section of Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire with an insurance loss set at that time at about $12,000,000. The Hartford's loss on both occasions was large, and was settled promptly.

In the last quarter of the century there have been many large fires and heavy losses, many of conflagration proportions, such as Chelsea, Mass. and Salem, Mass. in 1914, Berkely, Calif., and Charlotte, N. C., in 1923, Palm Beach, Florida, Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1925, Fall River, Mass., in 1928, Nashua, N. H., in 1930, Auburn, Maine, in 1933 and Chicago, Illinois, in 1934. In all of these and many others the Hartford's share was large. Modern fire fighting methods, and modern building methods have done much to reduce the possibilities of such historical disasters as Chicago and San Francisco, but even "fireproof buildings" burn and the finest fire-fighting methods are not infallible. So the Hartford Fire Insurance Company continues to increase its surplus, building always for the future safety of its policyholders. From 1810 to December 31, 1934, the Hartford has paid in losses to its policyholders $593,-750,465.69. The Company's financial statement for the year 1934 shows a surplus to policyholders of $45,039,770.27 and assets of $84,343,198.30.



THOMAS K. BRACE, *President, 1819-1857*

URING the early months of 1819, Thomas K. Brace, one of Hartford's leading men, was a frequent caller at Morgan's Coffee House, a popular gathering place and the center of both social and business activities. The purpose of his visits was not altogether social, however, but to further a project in which he was greatly interested,—namely, the formation of a new fire insurance company.

Mr. Brace was well qualified to start such a movement. Two years before he had resigned from the board of directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of which he had been a member from the start in 1810. He had definite ideas on the conduct of the business some of which did not agree with the easy-going methods then in vogue. In furthering his project he did not hesitate to criticize the secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for spending too much time out of his office. His inaccessibility made it difficult for the merchants of Hartford to secure insurance when they needed it.

But Mr. Brace and his friends, while undoubtedly up in arms against this sad state of affairs, had other more fundamental reasons for launching another fire insurance carrier. One of these was clearly stated in the petition finally presented to the General Assembly—"that there is a great deficiency of Fire Insurance Capital in this State, there being but four offices and the whole amount of their capital but six hundred thousand dollars." The petition further states that an increase of capital would tend but little to render the public safe without an increased number of offices.

This petition was dated April 19, 1819, and it was signed by 137 leaders of the community. Accordingly, on June 5, 1819, the legislature granted a charter for the organization of the Ætna Insurance Company, as it was to be called and gradually become famous. The actual founding of the company again took place at Morgan's Coffee House, on June 15, 1819. Here most of the original stockholders, numbering 87 in all, met and elected Thomas K. Brace, president and Isaac Perkins, secretary. Mr. Perkins, one of Hartford's prominent attorneys, was closely associated with Mr. Brace in the early discussions. He had his law office in Morgan's Coffee House and there all the business of the Company was transacted while the business of the office was attended to at the Phoenix Bank.

The Ætna Insurance Company opened for business on August 19, 1819. The first policy, however, was issued two days before to Joseph Morgan who got the jump on the public by insuring his famous coffee house.

President Brace's first term of office was brief for he resigned September 27, 1819, owing to "pecuniary embarrassments" having to do with his outside interests. His successor was Henry L. Ellsworth, who held the presidency until March 6, 1821. Upon his resignation the directors again elected Thomas K. Brace, whose fortunes had now been rehabilitated. His second term of office lasted until August 4, 1857.

Although the year 1819, was a hard one for business, the Ætna soon began to make insurance history. In the first place it issued a booklet of instruction for agents in which fire risks were first classified and rated. It also took steps to build up a nation-wide business by appointing its first agent, outside its home state, in Fayetteville, North Carolina. Another important and far-reaching move was the taking over of the Middletown Fire Insurance Company, founded in 1813, with risks aggregating $69,500 on twenty-one policies. This was the first known case of reinsurance.

Meanwhile the Ætna's agency system was gradually spreading out and, on December 22, 1821, an agent was appointed in Montreal. In March of the following year, Secretary Perkins established another precedent by laboriously travelling to Norfolk, Va.

to adjust and settle a loss. This long, tedious journey was followed by another through several New England states to establish agencies.

When the Ætna was organized it had an authorized capital of $150,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $500,000. Subscribers to stock were only called upon to pay 10% of their subscriptions in cash. The other 90% was secured either by mortgages on real estate, or by indorsed promissory notes, payable 30 days after demand. As the shares had a par value of $100, the initial cash capital of the company was only $15,000.

The first dividend was declared December 15, 1819, at the rate of 6% on paid up capital, representing a total payment of $900. This distribution of profits was, perhaps, a bit premature as the company had yet to suffer its first fire loss. This occurred in June, 1821, and amounted to $4,000. In December of the following year the directors raised the capital to $200,000, placing the new shares as much as possible with new investors. As they were sold at a premium of 5% and as $15 was paid in cash on each share, with the balance of $90 in well secured notes, the growing company was provided with $22,500 additional cash capital.

This financial set-up proved adequate until December, 1845, when the capital was again raised, this time from $200,000 to $250,000. Four years later another $50,000 increase was authorized and, by 1854, the company's capital had reached its charter limit of $500,000.

The next evidence of growth and prosperity came in 1857, when the company's charter was amended by the legislature, authorizing an increase of capital from $500,000 to $1,500,000., the addition to be paid for out of the company's surplus. Accordingly on June 23, of that year, directors declared a stock dividend of $500,000, making the capital $1,000,000. This substantial and impressive financial structure was achieved under the presidency of Thomas K. Brace. His resignation took place shortly after this handsome stock dividend was declared. His administration was not all smooth-sledding by any means. It was marked by a number of threatening crises brought about by conflagrations, panics, wars, which, under less able leadership, might have ended the company's career.

During President Brace's administration several amendments were made to the company's charter other than those mentioned. In 1839, authority to write inland marine and transportation insurance was secured but this right was not exercised until 1843 when the directors voted to begin operations. In 1820, permission was first granted by the legislature to write life insurance but the company took no further action along this line until 1850, when it was decided to organize a life department. The legislature then granted a new amendment authorizing the company to take this step, which was accomplished in 1850, under the supervision of Eliphalet A. Bulkeley, who had become vice-president and chairman of the life department. In 1853, by vote of the directors and authority of the legislature, this life department became an independently

W. Ross McCain, *President*

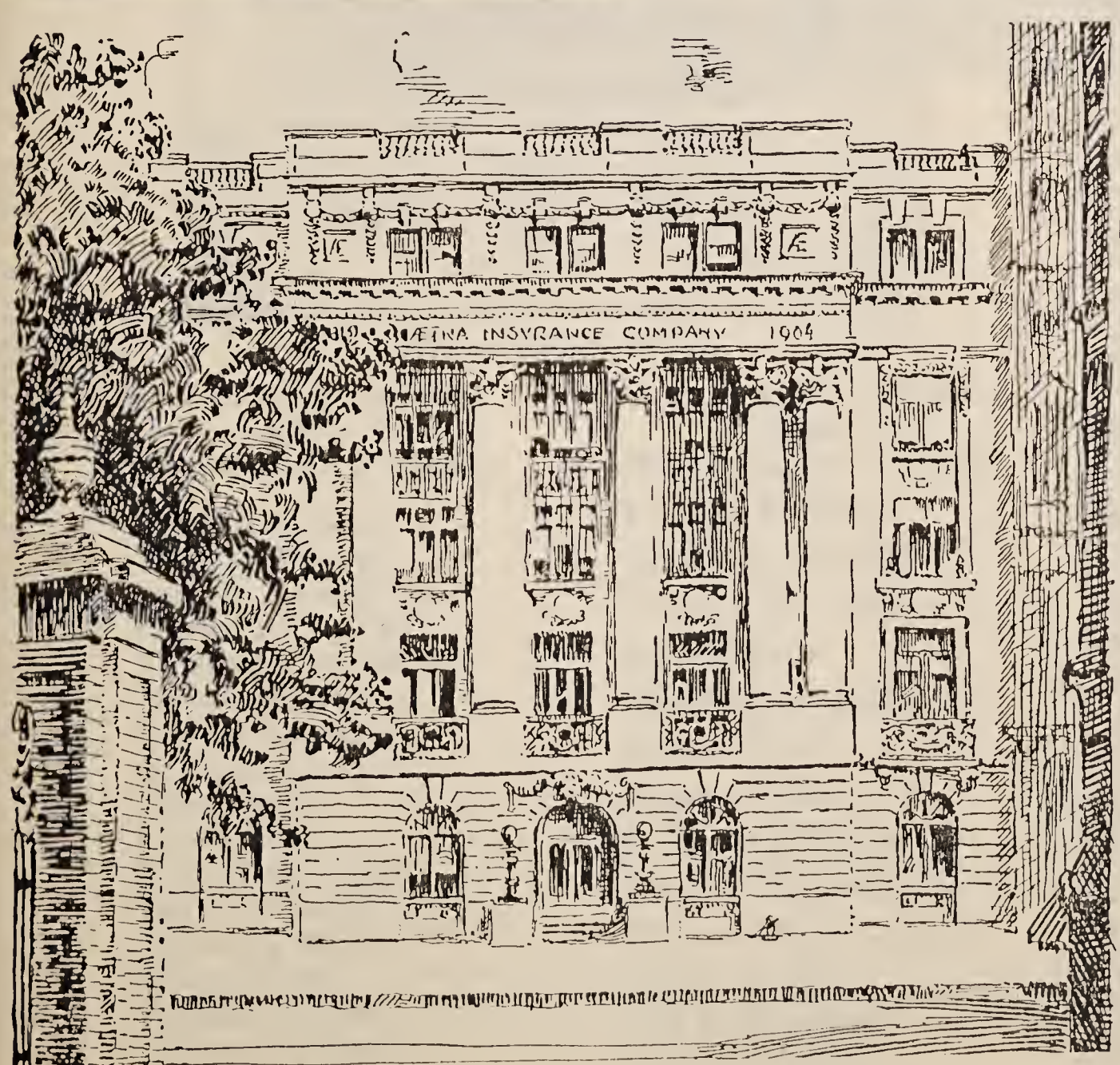
chartered and operated company, known as the Ætna Life Insurance Company.

Isaac Perkins served as the Ætna Insurance Company's first secretary until June 9, 1828, when he resigned and was succeeded by James M. Goodwin, who served until 1837. Simeon L. Loomis then became secretary and held office until 1853, when Edwin G. Ripley succeeded him. One year later he was promoted to vice-president and, after President Brace's resignation in 1857, he became the Ætna's third president.

President Ripley served the Ætna until his death in 1862. The company now had a capital of $1,500,000. Thomas A. Alexander was the next president holding office from 1862 until his death in 1866. Lucius J. Hendee then became president and served until 1888. His successor was Jotham Goodnow. Upon his death in 1892, William B. Clark became president. He retired in 1923 to become chairman of the board of directors, a post which he held until his death in 1927. Ralph B. Ives succeeded him as president, serving until September, 1933, when he was made chairman of the board. W. Ross McCain then took over the office of president. Mr. Ives died in January, 1934.

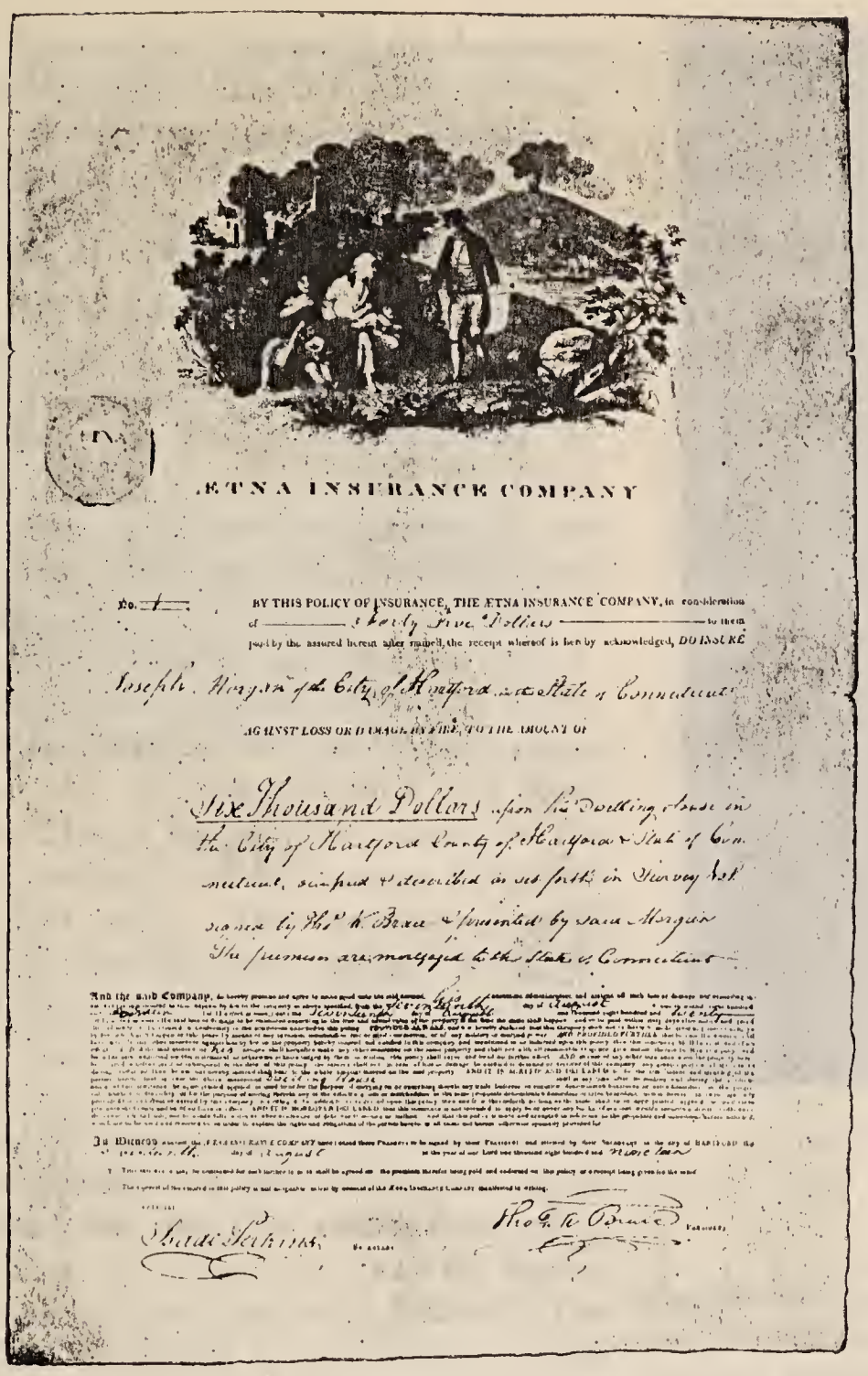
Left—The Ætna office 1837-1867

Right—The Ætna office 1867-1903



Present office of the Ætna, constructed in 1905

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY . . . . *Established 1819*



ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 1 BY THIS POLICY OF INSURANCE, THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, in consideration of Thirty Five Dollars to them paid by the assured hereunto after named, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, DO INSURE

Joseph Morgan of the City of Hartford in the State of Connecticut

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, TO THE AMOUNT OF

Six Thousand Dollars upon his Dwelling House in the City of Hartford County of Hartford & State of Connecticut, situated & described in set forth in Survey Not signed by Thos K. Brace & sworn to by said Morgan The premises are mortgaged to the State of Connecticut

And the said Company, in lieu of payment or satisfaction of such loss or damage, may at their option rebuild, repair or replace the said property, or any part thereof, with other of like kind and quality within a reasonable time, giving notice of their intention so to do within sixty days after the proofs of such loss or damage shall be received as aforesaid; PROVIDED ALSO that the Company shall not be liable for more than the actual value of the property at the time the loss shall happen, and in no case shall the Company be liable for more than the amount insured on the said property. AND PROVIDED FURTHER that no claim for any loss or damage by fire shall be made under this policy, except for loss or damage by fire to the property hereby insured, and situated in the building described in the application, and mentioned in or indorsed upon this policy; that the company shall not be liable for more than the actual value of the property at the time the loss shall happen, nor for more than the amount insured on the said property; and that no other insurance shall be made on the said property, and that if any other insurance be made upon the said property, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, or any other property, by the assured or others, this policy shall cease and be of no further effect. AND in case of any other insurance

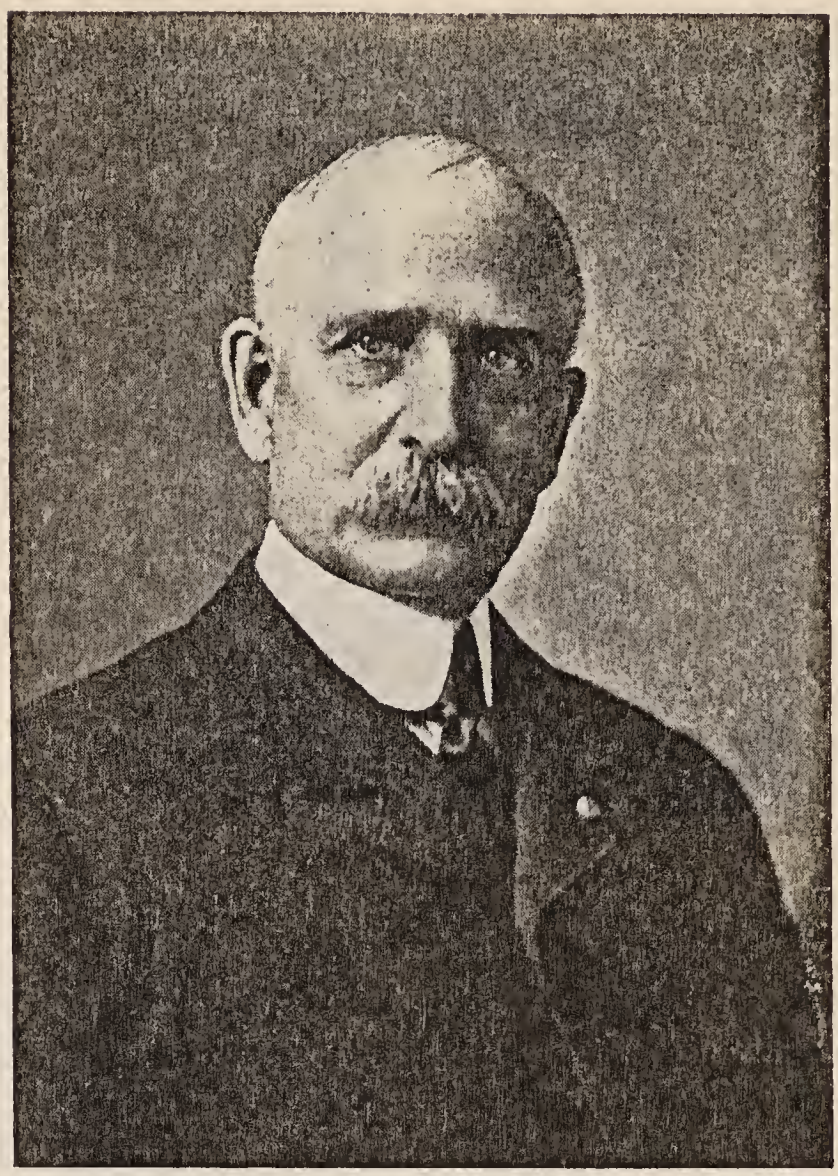
THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company enjoys the distinction of being the oldest life insurance company in Connecticut, and the sixth oldest in the United States. The charter was granted in 1846 to ten citizens of Hartford: Edson Fessenden, Richard M. Brown, E. O. Goodwin, E. B. Pratt, David S. Dodge, Guy R. Phelps, Thompson J. Work, L. B. Goodman, Hoyt Freeman, and James A. Ayrault.

These men first met, after the granting of the Charter, at the Eagle Tavern on July 16, 1846; here they met twenty-two times more before the end of the year, to the end that their company might be founded upon principles which would carry it through any storm that might beset in its hoped-for-long-life. These "solid" citizens, numbering within their group a tavern keeper, two doctors, a carriage-maker, a lawyer, and the proprietor of a shoe store, had secured the Charter because they believed in the benefits of life insurance and not because they were seeking individual profit. This motive is clearly brought out in the first important question which the incorporators found it their lot to settle. The Charter allowed them the choice of forming either a joint-stock company or a mutual organization. Adhering to their avowed principles, the "solid" citizens considered the policyholders as the chief concern of an insurance company and voted for a mutual organization. This principle has been since 1846 the fundamental background of the Connecticut Mutual. The original founders recognized at that time the guide which was later to determine the policy of one of its presidents in a battle he was to wage against nearly the whole insurance world.

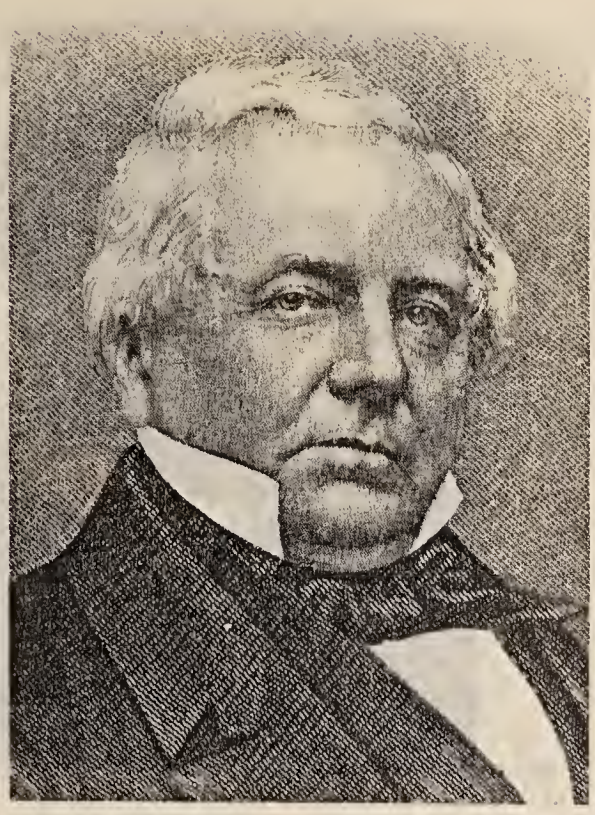
Of these Doctor Guy R. Phelps, a graduate of Yale Medical College was the moving spirit; he served as secretary from 1846 to 1866, and as president from 1866 until his death in 1869. The other outstanding pilot of the Company in its early years was James Goodwin who succeeded the first president, Eliphalet A. Bulkeley in 1848. A man of wide and varied interests in banking, manufactures, fire insurance, he served the Company as president from 1848 to 1866, and 1870 to 1878. The Connecticut Mutual owes a debt of gratitude to his genius as a financier for he placed loans and made investments throughout the country, especially in the new West.

That the men connected with the founding of the Company were men of courage and initiative is evidenced by the fact that many of them were subsequently largely instrumental in establishing a number of other old-line companies. The first president of the Company, E. A. Bulkeley, later became the first president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The first vice-president, Elisha B. Pratt, later founded and assumed the presidency of The Union Mutual Life, now of Portland, Maine. Edson Fessenden, a member of the first Board of Directors, a few years later established the American Temperance Life, afterwards changed in name to the Phoenix Mutual Life, and served as its president for many years. Men of Connecticut Mutual training assisted in the founding of the Connecticut General. So the early destinies of four, at least, of our American companies whose histories date back more than fifty years were guided by men from the Connecticut Mutual ranks, a striking tribute to the interest aroused in the subject of life insurance by the founders of this Company, and an indication of the energy and initiative which characterized its promoters.

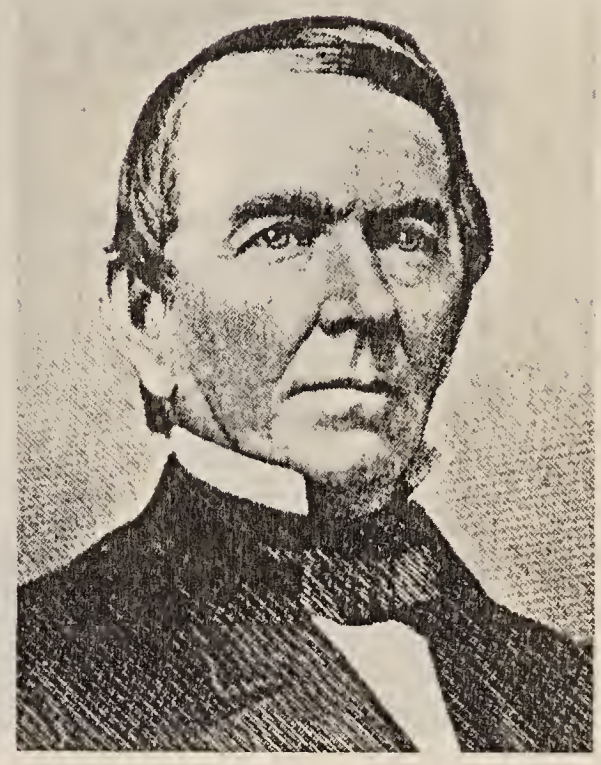


COLONEL JACOB L. GREENE
President, 1878–1905

From the beginning, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has been a mutual company, in which the policyholders are members and



JAMES GOODWIN
1848–1866 AND 1870–1878



GUY R. PHELPS
1866–1869

the business is conducted solely for their benefit. All divisible "profits" have always been returned to the policyholders in the form of dividends.

Under President Goodwin, the young Company grew rapidly, so that it was a strong, prosperous, well established institution to which Colonel Jacob L. Greene succeeded as president in 1878. A man of courage, a warrior for the highest ideals and principles of life insurance, Colonel Greene not only guided his own company wisely, but fought a long and eventually successful campaign to free the institution of life insurance from speculative practices then so common in most forms of business.

In the early seventies the Tontine idea in insurance was adopted by several companies. The Tontine plan was a system involving forfeiture. It was the antithesis of the annual dividend plan. Instead of dividing surplus annually as earned, the surplus was to be held for an agreed period and, at the end of such period, if the Insured survived and the policy remained in force, the issuing company was to credit him with such an amount of surplus as it should then determine to be due. In other words, if the Insured should die within, perhaps, a twenty-year period or should fail to pay premiums during such time, all surplus which his policy had earned was to be forfeited as well as the policy reserve. To the persistent survivors, therefore, were to be given the dividends earned and the reserves. Later another modification grew up which was known as Semi-Tontine. The essential difference between the two was simply that of modification, much as was claimed at the time for the latter. One involved forfeiture and the other, a modified forfeiture. Connecticut Mutual, in company with two other insurance companies rejected both and the president of Connecticut Mutual, Colonel Greene, waged an unrelenting fight against both to the end that insurance might remain a benefit rather than a plague.

Through his efforts, in the public press, the Company's annual statements, leaflets and the public platform, he continued his fight until his death in 1905. In 1885, through the investigations of the New York legislature, he saw a partial victory, for Tontine insurance was put down by salutary legislation, but

The Company's first Home Office, corner Pearl and Main Streets, built in 1870.

JOHN M. TAYLOR
1905–1918

HENRY S. ROBINSON
1918–1926

Tontine in its modified form continued on for some time. Only after the ascendancy of John M. Taylor was the beneficial effects of Colonel Greene's policy felt in the growth of this "tower of honesty", as the Connecticut Mutual was called by McClure's Magazine in 1906. Such was this "solid" citizen's effort to continue the policy of the founders.

During Colonel Greene's presidency, in 1882, the Company, realizing that security is the chief requisite of life insurance, raised its reserve standard, basing its premium rates on the assumption of only a 3% return on highly selected investments. That it pointed the way to a better method of doing business is shown by the fact that 33 other then existing companies followed the Connecticut Mutual's pioneer step, wholly or partially, in the next 25 years.

The Company's Home Office at 36 Pearl St., adjoined to the first building, occupied from 1902 to 1926.

As few men could have done John M. Taylor, in 1905, took up the leadership where Colonel Greene left it. Under his administration, the Company continued to grow in size and in influence. A unique feature of his years as president, was the search for lost policyholders, begun in 1911. The result was cash payments of over $300,000 to beneficiaries who had no knowledge of the value or existence of the policies.

Henry S. Robinson, vice-president under President Taylor, became president in 1918 and served until 1926. During his presidency, the Company entered upon a period of considerable expansion, of adoption of many new underwriting features, and of increased activity in agency organization.

James Lee Loomis was elected President of The Connecticut Mutual in 1926. A recognized authority on insurance and finance, he has given a quarter century of devoted service to the progress of the Company in the respective capacities of Assistant Secretary, Vice-President, Director and President. Under President Loomis the Company has continued its steady growth.

By reason of its splendid history, fine traditions, and honorable record of fair dealing, able management and enterprising progress, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company occupies a distinguished position among American life insurance companies.

The Board of Directors of
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company

Lucius F. Robinson
Edward Milligan
James Lee Loomis
William R. C. Corson
Henry H. Conland
Samuel M. Stone
Philip B. Stanley
James W. Knox
Peter M. Fraser
John B. Byrne
W. Ross McCain

James Lee Loomis
1926–

Present Home Office of the
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company

Ætna Life Insurance Company

and affiliated companies

THE ÆTNA CASUALTY and SURETY COMPANY
THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
of Hartford, Connecticut

IN the year 1819, a group of Hartford business men gathered at Morgan's Coffee House and conceived the organization of a new fire insurance company. Subsequently a charter was granted by the General Assembly of Connecticut, incorporating the Ætna Insurance Company. A year later, the Assembly approved an amendment permitting the new company to insure lives and to grant annuities.

Not until 1850 was this life insurance privilege exercised, however. In that year, Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley, a director of the Ætna Insurance Company, revived official interest in that long dormant life insurance project, and on June 6 a new department, known as the Ætna Annuity Fund, was created to provide insurance on lives.

Believing that the Annuity Fund would best prosper as a separate organization, Eliphalet Bulkeley and his associates, supported by the Company's directors, petitioned the General Assembly for an amendment to the Ætna Insurance Company charter, and on May 28, 1853, the Ætna Insurance Company Annuity Fund became the Ætna Life Insurance Company.

A newly-chosen board of directors elected Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley to be the first president of what was destined to become one of the greatest multiple-line insurance organizations in the world. And, although the period from 1850 to 1865 was a critical one in the history of this country, the young Ætna Life grew —slowly, to be sure, but in a confident, sure-footed way.

In the crucial post-Civil War period a million discharged soldiers found themselves in the process of readjustment. Many moved westward. There they were confronted with the problem of raising money for development. The Ætna Life, pioneering in western farm mortgages, advanced money to the settlers through land mortgages on their properties. Thus did the Ætna Life Insurance Company help to build up the great middle west.

Mr. Bulkeley, founder and first president of the Ætna Life, died in 1872. Thomas O. Enders, secretary of the Company, was elected president. He stood at the helm for seven years—the most difficult years in the history of American life insurance companies. When the crisis had passed, he resigned, broken in health after guiding the Company safely through those dark years.

His successor, Morgan Gardner Bulkeley—son of the Company's founder, was elected to the presidency in 1879. He held that office until his death in 1922. His organizing and administrative genius contributed much to the Company's remarkable development and expansion.

President Bulkeley's program of building up a multiple-line organization began in 1891, when an Accident Department was installed. Seven years later, health insurance was written for the first time. In 1902, the Company met the growing need for personal liability insurance. The workmen's compensation laws influenced the writing of compensation insurance in 1911. Group disability

(*Continued on Page 58*)

Home Office Building of the Ætna Life

The Largest Colonial Type Structure in the World

The building is situated on a tract of twenty-three acres, located almost exactly in the geographic center of Hartford.

•

The Ætna grounds have a frontage of 1021 feet on Farmington Avenue, and extend south along Sigourney Street for a distance of 1070 feet.

•

Work on the new building started in January, 1929, and was completed in the late fall of 1931.

•

James Gamble Rogers, noted architect, created the plans for the Ætna's Home Office building. Taking into consideration the Ætna's historic background and the setting in which the building was to be placed, he incorporated in the structure many of the architectural details of the Colonial period.

•

The building is a thoroughly modern unit type structure of seven office stories, surmounted by a cupola. Its front building line is 230 feet back from Farmington Avenue, and the base dimensions are 650 by 262 feet. It is about 250 feet from the ground

rance Company and Affiliated Companies

to the top of the cupola. The total area is 769,000 square feet.

•

From 650 to 900 men were employed in the construction of the building, approximately seventy-six percent of whom were Hartford residents.

•

The Ætna's massive vault is said to be the largest in New England. It is two stories high, having an interior stairway.

•

Bulkeley Memorial Hall, the Company's beautiful auditorium, has a seating capacity of 1,000, and is equipped with stage, motion picture booth and three manual organ.

•

The building rests on 343 concrete pillars, reaching down to bed rock thirty to seventy feet below the surface.

•

8,370 tons of structural steel were used in its construction.

•

There are 284 miles of electric wires in the building, and 5,700 general lighting fixtures.

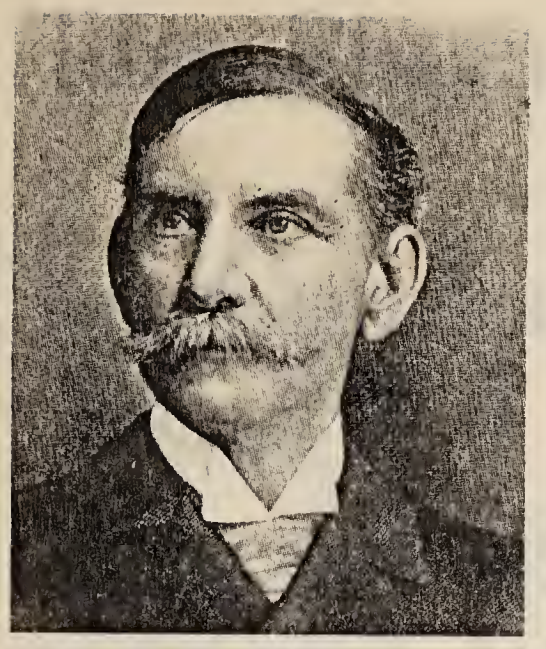
Recreational facilities are provided by bowling alleys, squash boards, tennis courts, basketball floor and miscellaneous outdoor games.

•

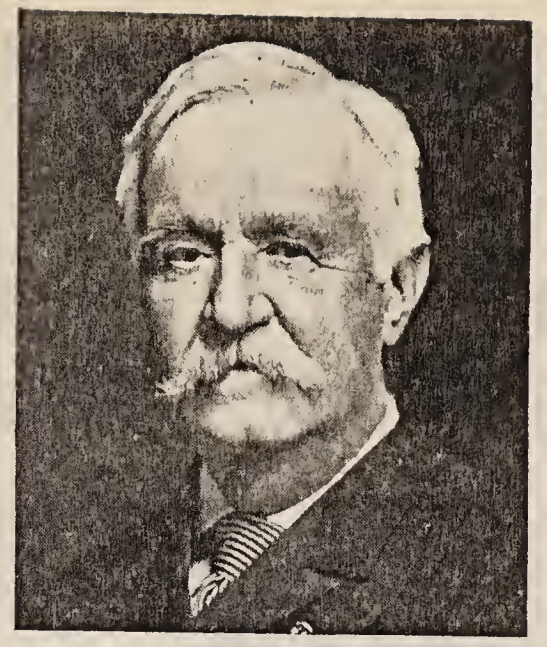
Two spacious cafeterias provide adequate luncheon facilities for all the Ætna's employees.

•

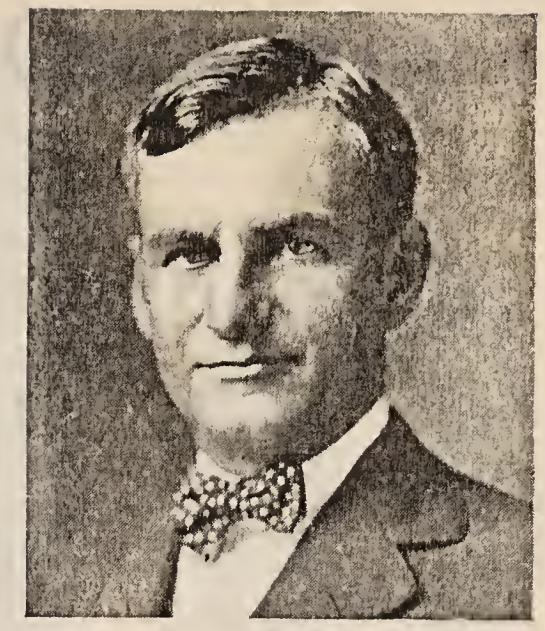
There are three spacious club rooms, —one for the officers, one for the men, and one for the girls.



THOMAS O. ENDERS 1872-1879



MORGAN G. BULKELEY 1879-1922



MORGAN B. BRAINARD 1922

(*Continued from Page 55*)

insurance was inaugurated in 1920.

The Ætna Accident and Liability Company, established in 1907, developed rapidly in the automobile insurance field and was changed in corporate name, in 1917, to the Ætna Casualty and Surety Company. A third member—the Automobile Insurance Company—was added to the Ætna group in 1913, furnishing fire insurance for cars and complete automobile coverage, later entering the general fire and marine busine s. The fourth of the Ætna Affiliated Companies is the Standard Fire Insurance Company, added in 1924.

Thus, during Mr. Bulkeley's forty-three years as president, did the Ætna Life extend its activities to include practically every form of insurance coverage. This expansion, keeping pace with the increasingly complex needs of the insuring public, reflected the great vision and the dynamic qualities of Morgan Gardner Bulkeley.

He died on November 6, 1922, at the age of eighty-five.

Vice President Morgan Bulkeley Brainard was selected to succeed his uncle, Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, as President of the Ætna Companies. Shortly after graduating from Yale in 1900 and completing his studies at the Yale Law School, he entered the service of the Ætna Life. As Assistant Treasurer, and later as Treasurer, Mr. Brainard acquired a broad knowledge of the Company's financial interests. A long period of intimate association with Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, and a grasp and appreciation of the principles upon which his predecessor builded so long and so well, have been largely responsible for the continued growth of the Ætna Life and Affiliated Companies under Mr. Brainard's administration.

Earlier Home Offices

Left The first home 1850 to 1856, of the Aetna Life. Located at 58 State Street, Hartford.

Center From 1856 to 1867 the Company was in the old Hungerford and Cone Building at Main Street and Central Row.

Right The Aetna Fire Building on Main Street, home of the Aetna Life from 1867 to 1888.

Below The Charter Oak Building at 650 Main Street, purchased in 1888. Home Office of the Aetna Life for forty-two years.

Below The building at 650 Main Street after it had been remodeled and enlarged in 1914.

The Phoenix Insurance Company

and

The Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.

of Hartford, Connecticut

TIME TRIED

FIRE TESTED

Home Office: 30 Trinity Street, Hartford, Conn.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was president of the United States; Commodore Perry had succeeded in getting Japan to open its ports to American trade; James Whitcomb Riley and John Philip Sousa were infants-in-arms; the safety pin had just been invented; duplex telegraphy, the Bunsen gas burner, and the Bessemer steel process were being acclaimed, when The Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, started business.

Conceived in 1853 by Henry Kellogg, a man of great ability and character, The Phoenix was originally incorporated by the Connecticut legislature at its May session in 1854, under a perpetual charter authorizing both a fire and a marine business. Subscription books were opened on the 21st of June, 1854, and the required capital of $100,000 was at once obtained.

The stockholders met on the same day and Chester Adams, Erastus Smith, Nathan M. Waterman, John A. Butler, William Faxon, Samuel B. Beresford, Elisha T. Smith, James C. Walkley, Lyman Stockbridge, Edwin T. Pease, Joseph Merriman, Nathaniel H. Morgan and Ralph Cheney were elected directors. Mr. Nathaniel H. Morgan was made the first president of the company and Mr. Henry Kellogg, secretary. Before adjournment of this meeting the stockholders voted to increase the capital to $200,000.

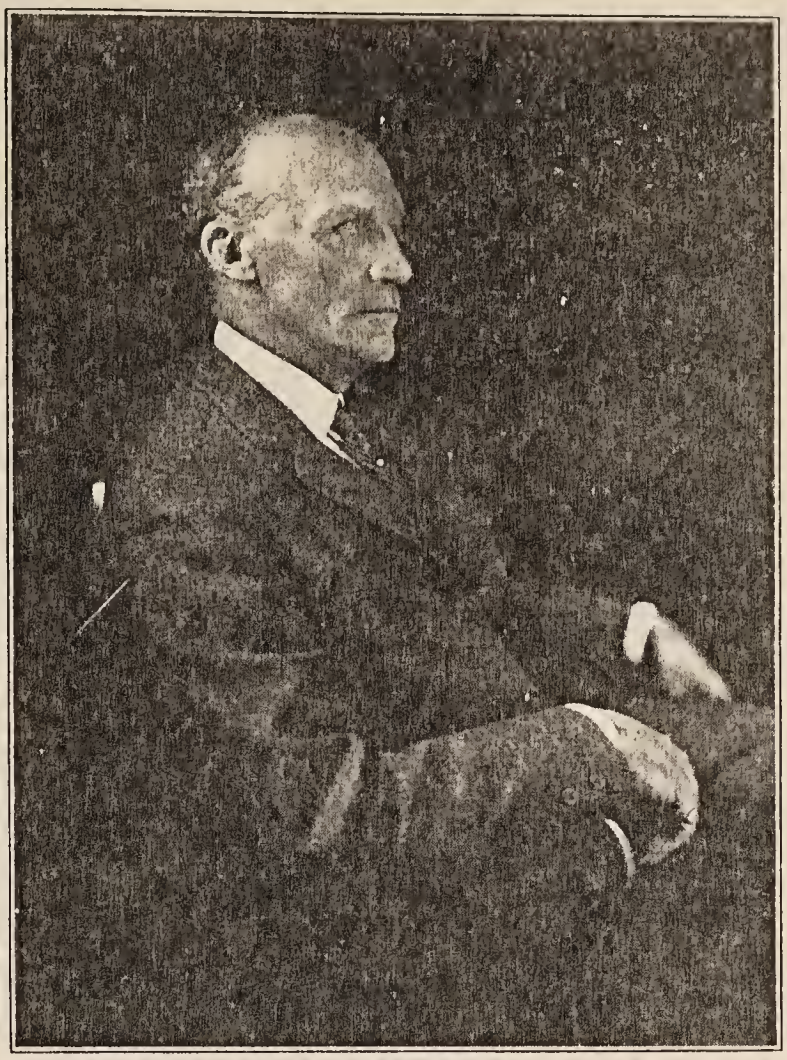
One week later the books were reopened and the additional shares subscribed for. At the time of subscription ten dollars per share was paid in cash. The remaining ninety per cent. was secured by stock notes. The company, now started on a successful career, began to earn its own capital. A dividend of $20,000 was endorsed on the stock notes June 15th, 1855, and six months later a second dividend of equal amount was similarly applied.

Meanwhile, Simeon L. Loomis, an experienced underwriter, resigned the presidency of the Home of New York and on June 27th, 1855, was elected president of The Phoenix, to succeed Mr. Morgan, who had been acting during the formation period of the company. Immediately on taking office President Loomis, in cooperation with Secretary Kellogg, proceeded to expand the company's activities.

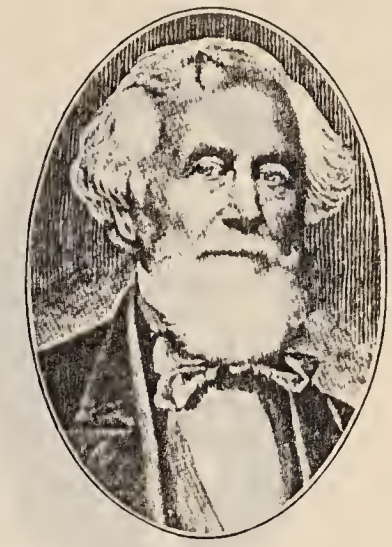
The various state legislatures at this time, began to exercise more careful supervision over companies entering their jurisdictions. The stockholders of The Phoenix, in order to comply with all the different conditions of admission, paid in the outstanding seventy per cent. of the capital. The company was thus enabled to plant its agencies in all states.

The increase in business that resulted because of this expansion, made

NATHANIEL H. MORGAN
President, 1854–55



EDWARD MILLIGAN
Elected President in 1913



SIMEON L. LOOMIS
President, 1855–63

it advisable to establish, in 1856, a Western department. Mr. Mathew Magill was placed in charge as general agent. Premium income continued to grow, and in 1859 the capital of the company was again increased, this time to $400,000.

The death of President Loomis in 1863 made it necessary to select a successor. On August 27th, 1863, Mr. Henry Kellogg was elected president, and Mr. William B. Clark, secretary. About one year later Mr. Asa W. Jillson was made vice-president. The Phoenix now took the lead in planting agencies up and down the Pacific Coast by opening a distinct department there under the direction of Mr. R. H. Magill, who was transferred from the Western office. All this activity resulted in further business increases and the enlargement of the capital to $600,000, where it remained until 1877.

By 1871, The Phoenix had accumulated sufficient assets to enable it to pay in full losses of $937,219 under 280 policies involved in the historic Chicago fire. To The Phoenix belongs the honor of having been the first company to pay a loss arising from this conflagration. The goodwill engendered by this act and other evidences of the company's integrity now began to bear fruit.

On January 1st, 1876, the company had gross assets of over $1,900,000 and a net surplus of $385,000. Six months later the capital was raised to $1,000,000, and an extra dividend of fifteen per cent., or $90,000, applied toward payment of the new stock issue. In 1881 the capital was further increased to $2,000,000 by cash subscriptions.

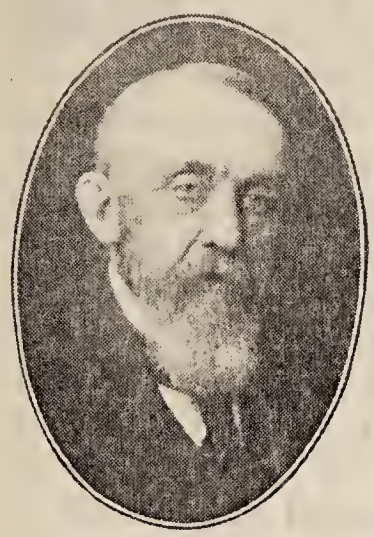
Mr. Kellogg retired from active participation in the affairs of The Phoenix in August, 1888, but remained honorary president until his death, January 21st, 1891. He was succeeded by Mr. D. W. C. Skilton, a firm believer in the efficacy of organized effort. Mr. Skilton directed the affairs of the company until failing health forced his retirement in 1913.

Throughout its eighty-one years of providing protection for the insuring public, the presidency of The Phoenix has been in few hands. The list of presidents comprises but five men: Nathaniel H. Morgan, Simeon L. Loomis, Henry Kellogg, D. W. C. Skilton and Edward Milligan. It is under the able guidance of President Milligan that The Phoenix has shown its most remarkable growth and attained its present position of outstanding financial strength.

The Phoenix was organized in the rear room of the William H. Imlay office on the second floor of "Union Hall" in Hartford, Conn. This space soon proved to be inadequate and in December, 1854, larger quarters were taken at 275 Main Street. Eight years later the office was moved to the Hill's Block, 333 Main Street. The business continued to grow and the company finally decided to build. As a result of this decision The Phoenix in November, 1873, moved into its own building at 64 Pearl Street, where it stayed until 1905. In June of that year another move became necessary and the

Eighty-first Annual Statement

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.



D. W. C. Skilton
President, 1891–1913

Henry Kellogg
President, 1863–91

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1935

Cash in Offices and Banks	$3,935,608.58
Premiums in course of Collection. (under ninety days)	1,452,956.62
★ U. S. Government Bonds	2,743,977.00
★ Canadian, State, Municipal, Railroad, and other Bonds, and Stocks	28,156,061.00
Real Estate, unincumbered	565,121.04
Mortgage Loans	697,986.50
Accrued Interest and Rents	205,523.09
Reinsurance due on Paid Losses	21,988.27
Total Admitted Assets	$37,779,222.10

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital	$6,000,000.00
Reserve for Outstanding Losses	1,024,320.25
Reserve for Reinsurance	7,914,189.84
Reserve for all other Claims and Liabilities	1,590,592.83
Total Liabilities	$16,529,102.92
Net Surplus	$21,250,119.18

★ At Market Values of December 31, 1934.

company took over the first floor of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company's building. Eventually, this space too, proved inadequate and in 1917 The Phoenix completed the erection of the present substantial structure at the corner of Trinity and Elm Streets in Hartford, Connecticut, now housing the officers and large staff of the company.

The Phoenix, when it started business, confined its operations to insurance against loss or damage by fire. Today, to meet the demands of modern conditions, the company provides fire, lightning, windstorm, hail, explosion, riot and civil commotion, marine (ocean and inland), transportation, automobile, aviation, mail package, registered mail, personal effects, rents, leasehold, sprinkler leakage, business interruption, and all other forms of property damage insurance.

The present officers of the Company are:

President — Edward Milligan
Vice-Pres. — George C. Long, Jr.
Vice-Pres. — Henry P. Whitman
Vice-Pres. — Frank C. Hatfield
Secretary — Fred C. Gustetter
Secretary — F. Minot Blake
Secretary — Lee R. Ross
Secretary — George W. Holton
Secretary — Perrin C. Cothran
Secretary — William M. Shaw
Secretary — Roy E. Eblen
Treasurer — Spencer T. Mitchell

Board of Directors:

Edward Milligan
Edward M. Day
Francis Parsons
James L. Loomis
Thomas C. Temple
George C. Long, Jr.
Archibald A. Welch
Henry H. Conland
Lucius F. Robinson
Henry K. W. Welch
Thomas W. Russell
Louis R. Cheney

The Phoenix, in its lifetime, has run the gauntlet of conflagrations. It has met every tax on its resources promptly and fully. It has kept pace with the years, developing in strength and usefulness as it has gone along. It is meeting the demands of the present. It is alive to the opportunities of the future. It is a virile, aggressive, Connecticut-American insurance institution.

The history of The Phoenix has been one of steady, conservative progress. Starting with the record of its first year, the capital, assets, and net surplus, by decades, are as follows:

Year	*Capital*	*Assets*	*Net Surplus*
1854	$ 200,000	$ 212,896	$ 6,331
1864	400,000	925,902	297,187
1874	600,000	1,852,302	280,789
1884	2,000,000	4,349,333	772,687
1894	2,000,000	5,658,808	623,693
1904	2,000,000	7,341,889	1,780,591
1914	3,000,000	14,477,208	5,187,003
1924	5,000,000	31,567,014	13,098,907
1934	6,000,000	37,779,222	21,250,119

THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THIS company was organized in June, 1850, with a capital of $200,000 of which ten per cent. was paid in cash and ninety per cent. in stock-notes. On the 29th of June, the stockholders elected as directors Joseph Trumbull, Benjamin W. Greene, James B. Hosmer, David F. Robinson, Julius Catlin, Harvey Seymour, Edwin D. Morgan, James Dixon, Edmund G. Howe, Tertius Wadsworth, Timothy M. Allen, John L. Bunce, and Edson Fessenden. The same day Benjamin W. Greene was elected president and, on July 4th, John B. Eldredge was appointed secretary.

The management established a policy of accepting only non-hazardous risks, subordinating ambition for large receipts to desire for safety. For similar reasons agencies were planted with caution and chiefly in towns with well-equipped fire departments. As a result of this method of operation the company, at the end of ten years, had made enough on a small but carefully conducted business, to virtually pay ninety per cent in installments on the stock, even though it had but sixty-three agents, a surplus of about $4,000 and a premium income of less than $80,000.

In October, 1865, Benjamin W. Greene resigned and Mr. Eldredge was elected president. Martin Bennett was elected secretary.

January 28th, 1873, Mr. Eldredge resigned the presidency and Martin Bennett was elected to fill the vacancy. At the same time Charles R. Burt was made secretary. Practically four years later the capital of the company was increased to $1,000,000.

In 1880 President Bennett retired and John D. Browne, a former secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was elected to succeed him. The able administration of President Browne covered a period of more than thirty years, and during his incumbency the company attained a prominent position in the underwriting field and acquired a country-wide agency plant of great value.

Officials associated with President Browne during the term of his leadership were secretaries Charles R. Burt, W. T. Howe, and John A. Cosmus. The two last named subsequently were advanced to the post of vice president.

At President Browne's death in 1913 a partnership arrangement with The Phoenix of Hartford seemed desirable to the stockholders of The Connecticut and through an exchange of capital shares the management of the two companies became identical. That the change was of distinct value to assenting stockholders is evidenced by a growth in policyholders' surplus from $2,322,408. in 1913 to $13,013,713. at the close of 1934. The company is now one of the strongest organizations writing all lines of property damage insurance.

The Connecticut, for many years, had its home office in its own building on the corner of Prospect and Grove Streets, within a block of City Hall Square in Hartford, but since its amalgamation with The Phoenix has been located with that company in the handsome building at 30 Trinity Street.

The present officers of The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company are Edward Milligan, president; George C. Long, Jr., Henry P. Whitman, Frank C. Hatfield, vice-presidents; F. M. Blake, L. R. Ross, G. W. Holton, Perrin C. Cothran, Roy E. Eblen, Wm. M. Shaw, secretaries; Spencer T. Mitchell, treasurer. Board of Directors: Lucius F. Robinson, Thomas W. Russell, Edward M. Day, Archibald A. Welch, Edward Milligan, Louis R. Cheney, Francis Parsons, Henry H. Conland, Henry K. W. Welch, George C. Long, Jr., James Lee Loomis

JANUARY 1, 1935

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

United States Government Bonds	$2,606,986.00
Other Government and Municipal Bonds	1,795,140.00
Railroad Bonds	2,587,300.00
Public Utility Bonds	4,051,920.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	204,150.00
Railroad Stocks	798,990.00
Public Utility Stocks	880,390.00
Bank Stocks	568,680.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	786,785.00
★ TOTAL BONDS AND STOCKS	$14,280,341.00
Real Estate	16,526.00
Mortgage Loans	807,340.00
Collateral Loan	14,250.00
Interest Accrued	153,766.65
Cash in Offices and Banks	3,307,692.18
Premiums in course of collection, (under ninety days)	544,954.14
Reinsurance due on Paid Losses	5,555.85
TOTAL ASSETS	$19,130,425.82

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	4,775,804.20
Reserve for Outstanding Losses	610,411.36
Reserve for all other Liabilities	730,496.47
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$8,116,712.03
Net Surplus	$11,013,713.79

★ At Market Values of December 31, 1934.

85th ANNUAL STATEMENT

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY *Established 1864*

SEVENTY-ONE years ago, on April 1, 1864, the first accident insurance policy in America was issued by The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

While traveling in England in 1859, James G. Batterson, the founder of The Travelers had conceived the idea of the Company. His home city, Hartford, was already famed as a center of fire and life insurance but in England he was offered a form of insurance of which he, with all of his insurance associations, had never heard—an accident ticket.

Instantly, he wondered why America shouldn't have a company offering similar insurance. As he rode on the English train and enjoyed the satisfaction of the insurance protection which the ticket provided — a substantial amount that had cost a few pence —he wondered why accident insurance shouldn't cover all the accidental hazards of life, as well as those of travel, and why policies shouldn't be issued for a year instead of merely for a day or a few days.

Returning to the United States he found the business outlook decidedly unpropitious for his new project. He decided to wait.

But in 1863 he wearied of longer postponing his plans. He recognized that uncertainties always existed and determined to go ahead. The Travelers Insurance Company was chartered and issued its first insurance contract April 1, 1864.

L. EDMUND ZACHER
President

To its pioneer line of accident insurance The Travelers soon added life insurance, later liability. Through the creation of The Travelers Indemnity Company the various casualty insurance lines that cover loss of property were taken up: Burglary, robbery, theft, steam boiler, plate glass, collision and machinery insurance; and, later, through The Travelers Fire Insurance Company, fire, windstorm and inland marine forms of insurance were added.

Besides being the pioneer in accident insurance, The Travelers Companies have been the first to insure automobiles. The first life insurance policy providing an income to the beneficiary instead of lump sum settlement was a Travelers contract.

After seventy-one years of service to the American people, in good times and bad, The Travelers offers the benefits of wide experience, ample resources, and complete insurance service throughout the United States and Canada.

THE HOMES OF THE TRAVELERS :: 1864-1912

The Birthplace of The Travelers

In two small rooms on the second floor of the City Bank Building, at the corner of Main and Kingsley Streets, Hartford, Connecticut, The Travelers Insurance Company started in business. Later larger quarters across from the railway station were occupied.

1872

In 1872, the steady growth of the Company necessitated larger quarters, so the Henry Ellsworth home on the corner of Grove and Prospect Streets was bought and occupied. This was the first entire building owned and occupied by The Travelers.

1902

Henry Ellsworth would have had difficulty in recognizing his home, could he have seen it thirty years after The Travelers stepped in.

Constant growth necessitated additions and enlargements in 1886, 1892, 1894, 1899 and 1902, which completely changed the appearance of the building.

1907

In 1906 ground was broken at the corner of Main and Grove for a ten story office building. This was occupied in May, 1907.

Additions to this building and additional buildings have since made The Travelers home the most conspicuous group of buildings on the Hartford skyline.

FORMS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN BY THE TRAVELERS

PERSONAL

Life
Accident
Health
Annuity
Old Age Income
Educational Endowment
Personal Effects Floater
Personal Furs
Trip Transit
Silverware
Personal Jewelry and Furs
Fine Arts
Personal Hold-Up
Safe Deposit Box Burglary and Robbery
Sports and Personal Activities

AUTOMOBILE

Public Liability
Property Damage
Fire
Theft
Windstorm
Plate Glass
Collision

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

Fire
Windstorm
Earthquake
Burglary, Theft and Larceny
Plate Glass
Heating Boiler
Workmen's Compensation
Employers' Liability
Public Liability
Property Damage
Rental Value
Explosion
Aircraft Property Damage
Water Damage and Repairs
Vehicle Damage

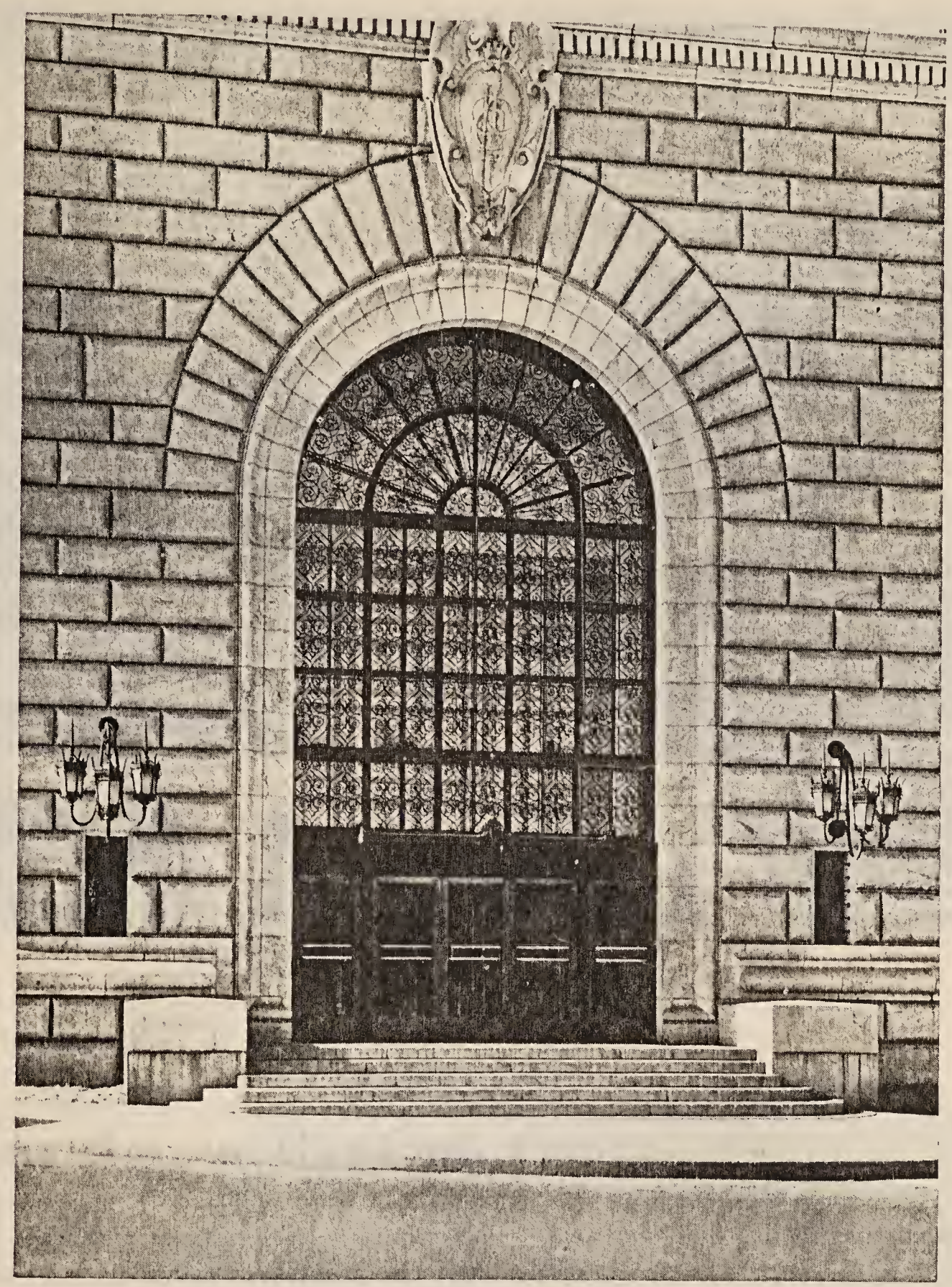
BUSINESS

Automobile
Workmen's Compensation
Employers' Liability
Public Liability
Group Life
Group Accident and Sickness
Salary Allotment Life
Pensions
General Property Damage
Business Life
Business Accident
Boiler
Machinery
Office and Store Robbery
Messenger and Paymaster Robbery
Mercantile Safe Burglary
Mercantile Open Stock Burglary
Safe Deposit Box Burglary and Robbery
Bank Burglary and Robbery
Plate Glass
Fire
Windstorm
Use and Occupancy
Outage
Rent and Rental Value
Leasehold
Profits and Commissions
Riot and Civil Commotion
Explosion
Earthquake
Inland Marine
Parcel Post
Transportation
Trip Transit
Aircraft

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY

THE TRAVELERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY



Entrance of Home Office Building

Connecticut General

Life Insurance Company *of* Hartford

Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut · 1865

70 Years Ago in Hartford, Conn.

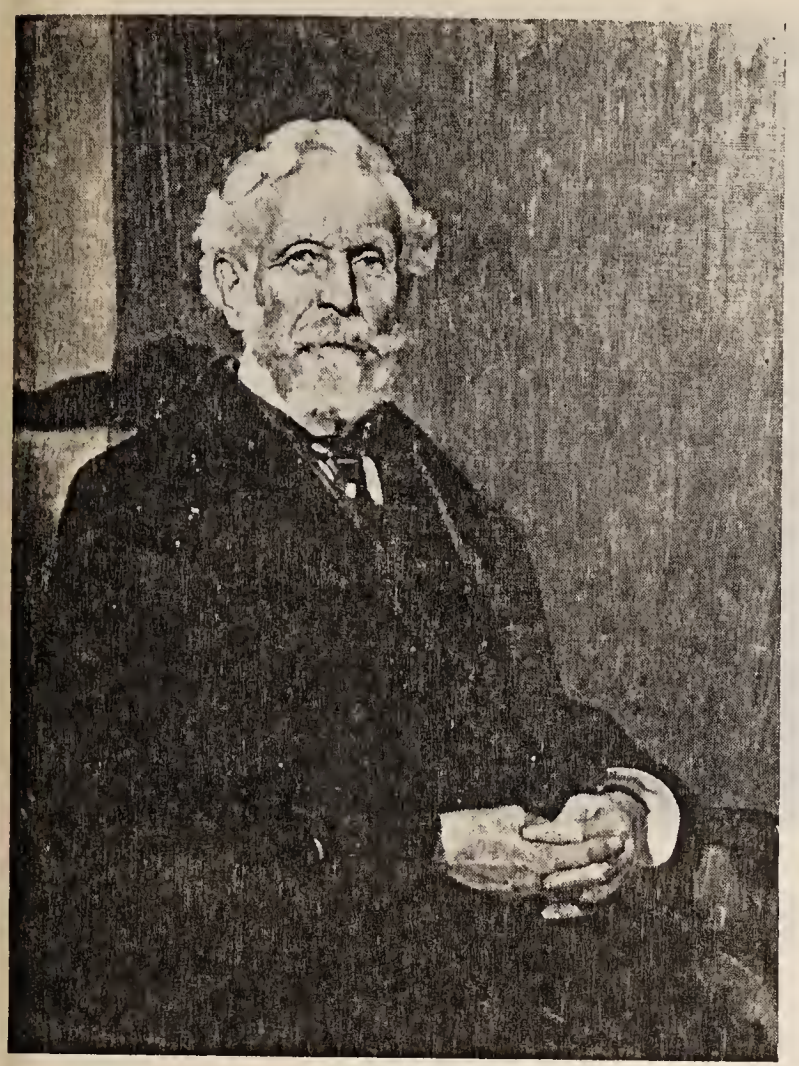
THE Civil War was just over. The country was in a frenzy of excitement over the fortunes being made by the lucky and the intrepid out of coal, oil, minerals and railways. Business took on much the character of a gold rush.

Hartford, however, the heart of "the land of steady habits," was somewhat withdrawn from the speculative vortex and from frontier standards. Here opportunity presented itself in a different guise. In this somewhat cautious community thoughtful men could see that the future security of the country and its citizens called for the conservation of part of the wealth being produced so lavishly.

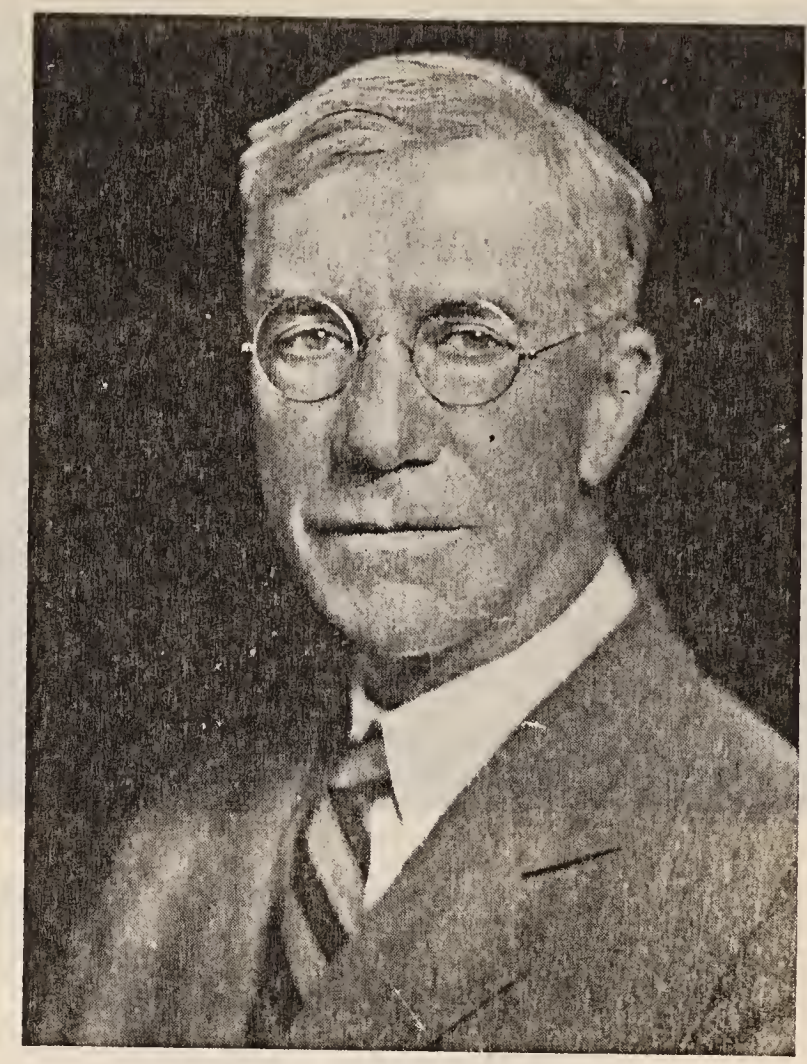
Hartford soil had already proved congenial to insurance when in June, 1865, a group of leading citizens, qualified by temperament and environment for this work, organized the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.

The new Company started business with the idea of increasing the availability of life insurance by issuing policies at extra premiums to people whose physical condition made them ineligible for life insurance at standard rates.

The demand for what we now call substandard insurance did not prove to be as great as had been anticipated and with the limited amount of experience available it was difficult to know how much



THOMAS W. RUSSELL
President from 1876 to 1901



ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON
Elected President in 1901

HOME OFFICE BUILDING
Built in 1926 . . . .

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company

View over Bushnell Park and Elm Street, Hartford

extra premium should be charged in each case. So during the first year the Company also began to compete for business on first class risks.

After two years the Company abandoned its original plan of specializing in substandard insurance and limited its business to first class risks.

For the first few months of the Company's existence, J. M. Niles acted as temporary President. He was succeeded by E. W. Parsons who guided the Company for the next ten years, during the depression which followed the Civil War.

In 1876 T. W. Russell became President. At that time insurance in force was a little over $6,500,000. When Robert W. Huntington was elected President in 1901 it had increased to nearly $16,500,000.

In 1905 the Company made a noteworthy step—the purchase of a Home Office building of its own at 64 Pearl Street. Up to this time space had been rented. The Home Office force including officers and employees totaled thirty-two. During the next twenty years the Company occupied, in addition to its 64 Pearl Street building, space in five other nearby locations. In June, 1926, the Company moved into its present building.

In 1912 the Company organized an accident department. Insurance to compensate for the extra expense usually caused by an accident or serious illness and for the frequent loss of income is fully as necessary for the average person as life insurance.

A group department was established in 1918 through which the Company issues all forms of group insurance including annuities.

The substantial progress made by the Company during recent years is shown by the following figures.

1934 RECORD

Admitted Assets, December 31, 1934	$171,310,376
Policy Reserves and other Liabilities	162,714,263
Contingency Fund	1,250,000
Excess Security to Policyholders	7,346,113
Total Premium Income, 1934	$ 31,368,037
Total Income	41,842,966
Increase in Income	2,324,030
Increase in Assets	8,502,559
New Paid Life Insurance	113,142,320
Life Insurance in force, December 31, 1934	985,861,704

PAYMENTS SINCE ORGANIZATION

To Living Policyholders	$113,191,259
To Beneficiaries	107,081,769
	$220,273,028

The Company is represented by fifty-five agencies and branch offices located as far south as North Carolina and as far west as California.

THE HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY

1866 *Sixty-Eight Years of Service* 1935

For sixty-eight years The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company has exerted an important influence for safety in industry by providing a service to reduce accidents to power generating and utilizing equipment and to indemnify when loss occurs. The company takes pride in the fact that, as pioneer in the field of boiler insurance in America, it was the first corporate institution to set up an accident prevention service for the safety of human life and property. At first its protection was applied only to steam boilers, but, as the company expanded, its plan of inspection and insurance has been adapted to almost every variety of power apparatus.

The company's inception was a logical outcome of the times. By the middle of the nineteenth century the use of steam was well under way and with the rapid increase in the number of steam boilers came frequent and disastrous explosions threatening life and property. New England's industries were among the earliest to utilize steam power and to experience these disasters. So frequent and close at hand were some of them as to engage the attention of a group of Hartford young men known as the Polytechnic Club, who met at intervals to discuss scientific questions which were of practical utility. In this club were a number of young men who were to become prominent in Hartford's business and industrial life, among them Jeremiah M. Allen, who as president of The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company was to have a profound influence on its development. These young men did not join in the theory prevalent at the time that boiler explosions were of mysterious origin. They believed them due to inherent faults or developed weaknesses of construction, or to physical conditions, many of which could be avoided through their timely discovery by those who knew how and where to look for them.

Hartford was even then very definitely insurance minded and was rapidly gaining fame as the home of skilled underwriting. It is not surprising, therefore, that these debates on the subject of explosion should develop a plan of protection, in which an inspection service to minimize the hazards was supported by a contract of insurance against loss. On this premise The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company was organized in 1866 "to inspect steam boilers and insure the owners against loss or damage arising from boiler explosion."

JEREMIAH M. ALLEN
President of "Hartford Steam Boiler" 1867–1903

The company's first president was E. C. Roberts who, however, relinquished his office a few months after the organization was completed. He was succeeded in July, 1867, by Mr. Allen, who was destined successfully to direct the company for more than thirty-five years. Mr. Allen entered the office with unbounded confidence in the value of the protective service his company was prepared to render and an ability to impress others with his views. It was said of him that he "met the flavor of sarcasm with the antidote of pleasantry and toiled on to create a demand which it should be his business to supply."

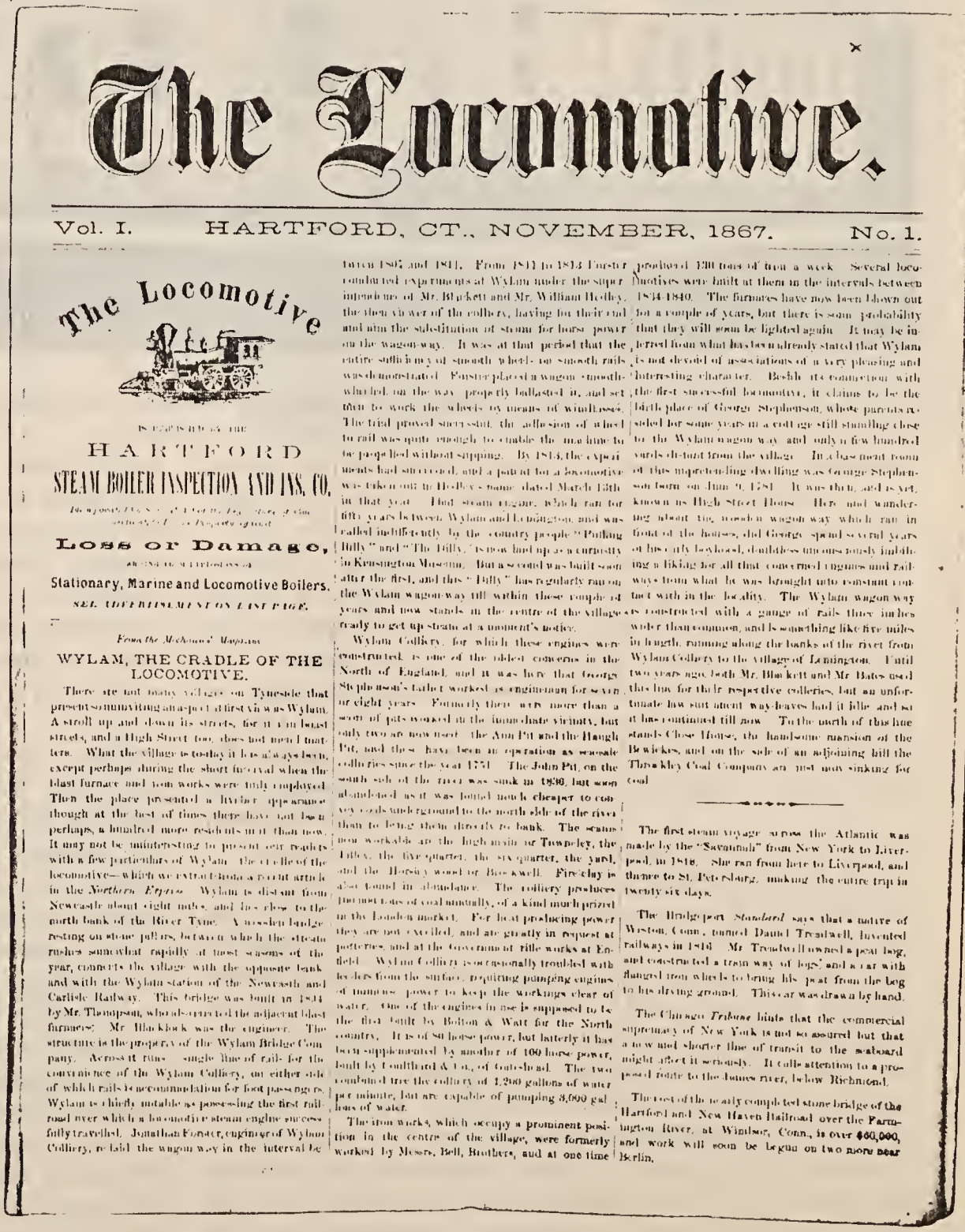
President Allen's first effort was to secure men well qualified by mechanical and engineering experience and training for the inspection service which was the essential feature of the company's scheme of protection. In this he was successful and to the competence of these early inspectors and the confidence they inspired in boiler owners was due a steadily increasing patronage which the company soon enjoyed. The company spent time and money to determine the essentials of safety and in persuading

LOUIS F. MIDDLEBROOK
Secretary, Who Celebrated His Fiftieth Anniversary with the Company in 1935

their adoption by boiler makers and users. It was among the first to advocate laws regulating the use of steam and freely supplied law makers and commissions with information and conclusions derived from its own search for standards of safety. So sound were the bases for these standards that many of them are still retained in the laws of states and municipalities and are incorporated in the nationally known Boiler Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

As a means for disseminating all this information and for educating boiler users in matters relating to their safety, President Allen in the first year of his administration established a company magazine, which he named from the emblem on the company's seal, "The Locomotive". It was not essentially a medium for advertising the company's activities, for, though it presented the company's views on the safeguarding of equipment, its contents was largely composed of scientific discussions and general matters of interest to steam users. Because it was of this character, it obtained a wide circulation and had readers not only among the clients of the company, who found in it matters not treated at that time in other publications, but also among those seeking general information on the subjects presented in its pages. "The Locomotive" has continued from the date of its first issue in 1867 to the present time and is believed to be the oldest company periodical in continuous circulation in this country.

It was early realized by The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company's engineers that the best of boilers could be ruined through the use of improper feedwater. Analysis of the water, to determine that it was fit for boiler use, or to prescribe treatment for neutralizing its dangerous qualities, was a necessary part of the care the company gave its clients' boilers, and in 1880 its business had so grown that for this purpose it established its own chemical laboratory, which within a few years had recorded the analyses of waters from every state in the union. This laboratory service has since continued in an ever broadening field of service.



The Locomotive.

Vol. I. HARTFORD, CT., NOVEMBER, 1867. No. 1.

The Locomotive

PUBLISHED BY THE

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INS. CO.

Loss or Damage,

Stationary, Marine and Locomotive Boilers.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON LAST PAGE.

From the Mechanics' Magazine

WYLAM, THE CRADLE OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

There are but many villages on Tyneside that present so inviting an aspect at first view as Wylam. A stroll up and down its streets, for it can boast streets, and a High Street too, does not mend matters. What the village is to-day it has always been, except perhaps during the short interval when the blast furnace and iron works were fully employed. Then the place presented a livelier appearance though at the best of times there have not been, perhaps, a hundred more residents in it than now. It may not be uninteresting to present our readers with a few particulars of Wylam, the cradle of the locomotive—which we extract from a recent article in the *Northern Express*. Wylam is distant from Newcastle about eight miles, and lies close to the north bank of the River Tyne. A wooden bridge resting on stone pillars, between which the stream rushes somewhat rapidly at most seasons of the year, connects the village with the opposite bank and with the Wylam station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. This bridge was built in 1834 by Mr. Thompson, who also erected the adjacent blast furnaces. Mr. Blackhock was the engineer. The structure is the property of the Wylam Bridge Company. Across it runs a single line of rail for the convenience of the Wylam Colliery, on either side of which rails is accommodation for foot passengers. Wylam is chiefly notable as possessing the first railroad over which a locomotive steam engine successfully travelled. Jonathan Forster, engineer of Wylam Colliery, laid the wagon way in the interval between 1807 and 1811. From 1811 to 1813 Forster conducted experiments at Wylam under the superintendence of Mr. Blackett and Mr. William Hedley, the then viewer of the colliery, having for their end and aim the substitution of steam for horse power on the wagon-way. It was at that period that the entire sufficiency of smooth wheels on smooth rails was demonstrated. Forster placed a wagon on smooth wheels on the way, properly ballasted it, and set them to work the wheels by means of windlasses. The trial proved successful, the adhesion of wheel to rail was quite enough to enable the machine to be propelled without slipping. By 1813, the experiments had succeeded, and a patent for a locomotive was taken out in Hedley's name dated March 13th in that year. Had steam engine, which ran for fifty years between Wylam and Lemington, and was called indifferently by the country people "Puffing Billy" and "The Billy," is now laid upon a curiosity in Kensington Museum. But a second was built soon after the first, and this "Billy" has regularly run on the Wylam wagon-way till within these complete years and now stands in the centre of the village ready to get up steam at a moment's notice.

Wylam Colliery, for which these engines were constructed, is one of the oldest concerns in the North of England, and it was here that George Stephenson's father worked as engineman for seven or eight years. Formerly there were more than a score of pits worked in the immediate vicinity, but only two are now used—the Ann Pit and the Haugh Pit, and these have been in operation as seacoale collieries since the year 1771. The John Pit, on the south side of the river was sunk in 1830, but soon abandoned as it was found much cheaper to convey coals underground to the north side of the river than to bring them directly to bank. The seams now workable are the high main or Towneley, the Tilley, the five quarter, the six quarter, the yard, and the Hornby worst or Buckwell. Fire clay is also found in abundance. The colliery produces 100,000 tons of coal annually, of a kind much prized in the London market. For heat producing power they are not excelled, and are greatly in request at potteries, and at the Government rifle works at Enfield. Wylam Colliery is occasionally troubled with feeders from the surface, requiring pumping engines of immense power to keep the workings clear of water. One of the engines in use is supposed to be the first built by Bolton & Watt for the North country. It is of 80 horse power, but latterly it has been supplemented by another of 100 horse power, built by Coulthard & Co., of Gateshead. The two combined free the colliery of 1,200 gallons of water per minute, but are capable of pumping 3,000 gallons of water.

The iron works, which occupy a prominent position in the centre of the village, were formerly worked by Messrs. Bell, Brothers, and at one time produced 120 tons of iron a week. Several locomotives were built at them in the intervals between 1834-1840. The furnaces have now been blown out for a couple of years, but there is some probability that they will soon be lighted again. It may be inferred from what has been already stated that Wylam is not devoid of associations of a very pleasing and interesting character. Both its connection with the first successful locomotive, it claims to be the birth place of George Stephenson, whose parents resided for some years in a cottage still standing close to the Wylam wagon way and only a few hundred yards distant from the village. In a basement room of this unpretending dwelling was George Stephenson born on June 9, 1781. It was thru, and is yet, known as High Street House. Here and wandering about the wooden wagon way which ran in front of the houses, did George spend several years of his early boyhood, doubtless unconsciously imbibing a liking for all that concerned engines and railways from what he was brought into constant contact with in the locality. The Wylam wagon way as constructed with a gauge of rails three inches wider than common, and is something like five miles in length, running along the banks of the river from Wylam Colliery to the village of Lemington. Until two years ago, both Mr. Blackett and Mr. Bates used this line for their respective collieries, but an unfortunate law suit about way-leaves laid it idle and so it has continued till now. To the north of the line stands Close House, the handsome mansion of the Brewickes, and on the side of an adjoining hill the Throckley Coal Company are just now sinking for coal.

The first steam voyage across the Atlantic was made by the "Savannah" from New York to Liverpool, in 1818. She ran from here to Liverpool, and thence to St. Petersburg, making the entire trip in twenty six days.

The Bridgeport *Standard* says that a nature of Weston, Conn., named Daniel Treadwell, invented railways in 1816. Mr. Treadwell owned a peat bog, and constructed a train way of logs, and a car with flanged iron wheels to bring his peat from the bog to his drying ground. This car was drawn by hand.

The Chicago *Tribune* hints that the commercial supremacy of New York is not so assured, but that a new and shorter line of transit to the seaboard might affect it seriously. It calls attention to a proposed route to the James river, below Richmond.

The cost of the recently completed stone bridge of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad over the Farmington River, at Windsor, Conn., is over $60,000, and work will soon be begun on two more near Berlin.

PAGE 1 OF VOLUME I, NUMBER 1, OF "THE LOCOMOTIVE"
Oldest Company Magazine in Continuous Publication in the United States

The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company's New and Modern Home Office

President Allen's administration continued until his death on December 28, 1903. It covered a period of more than half of the present life of the company. During that time he justified the theory on which the company's activities were founded, and established an institution of recognized usefulness in its chosen field of steam boiler protection. He prepared well for the broader service which has been perfected to safeguard the motive power of the tremendous industrial expansion since his death.

Under the guidance of Lyman B. Brainerd, president until 1916, Charles S. Blake, president until 1927, and William R. C. Corson, now the executive head of the company, there has been a rapid expansion of business. No longer does the company limit its insurance and methods of inspection to steam boilers alone. It has met the demand for protection against the hazards of the contained energy in modern power producing and utilizing equipment by adapting its principles of accident prevention to these new requirements. While its name, designating its original purpose, has not been changed, steam boiler insurance is too limited a term to apply to the broader field of its present activities and the name "engineering insurance" has by universal consent been given to this special class of casualty underwriting. That class of underwriting now insures and protects a wide variety of power machinery, including steam and internal combustion engines, turbines, generators and other electrical equipment, as well as power and heating boilers, and many other kinds of vessels subject to explosions from the pressure of the gas or liquid they contain.

The growth of the demand for engineering insurance required a parallel expansion of the company's personnel and of its physical equipment. Not only was its technical staff enlarged, but with broadening experience and competent research into the new problems involved, new methods of inspection procedure were rapidly developed. Its underwriting facilities, too, have grown with the business. Branch offices have been opened wherever the need arose. Today the company maintains sixteen such offices strategically placed in industrial centers.

For many years the company's home office was in rented quarters in the old Aetna Life Insurance Company's building on Main Street. In 1907, however, it acquired the building and property at 56 Prospect Street, formerly occupied by the Travelers Insurance Company. At that location its home office still remains. But in 1932 it replaced the old building with the present fine, modern, fireproof structure which is designed, arranged and equipped to meet conveniently the requirements of the company's activities.

The success of the company in the field of engineering insurance has stimulated others to enter it. At present in this country twenty-two companies are engaged in writing boiler or machinery insurance, or both. However, The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company continues to occupy a place of prominent leadership, and

of all engineering insurance premiums in the United States approximately one-half are annually paid for policies in this company.

"Hartford Steam Boiler's" insurance writings in 1934 more than quadrupled those of 1904, and present assets are more than four times those of that year. Furthermore, the company's surplus to policyholders, particularly in the last few years, has approached, and today exceeds, a figure equal to half of the corporation's total assets. It has been this sound financing, as much as any one thing, which has permitted a sterling quality of service in underwriting and inspections throughout both boom and depression years.

During the first third of the twentieth century the work of the company and its leaders has been complicated by the World war and at times by severe strains on the economic stability of the country. How The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company has coped with these difficulties is perhaps best illustrated by its published evidences of financial strength as shown in the table below:

Year	*Premiums Written*	*Assets*	*Surplus to Policyholders*
1904	$1,261,056.17	$3,412,544.93	$1,510,366.39
1914	1,548,625.49	5,659,573.50	3,179,727.77
1924	4,078,945.58	13,455,862.17	6,739,355.04
1934	5,867,443.42	17,873,053.33	9,130,345.16

The achievements of The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company have contributed to the reputation and progress of Connecticut's Insurance City, Hartford. With steadfast purpose, this pioneer company has received nation-wide recognition for its protection of power equipment, and at the same time has added lustre to the prominence of a commonwealth from which so many worthwhile things have emanated in the 300 years of its history.

WILLIAM R. C. CORSON
President and Treasurer

THE HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY

Officers

WILLIAM R. C. CORSON, *President and Treasurer*

E. SIDNEY BERRY, *Vice President*

C. C. GARDINER, *Vice President*

J. J. GRAHAM, *Vice President*

DALE F. REESE, *Vice President*

L. F. MIDDLEBROOK, *Secretary*

HALSEY STEVENS, *Assistant Secretary*

H. E. DART, *Assistant Secretary*

C. EDGAR BLAKE, *Assistant Treasurer*

Board of Directors

LUCIUS F. ROBINSON, Attorney, Hartford, Conn.

JOHN O. ENDERS, Chairman Executive Committee, Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., Hartford, Conn.

MORGAN B. BRAINARD, President Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

CHARLES P. COOLEY, Chairman Board of Trustees, Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn.

HORACE B. CHENEY, Manchester, Conn.

D. NEWTON BARNEY, Vice President, The Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.

JOSEPH R. ENSIGN, President, The Ensign-Bickford Co., Simsbury, Conn.

EDWARD MILLIGAN, President, The Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

WILLIAM R. C. CORSON, President and Treasurer.

SAMUEL M. STONE, President, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

SAMUEL FERGUSON, Chairman Board of Directors, The Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.

HON. JOHN H. TRUMBULL, President, The Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co., Plainville, Conn.

CURTISS C. GARDINER, Vice President.

JAMES L. THOMSON, Vice President, Terry Steam Turbine Co., Hartford, Conn.

PHILIP B. GALE, Chairman Board of Directors, Standard Screw Co., Hartford, Conn.

JOHN J. GRAHAM, Vice President

1795 - THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF NORWICH - *1935*

Connecticut's Oldest Insurance Company

The Old Leffingwell House. First insured by the Mutual Assurance Company of Norwich in 1795. It has been continuously insured by the same company ever since.

N November 26, 1793 occurred the greatest fire which Norwich had ever experienced. The conflagration was a serious one for these times and the shops and dwellings which were destroyed constituted a total loss of about $40,000 on which there was no insurance.

This disaster, so painfully illustrating the inefficiency of the fire engines and the total losses to which property owners were liable, was the direct cause of the founding of the Mutual Assurance Company of Norwich at a meeting on December 29, 1794. Some months later the members of the company petitioned "the Honourable General Assembly now sitting in Hartford," for an act of incorporation "for the purpose of rendering any future loss which may happen to them by fire, as light as possible to individuals sustaining such loss" and for the purpose of mutually insuring each other. The request was granted the second Thursday in May, 1795, and by this act of incorporation the Mutual Insurance Company of Norwich became the earliest incorporated body of its kind in Connecticut.

The first policy of the company, issued February 16, 1795, was as follows:

NORWICH MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

For Insuring Buildings from Loss by Fire

No. 1

THIS POLICY Witnesseth: *That Christopher Leffingwell* having become, and by these presents becoming a Member of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY of the city of Norwich, pursuant to a Deed of Settlement, bearing the date of the fifteenth Day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four. And for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Dollars & Twenty-five Cents in hand paid by the said Christopher Leffingwell to the Treasurer of the said Assurance Company, being the Amount of Premium for the insuring the Sum of One Thousand and fifty Dollars unto the said Christopher Leffingwell, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, upon the Dwelling House in which he now lives, Situated on the west side of the main street in Norwich, two stories high, forty three feet front and Forty three feet wide, Built of wood, the Chimney therein being also included, as recorded in the register book of the Treasurer of said Assurance Company, Letter A, Page 1st, during the term of one year from the date hereof; the said Policy commencing the 16th Day of February instant, and ending on the 16th Day of February next, commencing and ending at 12 o'clock at noon.

This policy was signed by Zach. Huntington, secretary, and by Ebenezer Huntington and Jacob DeWitt, directors, and insured three-fourths of the estimated fourteen hundred dollar valuation of the house, the premium being at the rate of one-half of one per cent. This insurance, which has never lapsed, still protects the old dwelling near Harland's corner, Norwich Town.

The company early "voted that on every principal building, in each policy insured, there shall be a badge, in a conspicuous place, in front of the building, with the words 'Mutual Assurance' ingraved, painted, or plated thereon, together with the No. of the building agreeably to the number of the policy by which the same is insured."

For many years and until a comparatively recent time these quaint tokens embellished many local habitations, particularly those at Norwich Town, but have now generally disappeared. One may yet be seen, however, over the front door of the home of the Ladies Gilman. Its presence is something of a mystery, as its number, 203, corresponds with that of a policy issued September 6, 1797, in the sum of $450 to John French on "his dwelling house improved by himself situated in New London, on the west side of the road leading from the church to Green's brick house."

For many years the amount set aside by the company for the payment of losses and dividends was $6,666.67. The assets at the close of the year 1865 were $8,979.95; they are now $23,572.67. Annual meetings are held in January and since the company is purely mutual, the dividends then declared are devoted to the payment of premiums. While taking excellent care of its old clients by continuing their policies at one quarter of one per cent, the company has declined new business during the past twenty-nine years.

ORIGINAL OFFICERS

Dr. Joshua Lathrop, *Chairman*
Zachariah Huntington, *Secretary*

Directors

General Ebenezer Huntington
Joseph Howland
Daniel Coit
Thomas Fanning
Samuel DeWitt
Colonel Joshua Huntington
Levi Huntington
Colonel Christopher Leffingwell

PRESENT OFFICERS

Harold P. Hull,
Secretary and Treasurer

Directors

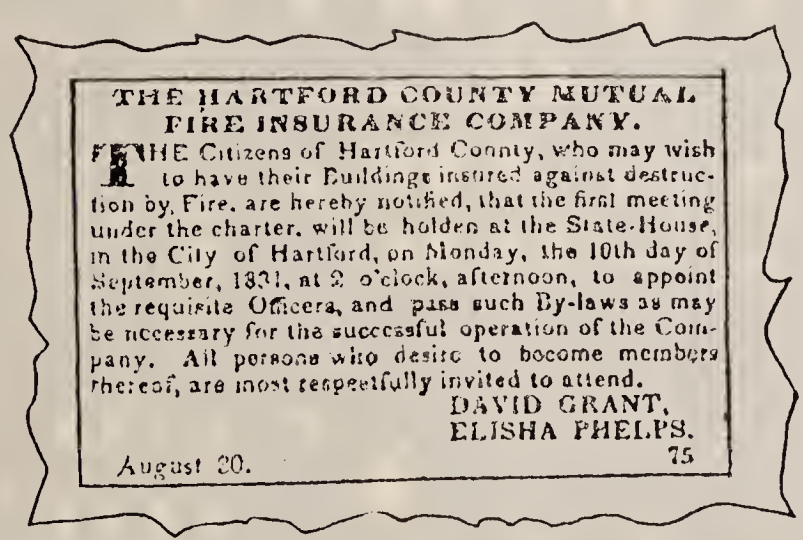
Charles R. Butts
Shepard B. Palmer
Frank D. Sivin

HARTFORD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Founded 1831

"For a symbol, the Company adopted that (shown above) which is traceable back to Hertford, England, from the neighborhood of which the Reverend Samuel Stone of the Hooker party had come . . . It represents a hart crossing a ford."
Charles W. Burpee, A Century in Hartford.

First Home of HARTFORD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. *From the windows of the Company's first office the officers of the Company looked out directly upon Meetinghouse Yard, the first piece of land to be marked out by the Constitution makers. The company's office was in the Exchange Building, as shown in the illustration, on the southwest corner of Main and Asylum Streets. The above illustration was taken about 1851.*



THE HARTFORD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Citizens of Hartford County, who may wish to have their Buildings insured against destruction by Fire, are hereby notified, that the first meeting under the charter, will be holden at the State-House, in the City of Hartford, on Monday, the 10th day of September, 1831, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, to appoint the requisite Officers, and pass such By-laws as may be necessary for the successful operation of the Company. All persons who desire to become members thereof, are most respectfully invited to attend.

DAVID GRANT,
ELISHA PHELPS.

August 20. 75

The above notice appeared on September 6, 1831, in both the *Hartford Courant* and the *Hartford Times*. The interested citizens of the county who met at the Statehouse on the afternoon of September 10, 1831, were representative of the rural communities and of the descendants of the founders of the colony. They proceeded promptly to business and elected the first board of directors, whose names are listed below. President Grant was a lineal descendant from Mathew Grant of Windsor, progenitor of a long line of distinguished men by that name, including President Ulysses S. Grant. Mathew was born in England in 1601, and had come with the Dorchester (Massachusetts) party in 1635 to found Windsor.

From the windows of the first office, and for that matter, of the three other offices the company has occupied in the more than a century of its existence, the officers looked out directly upon adjacent land which the world over is considered sacred in world history. For it is the birthplace of the first constitution framed by men for the government of men recognizing no superior but the Almighty; also, from these windows, the officers looked out directly upon Meetinghouse Yard, the first piece of land to be marked out by the original settlers.

The Company's present office is ideally located, in the beautiful and commanding building at 750 Main Street shown on the opposite page, within a stone's throw of the original offices and giving from its upper windows an extensive view of the historic Connecticut River valley. Charles W. Burpee, noted historian, has written the complete story of this famous company's early struggles and later achievements with mention of the changing times and conditions locally and nationally during the first century (1831-1931) of the company's existence. This history called "A Century in Hartford," may be found at the library and will well repay a careful reading, by any who are interested in the historic background of Hartford and its institutions.

The First Board of Directors

David Grant
President
Elisha Phelps*
Secretary-Treasurer
Charles Woodward
James Loomis
Jedithun Bunstead
David W. Grant
Jasper Morgan
Joab Hubbard
Joel Holcomb
Henry Phelps

*In less than a month Mr. Phelps resigned and was succeeded by Charles Shepard

Present Board of Directors

George H. Burt
President
Frederick F. Small
Vice-President
Morgan B. Brainard
John H. Buck
W. R. C. Corson
Robert W. Dwyer
Joseph R. Ensign
Henry W. Erving
James Lee Loomis
Christian Rehman
Secretary

The Present Beautiful Home of MIDDLESEX MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY at the Corner of Court and Broad Streets, Middletown

THE MIDDLESEX MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, organized in 1836, started business in the back room of a jewelry store conducted by John L. Smith, where its office was maintained for seventeen years. In 1853, larger quarters were rented in the basement of the Universalist Church.

In 1866, what is now known as the Middlesex Building located on Main Street was built by the company and occupied by the company and the First National Bank. Additions were made in 1891 to accommodate the Southern New England Telephone Company.

The same year saw the building of the Middlesex Theatre, which was one of the largest and finest in New England, drawing to it a great many of the famous players of the country at the time.

The business and resources of the company steadily increased, and with changing conditions, an office on Main Street was no longer required.

The colonial home occupied by William B. Brewer was bought in 1926, taken down, and the present beautiful home office erected on its site at the corner of Court and Broad Streets.

ORIGINAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Giles Blaque	Joshua L'Hommedieu
Ely A. Elliott	Joseph Goodspeed
Daniel Russell	Richard Hubbard
Lemuel Camp	Charles Woodward
Eli Warner	William S. Camp
Samuel Cooper	Stillman K. Wightman
Isaac Sage	William D. Starr
John L. Smith	George N. Miller
Luther Bowers	Launcelot C. Bradley

ORIGINAL OFFICERS

Richard Hubbard, *President*
John L. Smith, *Sec'y and Treas.*

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

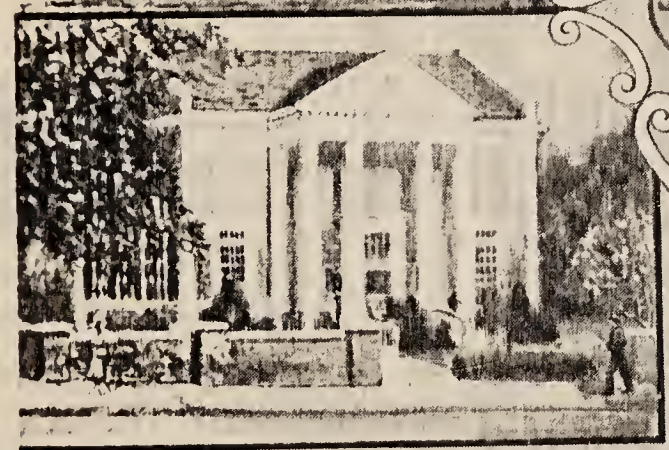
Henry S. Birdseye	James K. Guy
Clement H. Brigham	Seymour R. Peck
William S. Chappell	John S. Pullman
Charles T. Davis	T. Macdonough Russell
N. Evan Davis	Frank T. Staples
Frederick B. Fountain	Frank B. Weeks

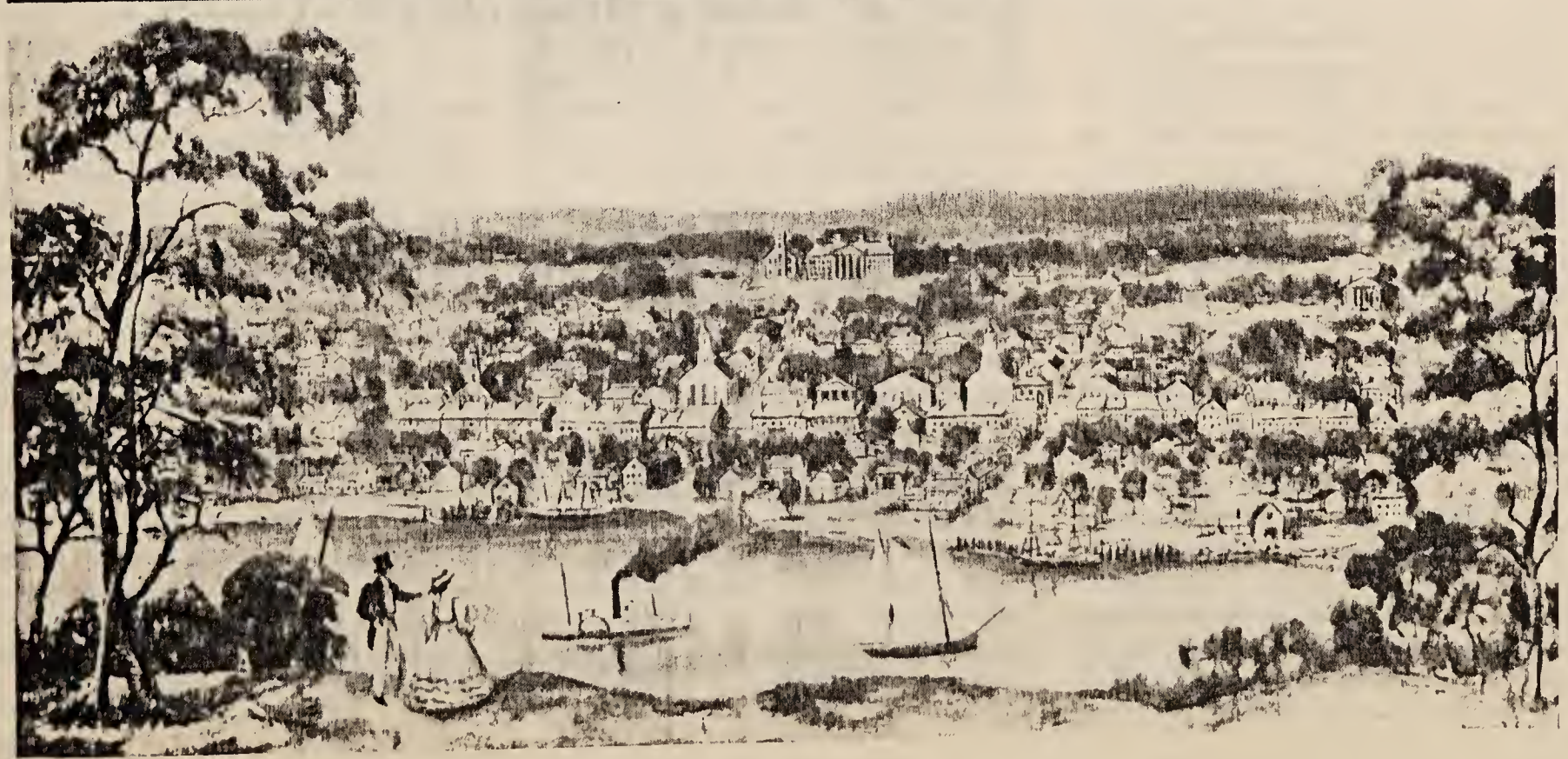
PRESENT OFFICERS

N. Evan Davis, *Pres. and Treas.*
Frank T. Staples, *Vice-President*
D. William Camp, *Secretary*
Daniel W. Chase, *Assistant Secretary*
Samuel Babcock, *Assistant Secretary*

The building itself is worthy of note. The architecture of the New England Colony of the eighteenth century is expressed by both the exterior and interior of the building. With few exceptions, the materials were taken from New England so that on the whole it expresses the proper traditional environment of a company dating back almost to Colonial times.

There is preserved in the home office building an old hand-drawn, hand-pumper fire apparatus used in Middletown 75 years ago; old style firemen's helmets; water pails made of leather, which were used by the famous bucket brigades of years gone by; and other items of equipment, which, in the early days of this company, were considered to be the last word in modern fire-fighting apparatus. Policy No. 6, written on June 29, 1836, by this company, is framed, and on display. Policy No. 234719 today covers the same property. There is an old illustrated map of Middletown in 1851 on exhibition, showing the locations of many old family residences. In our directors room is the much talked of mural by Northam H. Gould, depicting old and present day Middletown, a reproduction of which will be found on the opposite page.





THE NEW LONDON COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

1840 - 1935

Norwich in 1840 when the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was founded

THE New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated at the biennial session of the Connecticut legislature opening in January, 1840. The resolution of the legislature is as follows:

Resolved by this Assembly:

SECTION 1. That Joseph Backus, Henry B. Norton, William P. Eaton, Newcomb Kinney, and Frederick Prentice, with such other persons as may become members or associates with them as hereinafter provided, and their successors, are hereby constituted a corporation, by the name of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring against loss by fire, whether the same shall happen by accident, lightning or any other means, except by design or fraud of the assured, or by invasion of a public enemy, or by insurrection; and that by that name shall have the power to hold, purchase, receive, possess and enjoy lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects of every kind, and the same to sell and convey; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts; to have and use a common seal and the same to change at pleasure; to make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with this charter or the laws of this state or of the United States, as shall be deemed proper for the government of said Company.

The members of the company met and were organized on the first day of July, 1840.

One of the early by-laws was that all policies of insurance expire on the first Monday in January each year. This may have been in accord with the custom of the Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich, which had then been in business for forty-six years. The Mutual Assurance Company retains the custom to the present day. In February, 1842, the by-laws of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company were amended, allowing policies to be written for any term of not over three years; and at a later date, to conform with the customs of the business in general, to a maximum term of five years.

In August, 1840, it was voted by the directors that the office of the company should be at the office of John DeWitt (its first secretary) in Norwich. By common understanding its office has always remained in Norwich, the present home office building at 59–61 having been purchased by it in 1913 and developed for handling it business in the most modern and efficient manner.

The first policy contract issued, adopted on August 4th, 1840, was a model instrument, and as in the early days the State did not attempt to control the form of policy and each company doing business in Connecticut did so on its own contract, the original policy-contract of the company held, with minor amendments, for fifty-three years. In 1893 there was introduced into the General Statutes of Connecticut by act of legislature a specified standard form of policy to which all companies doing business in the state must conform. Though this prescribed form of fire insurance contract has now been extant in Connecticut for forty-two years, it is a peculiar fact that even to-day frequently an assured will take his company to task for clauses in the agreement which he infers may have been written into the instrument arbitrarily by his own individual company, and with malice aforethought to his disadvantage. This is particularly true in some cases following loss. The companies are not responsible; 'tis the law of the state, and even the size of type to be used in printing is specified (!)

The first recorded loss registers a quaint note on the minutes: "Voted, That the Secretary cause the House of George Kelly to be painted at the end and the

NEW LONDON COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

1840 - 1835

Voted that the Secretary cause the House of George Kelley to be painted at the end & the injury sustain by the late fire on said House repaired.

Voted that John G. Huntington and John De Witt be directed to settle with Joshua W Shepard for injury to his furniture by the late fire.

Voted that whereas Thos. E. Graves has made a claim on the Office for loss by fire on his furniture on the 1 day of april last therefore

Voted that the settlement of the same be referred to Wm P Eaton & Enoch C Chapman with full power to settle the same

A part of a page from the original record book of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company

injury sustained by the late fire on said House repaired." The growth of the company in the early years was that of any new organization of the nature, necessarily conservative. The first concrete tabulation of premium income and loss outgo appears in 1842, when the losses paid were $1,028.24 (premiums $2,011.42). Ten years later the losses paid were $4,768.82 (premiums $4,468.66). In 1934 more than four hundred losses were paid, covering every township in Connecticut and amounting to $93,624.92 (premiums $200,511.14).

By-law 2 of the original rules stated the purpose for which the company was organized: the insurance of dwelling houses primarily, though furniture, barns, and out-buildings were also mentioned, as well as libraries and other public buildings. As a matter of fact, however, in common with all of the New England mutual companies, the main subjects of insurance were private dwelling houses and their contents. This soon took them by necessity into the rural districts, and at the present time this class of companies is the insurer of practically all farm property in New England, and to a very large measure in the entire country. Apparently the scope of operation was not sufficient, for in May, 1841, it was voted by the directors that "hereafter this office will extend their risques to stores and merchandise". It is doubtful if, without this added latitude, the company could have gained a broad business. The premiums soon began to increase, and in 1860 the total for the year was $5,745.08. Growth was slow during the period influenced by the Civil War, and in 1886, about twenty years after the close of the war, the premiums amounted to but $7,072.71. Succeeding this, expansion was more rapid, and in 1900 premium income was $29,981.04. Since then the figures are as follows: 1905, $51,882.97; 1910, $65,807.29; 1915, $112,348.00; 1920, $190,468.58; 1925, $218,876.52; 1930, $243,524.55; 1934, $200,511.14. Since its organization the combined premium income has been $4,833,656.93, and the entire loss payment $2,946,021.04. The recent rapid growth of the company is evidenced by the fact that more than one-half of the figures of the premium just quoted have been received in the past twenty years; and in the same period a similar portion of the total losses have been paid. The premium income of a week today is nearly equivalent to that for a year fifty years ago.

The present personnel of agents numbers seventy-five covering every city, town, and hamlet in Connecticut. Forty-one of these have represented the company twenty-five years or more. The company is entered only in Connecticut, and does no business outside of its home state.

A total of about 395,000 policies have been issued to this date.

In the year 1934 a total income of $229,360.57 was received, and the last annual statement on December 31, 1934, shows gross assets of $679,047.35. All liabilities amounted to $221,302.78, this figure being made up of an item of $5,721.55 covering unpaid current losses in process of adjustment, a reserve for taxes of $2,550.00, and an unearned premium reserve of $213,031.23; this is the reserve held by State law to protect risks in force. In the aggregate the company carries risks in Connecticut amounting to about fifty-five million dollars.

In a recent quinquennial examination report appears the following statement by the Insurance Commissioner: "In general I find that the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company is in very good financial condition; its loss settlements are made promptly and with fairness to the insured; its business is carried on efficiently; and its underwriting policy is conservative."

PAST PRESIDENTS

Joseph Backus	1840–1844
Joel W. White	1844–1848
Jonathan G. Huntington	1848–1859
Elijah A. Bill	1859–1868
Ebenezer F. Parker	1868–1895
Charles J. Winters	1895–1903
Hon. Henry H. Gallup	1903–1929

PRESENT OFFICERS

Edwin A. Tracy, *President*

Walter F. Lester, *Secretary*

Arthur L. Peale, *Treasurer*

Directors

Henry L. Bailey, Groton

Arthur M. Brown, Norwich

Charles F. Chandler, Stafford

S. Alpheus Gilbert, Norwich

James K. Guy, Middletown

Roy D. Judd, Norwich

Walter F. Lester, Norwich

Charles R. Marvin, Deep River

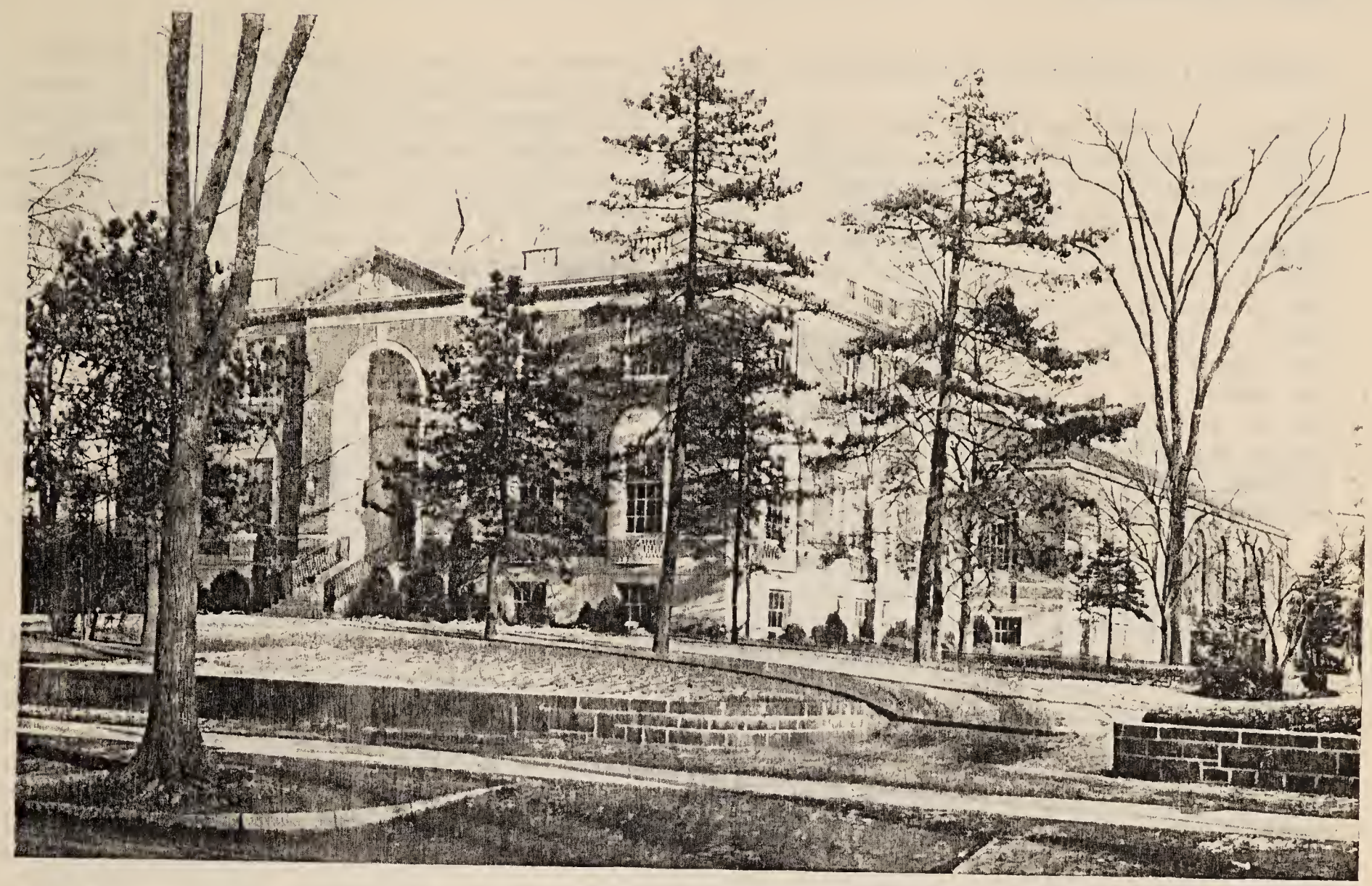
Shepard B. Palmer, Norwich

Frank A. Stevens, Meriden

Edwin A. Tracy, Norwich

Otto E. Wulf, Norwich

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN



THE Security Insurance Company of New Haven was chartered in May, 1841, while John Tyler of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" fame was President of the United States, and actually started business under the administration of Roger S. Baldwin of New Haven as Governor of Connecticut. The original name of this early insurance organization was Mutual Security Insurance Company as indicated by the resolution following:

"At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; upon the petition of Jehiel Forbes and others, praying for the incorporation of an Insurance Company at New Haven,

RESOLVED BY THIS ASSEMBLY, That Jehiel Forbes, Theron Towner, Richard M. Clark, Smith Tuttle, Nathan Peck, Jun., and their associates, and all others who may associate with them hereafter, in the manner herein provided, and their successors and assigns, be, and they hereby are created and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Mutual Security Insurance Company."

The Company was organized as a Stock Company and its capital was to be not less than $100,000 nor more than $300,000. On May 11th, 1842, books for subscriptions to the capital stock were opened in the Mechanics Bank. The Commissioners met with very little success in raising the needed capital. The following resolution passed by them on June 10, 1842, clearly pictures the situation:

"That the check received from Orrin Sage of Blandford, Mass., for the first installment on his subscription, be returned to such Sage, and that he have liberty to erase his name from the subscription book."

On January 11th, 1843, it was voted to extend the time for receiving subscriptions until Wednesday, April 12, 1843 but it was not until Monday, March 18, 1844 that subscriptions totalling $100,000 were finally received. The raising of this capital had required nearly three years from the time of the granting of the charter. The capital consisted of $10,000 in cash and $90,000 in notes.

The original charter granted the Corporation power "to insure all kinds of property, and to make insurance upon vessels, goods, wares, and merchandise, freight, bottomry and respondentia interest, and to make all and any insurance appertaining to, or connected with marine risks, inland transportation and navigation; and also to insure all kinds of property of whatever kind or nature soever against loss or damage by fire, also to lend money on bottomry and respondentia".

The Corporation was also empowered, upon the establishment of an Annuity Fund, "to make insurance upon life or lives". This phase of the insurance business was never pursued and in May, 1862, this provision of the charter was repealed.

The first meeting of the directors was held at No. 13 Exchange Building on March 14, 1844, at which the following officers were elected:

JOSEPH N. CLARKE, *President*
DENNIS KIMBERLY, *Vice President*
PHILIP S. GALPIN, *Secretary*
NATHANIEL A. BACON, *Treasurer*

Operations were commenced on a modest and conservative scale. All risks were generally submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Directors. The Company's main venture was in the realm of marine insurance; fire insurance was limited to local and neighboring risks. The first agent appointed was Sheldon Bassett in April, 1844, to represent the Company in Birmingham, (now Derby) Conn. and in October of that year Simeon Baldwin was appointed agent for New York City. Though the Company had been in existence for over 25 years, in 1872 its net fire premiums for that year totalled but $23,000. But from this time on more attention was devoted to the extension of the fire insurance business. In 1873, net fire premiums rose to over $67,000—an increase of more than 200% over the previous year and in 1874 the amount was nearly $112,000.

The name of the Company was changed from the "Mutual Security Insurance Company" to that of the "Security Insurance Company of New Haven" in May, 1873.

The first offices of the Company were located in the Timothy Dwight Building in State Street which served the Company's purposes until 1860 when they were moved to the Lyon Building in Chapel Street. In 1887 the Security erected its own first building at 37 Center Street and occupied it until 1910 when new and much larger quarters were erected at the corner of Church and Elm Streets (now replaced by the Union and New Haven Trust Company Building). This building served until 1925 when the present beautiful structure was erected at 175 Whitney Avenue.

The design of the new Home Office was carefully studied to harmonize with the residential character of this portion of Whitney Avenue, and to preserve, in its architecture, the Colonial traditions of New Haven. In order to accomplish these aims the front portion of the building was kept down to occupy only eighty-six of its two hundred and fifty foot frontage, and the façade placed some sixty feet back from the street. The Georgian style of architecture was used, modified to express the modern and business-like nature of the institution. The building was designed to completely satisfy the requirements of the various departments of the business, and also to provide recreational facilities for the many employees. In itself the building stands a monument to this nearly century-old institution.

The Company has extended its activities from time to time and now, through its own departmental offices at Rockford, Illinois, San Francisco, California, and Toronto, Canada, operates throughout the entire United States and Canada. In addition, the steady progress of the organization is reflected in its ownership and operation of the following companies: The East and West Insurance Company of New Haven launched June 1, 1923. California Union Insurance Company of San Francisco, Cal., acquired May, 1930. The Connecticut Indemnity Company which began business July 1, 1931.

First Board of Directors

Elihu Atwater
Nathaniel A. Bacon
John Bradley
Willis Bristol
Joseph N. Clarke
William H. Ellis
John English
Nathan Peck, Jr.
Henchman S. Soule
Theron Towner
Aaron Benedict
Harvey Barnes
Sheldon Bassett
Enos Sperry
Dennis Kimberly

Present Officers

Victor Roth, *President*
Walter D. Williams, *Vice President*
W. Perdue Johnson, *Vice President*
Benton A. Sifford, *Vice President*
W. A. Thomson, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Gilbert H. Fulton, *Asst. Secretary*
Everett T. Tanner, *Asst. Secretary*
Egbert P. Stover, *Asst. Secretary*
Edward V. Oliver, *Asst. Secretary*

Present Board of Directors

John T. Manson
James T. Moran
Arnon A. Alling
Victor Roth
Julius G. Day
Walter D. Williams
Harry C. Knight
Edward G. Buckland
John J. McKeon
Harold K. English
Louis L. Hemingway
Clarence Blakeslee

NINETY-THREE YEARS' GROWTH

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Assets	*Reinsurance Reserve*	*Capital*	*Net Surplus*	*Net Premiums*
1875	$ 353,363.46	$ 88,771.79	$ 200,000	$ 46,176.00	$ 211,937.48
1885	451,168.24	155,769.65	200,000	68,865.88	257,149.72
1895	703,481.56	338,076.68	200,000	105,762.34	481,242.74
1905	1,866,319.09	910,421.02	500,000	385,129.03	995,208.21
1915	4,283,505.99	2,269,948.93	1,000,000	732,734.39	2,487,287.84
1934	10,418,579.09	3,840,226.02	2,000,000	2,403,879.84	3,753,713.00

National Fire Building, 95 Pearl Street, Hartford

THE National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford was incorporated in 1869, and began business in 1871. During the sixty-five years of its existence, it has had four presidents—Mark Howard, James Nichols, Harry A. Smith and Frank D. Layton, the last three of whom gained their insurance experience in the service of the Company.

Affiliated with the National are the Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company of Connecticut, the Franklin National Insurance Company of New York and the Transcontinental Insurance Company of New York. These affiliated companies have the same officers as the National and their executive offices are in the National Building, at Hartford, Conn.

The affairs of the National and its affiliated companies are in the hands of thoroughly experienced men. The directorate of each Company is composed of men prominent in business and finance.

MARK HOWARD
President 1871-1887

Eighteen Seventy-one

Capital $500,000.00
Surplus Available for Protection of Policyholders
$505,613.16

MARK HOWARD, *President*
JAMES P. FOSTER, *Vice President*
JAMES NICHOLS, *Secretary*

Directors

JAMES BOLTER
HOMER BLANCHARD
FRANK W. CHENEY
JAMES P. FOSTER
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN
HARRISON B. FREEMAN
WAREHAM GRISWOLD
MARK HOWARD
RICHARD D. HUBBARD
JOHN F. JUDD
WILLIAM H. LEE
ELIJAH H. OWEN
WILLIAM S. PIERSON
EBENEZER ROBERTS
DANIEL F. SEYMOUR
TIMOTHY SHELDON
ELISHA N. WELCH

JAMES NICHOLS
President 1887-1915

HARRY A. SMITH
President 1915-1928

Nineteen Thirty-five

Capital $5,000,000.00
Surplus Available for Protection of Policyholders
$23,331,217.91

FRANK D. LAYTON, *President*
SIDNEY T. MAXWELL, *Vice President*

Vice Presidents

ROBERT M. ANDERSON — GEORGE F. COWEE
CHARLES L. MILLER — CALVIN B. ROULET

Vice President and Secretary
H. BACON COLLAMORE

Secretary and Treasurer
FRED B. SEYMOUR

Secretaries

RICHARD C. ALTON — LOUIS C. BREED
W. CARLETON BROWNE — WALTER W. CORRY
SIDNEY W. PRINCE

Assistant Secretaries

WILSON H. HINSDALE — WILLIAM O. MINTER

Directors

FRANCIS T. MAXWELL — SIDNEY T. MAXWELL — ARTHUR M. COLLENS
FREDERICK F. SMALL — J. HENRY RORABACK — SAMUEL M. STONE
JOHN H. BUCK — FREDERICK N. BELDING — FRED B. SEYMOUR
FRANK D. LAYTON — ROBBINS B. STOECKEL — LEON P. BROADHURST

FRANK D. LAYTON
President from 1928

ROSSIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA - HARTFORD

THIS Company, an exclusively Fire and Marine Reinsurance Company, found its inception in the year 1903 when the Rossia Insurance Company of St. Petersburg, Russia, established its United States Branch under the management of Carl F. Sturhahn.

The Company acquired American naturalization when it was chartered as the Rossia Insurance Company of America by the State of Connecticut on April 13, 1915, at which time Mr. Sturhahn became its first President.

The new American company succeeded to the business formerly transacted by the Russian company and since that time it has continued to be ably led by Mr. Sturhahn, until today it is known, not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe as one of the leading reinsurance companies of the world. Beyond a doubt Mr. Sturhahn is one of the ablest reinsurance executives in this or any country.

He was born January 25, 1871, at Hanover, Germany, and after graduation from college in 1889 entered the insurance business in Hamburg. From there he went to London and thence to the United States with the Munich Reinsurance Company, and in 1903 he became the United States Manager of the Rossia.

Eventually the Rossia transferred its United States Office from New York to Hartford where it was the first insurance company to follow the present trend towards the western part of the City, and at the corner of Broad Street and Farmington Avenue it built its Home Office which has continued to be an object of admiration because of its beautiful interior.

CARL F. STURHAHN
President

Externally its architecture is of almost classical purity which characterized the latter years of Louis XV and the entire reign of Louis XVI.

Unity of design makes the interior a finished composition unsurpassed in convenience of arrangement and academic planning. It has a beautiful glass dome that is almost without parallel in this country.

This building is also the headquarters of other companies which devote their activities entirely to reinsurance, i. e., The Metropolitan Fire Reassurance Company of New York and The First Reinsurance Company of Hartford, the latter a Casualty Reinsurance Company.

The Rossia was early tried in the fire of San Francisco of 1906 and has since experienced other conflagrations, but through all has established a high reputation for reliability and fair dealing.

The Rossia confines its business to Reinsurance by way of treaties and in this respect has for more than 31 years rendered valuable service to Direct Writing Companies with which it exclusively deals.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF CONNECTICUT - 1915

OFFICERS

C. F. Sturhahn, *President*

B. N. Carvalho, *1st Vice-President*
G. E. Jones, *Vice-President*
W. H. Ford, *Vice-President*

C. A. Rich, *Vice-President*
W. J. Langler, *Vice-President*
F. E. Amidon, *Treasurer*

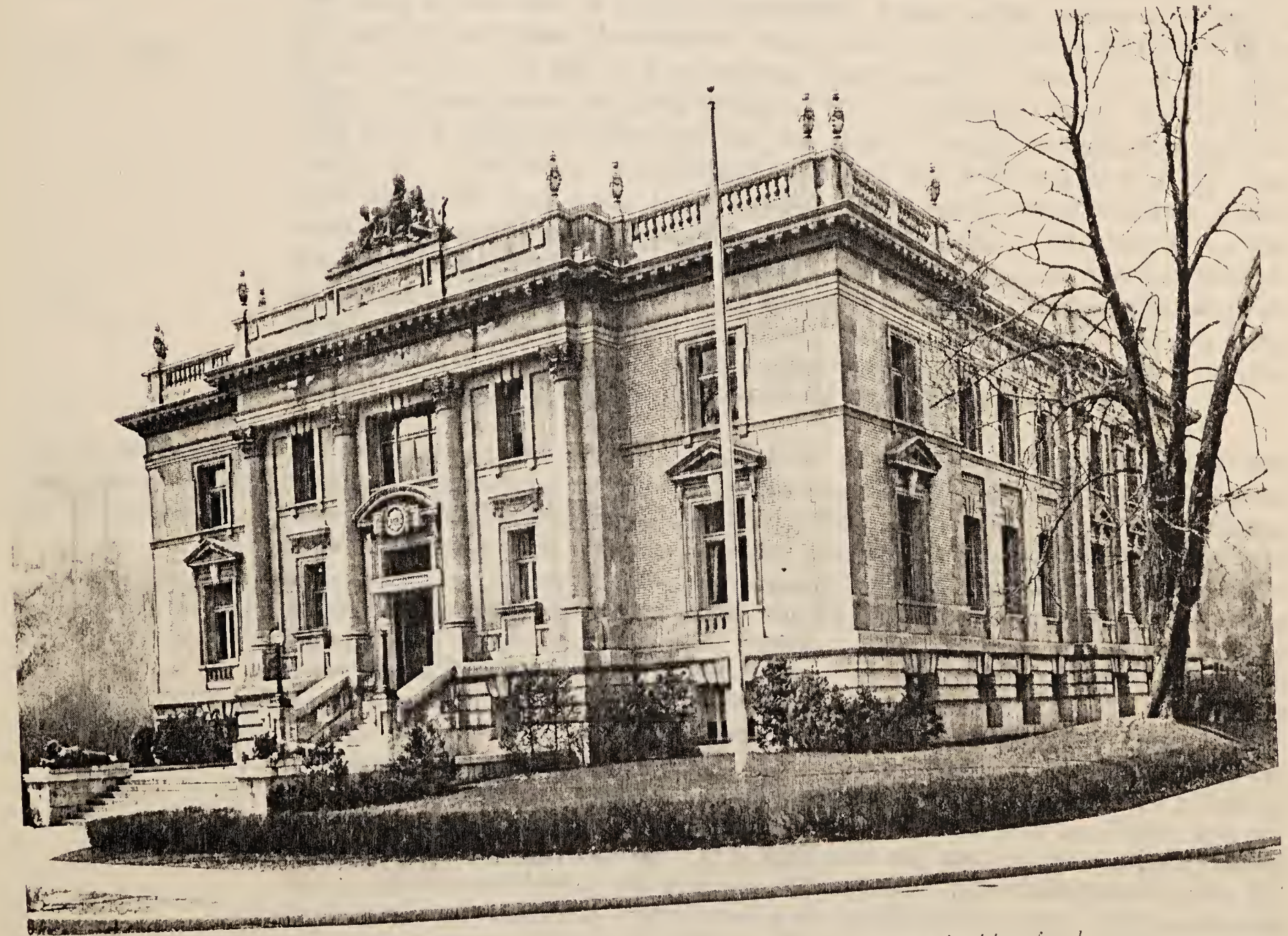
T. B. McDermott, *Secretary*
W. R. Falkin, *Secretary*
S. H. Carpen, *Secretary*

DIRECTORS

Fuller F. Barnes
Leon P. Broadhurst
B. N. Carvalho
W. H. Ford
Charles Welles Gross

Charles W. Higley
Rodney Hitt
G. C. House
Alfred F. James
George E. Jones
A. G. Meyer

Harold C. Richard
Charles S. Sargent
Victor W. Sincere
C. F. Sturhahn
Charles B. Wiggin



Home Office of the Rossia Insurance Company of America in Hartford

Connecticut today, a notable example of twentieth century urban civilization.

CONNECTICUT, in the tercentenary year of its founding, is the home of over a million and a half people, living within an area of less than 5,000 square miles. Ranking forty-sixth in area, it ranks twenty-ninth in population, sixteenth in total wealth and eleventh in per capita wealth. With the exception of some water power from its swift-running streams, it has no natural resources to draw upon for its support. Of the million and a half people, there are but eighty thousand engaged in agriculture. The remainder of the citizens receive their wealth from the great industrial and financial institutions that are found throughout the State. The State, in the total value of its manufactured products, easily holds its position of twelfth in the nation: standing first in the production of brass, typewriters, hardware, ammunition, and clocks; ranking second in the production of small tools, and plated ware; and standing fourth in textiles. The capital city, Hartford, is the admitted insurance center of America, and the banks and other financial institutions of the State are among the oldest and strongest in the country. Connecticut is today a great industrial and financial center, a notable example of twentieth century urban civilization.

Foundations of twentieth century to be found in Colonial Period.

To best understand the history of the various institutions of the State, it is important to understand the foundations upon which they were built, the physical circumstances and the character of the people. Different as the picture of Connecticut today is from that of colonial Connecticut, it was in the days as a colony that Connecticut laid those foundations which were to permit her to continue a leader in the nation in the face of great natural disadvantages. When the first settlers came to Connecticut in the third decade of the seventeenth century, they brought with them a different civilization than the modern one of specialization and concentration. They were "countrymen" who had been born and bred in the traditions of the soil, and it was for this reason that the early settlements were in those parts of Connecticut where there were fertile, level lands. It was there that a livelihood might be gained from agriculture alone. The land, together with the abundance of wild life and the virgin forests were sufficient to give them the comforts and the minor luxuries to which they had been accustomed. The few necessities which they could not produce they attained through exportation of their surplus products and through the household crafts of the period.

The problems of the first settler, religion and government.

Though the first settlers brought little of the present economic system with them, as they trudged through the wilderness, they did bring with them the realization of certain governmental problems, which, when they were solved, were to provide a large part of the necessary foundation for the future greatness of Connecticut. Hitherto they had been dissatisfied with the rule under which they lived; in England they chafed under the Crown; when they arrived in America, they chafed under the Church Fathers. They moved on to Connecticut from Massachusetts that they might be freer to solve this problem in their own way. How seriously they considered the problem is reflected by the drawing up of the world's first written constitution but four years after their arrival. The great concern that they had for the Church is seen in the immense power given to it in the early state. The whole story of the Colonial Period is full of the long struggle to find the proper relation between Church and State, and the battle to win a free government. It is only with the end of the Colonial Period that a solution was found, but with the drawing up a new constitution at the beginning of the nineteenth century we find established a free, well-functioning government divorced from the Church. Herein is the greatest contribution to modern Connecticut by the colonists.

Rapid settlement and cultivation of Connecticut's lands.

In the century and a half as a Colony, the pioneers made a second great contribution to Connecticut's later development as an industrial center. During that period, through their zealousness in settlement and cultivation, they had spread the settlements to every corner of the Colony, and all of the land available for agriculture was taken up, in 1790, by the quarter of a million inhabitants. This number, even at that time, represented over-population in a rural civilization, and made it imperative that a change in economy take place if Connecticut was to maintain her importance. Fortunately, by this time, other factors had conspired to point the way to an even greater Connecticut. The factors were three: shipping, shipbuilding, and the development of the household crafts into embryonic manufactories.

Shipping, during Colonial Period, contributes to Connecticut's wealth.

While, as we have said, the large majority of the colonists contented themselves with agriculture as a means of livelihood, there was a necessity of exchanging the surplus of their produce for those needs which the land would not yield. Consequently, we find almost immediately after the first settlements had been made a shipping trade growing up. As early as 1647 a ship of one hundred tons was constructed at New Haven and loaded with all the surplus wealth of the Colony in an effort to recoup the financial losses sustained in settlement. Though this first venture ended disastrously (the ship was never heard from after setting sail in January), the Colony and shipping both survived to prosper. A century later, in 1753, there were eight recognized ports, New Haven and New London being the leaders. From the first the greater part of the shipping was of a coastwise nature, largely with the West Indies, with some calls being made at the southern colonies. In the early days the exports were entirely agricultural products and lumber, but at the zenith of Connecticut's shipping career (1782-1820) we find tinware and clocks added to the cargoes. The development of shipping was rapid, apparently, for in 1701 New Haven was said to have over two hundred sail engaged in the trade. Perhaps the great profits to be derived from investment were most responsible for the results. While the voyage of the "Neptune", in 1799, is at a late date, and may well represent the peak, rather than the normal, its result may serve as an example. The voyage lasted three years, during which time the ship completely circumnavigated the globe; she returned, after many hardships, to pay to her owners a profit of $240,000. Besides those ships engaged in the coastwise and overseas trade, there was another important shipping interest in the New London whaling fleets, which were only surpassed by those of New Bedford. Connecticut derived two important results from her shipping career before its close in 1820. First a large surplus capital was made available; and second, the training in business and commerce which enabled her to put it to good use.

Shipbuilding becomes Connecticut's first great industry.

Coincident with the growth of the shipping trade of the young Colony, there was the development of shipbuilding, Connecticut's first great industry. The first venture in this field we have already noted in the abortive attempt of the New Haven Colony to recoup its losses; but like shipping, shipbuilding lived to survive this disaster and to become an early source of wealth and prominence. As early as 1662, John Winthrop, Jr., read a paper before the Royal Society, at London, on the advantages of the Colonies as a shipbuilding center. The protected harbors of the Sound and the abundant supply of suitable wood quickly made Connecticut a leader in this field. For the first half century, the vessels constructed were for the most part small, but as skill and facilities increased, larger ships were built, and in 1723 "Jeffrey's Great Ship" of seven hundred ton was launched at New London. By 1750, shipbuilding had become a great industry, and British merchants were beginning to purchase Connecticut-built vessels. Thus capital as well as sagacity in investing were further acquired by the Colonials.

A half-million dollars annually in New England Rum.

Before we consider the household crafts and the important part which they play in the formation of Connecticut's self, it is well to mention in passing the other great industry of the Colonial Period, the distillation of rum. Whether this grew out of the West Indian trade, or whether it was the prime mover in causing the profitable commerce with them would be difficult to decide. In any event, it was a source of income for many of the colonists. We mention it apart from the shipping and household crafts, since it seems to have borne but little relation to later events. Unlike the shipbuilding, it was not a specialized business, but was rather merely an additional source of revenue to the farmers, and was carried on by them as individuals. The fact that this business had become worth a half-million dollars annually, by 1800, is its sole importance, although it did contribute materially to the growing capital of the colonists.

Household crafts provide basis for early manufactories.

While Connecticut's wealth and greatness during the Colonial Period derived from its agriculture, shipping, and its two large industries of shipbuilding and distilling, there was beneath the surface a movement of far greater significance to us today. In passing we have spoken of the household crafts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In that period they were largely of minor importance economically, being a makeshift in the face of necessity; for at that time it was difficult to secure replacements of tools, utensils and clothing, due both to lack of ready money and the extreme difficulties of transportation. Consequently, when a shortage arose it was a necessity for the pioneer man to learn to be his own smith and mechanic and for the housewives to become spinners and weavers. Most of the early settlers had already received training in these varied crafts before coming to their new homes; this is particularly true of the women and the cloth industry in the home. In any event, a new aspect of this traditional practice soon asserted itself in Connecticut. Among those engaged in the various crafts, there were naturally some who, attaining a greater proficiency than others, began specializing in that one craft and supplying all of the local demand. It was in this way that the first one-man manufactories grew up. Though there are no records previous to 1700, we are reasonably sure that there was some degree of this specialization before that date, for soon after the beginning of the eighteenth century we find the General Assembly granting monopolies to certain individuals in various sections. Before the century closed this movement had grown to a point where legislative assistance was no longer necessary. In their influence upon the next century, the chief men among these craftsmen were: Pattison of Berlin, who had already made Connecticut famous for its tinware; Joseph Hopkins, who was engaged in the manufacture of silver, pewter and brass buttons and knee buckles at Waterbury; and Eli Terry of Plymouth, who was hawking his clocks about the countryside. In the eastern portion of the State and in Hartford County, the first textiles mills were struggling for a foothold, though as late as 1810 two-thirds of the cloth was produced by the housewives. By the end of the Colonial Period this undercurrent was just beginning to form a mainstream of its own.

Metal trades center in Connecticut in eighteenth century.

Along with the gradual development of housecrafts from a dependent position to an independent one, was the development of the mines within the Colony with the resultant forges and iron works. While the mines are of little value in themselves today and were not of much influence in causing the industrial surge of the nineteenth century, they were important in early centering the metal trades in Connecticut. Chief among the mines were: the Simsbury copper mine, discovered in 1707; the iron mines in Salisbury, discovered in 1732; and the spathic ore deposits at Roxbury. In spite of drastic restrictions imposed by the English Parliament to discourage the development of metal works in the Colony, Connecticut had, by 1800, fifty bloomery forges, three slitting mills, an anchor, and a screw works

in Litchfield County alone. In addition, this County was the largest producer of nails in the United States with the exception of Plymouth and Bristol Counties in Massachusetts. Such were the beginnings of industry in Connecticut.

Connecticut in 1800.

Before considering the actual nineteenth century development of industry, it is well to first recapitulate the foundation for this movement provided by the Colonial Period. The colonists had provided a hitherto unknown freedom in Church and State; they had carried the settlement of the State to a point where a new economy was a necessity to care for any increase in population in the small area of Connecticut. These were the most important contributions of the first century and a half of the State. Through their shipping and shipbuilding they had accumulated surplus capital and through the same means they had acquired wisdom in managing it. They had brought their household crafts to a point where they might be the basis of a new economy, and already they had become famous for their tinware, clocks and metal trades. Beyond these physical advantages which were left as an advantage, the colonists stamped their personality upon the new generation and throughout the struggle to rebuild the State along new lines, it stood the new generation in good stead. The "Old Yankee" had been known for his honesty, his thriftiness, his ingenuity, and his business acumen; the "New Yankee" here followed in the footsteps of his forefathers.

The problems of the nineteenth century.

Though the stage would now seem to have been set for a rapid and natural development of Connecticut along the lines of urban, industrial economy, there were still many factors to prevent it. Transportation was still far from being even adequate, there was a dearth of skilled labor and also of "cheap" labor, the early manufacturers could neither obtain machinery from England nor gain access to the methods of production in use there, the central government was still unsettled and made little effort to encourage and protect home industry, and the use of steam was still largely a mystery to the manufacturers. Any one of these conditions, if they had continued to exist, would have blocked the future growth. It is to the credit of the Connecticut manufacturer that they were overcome and very largely through his efforts alone.

Development of transportation.

At the end of the eighteenth century, the roads, so-called, were little better than trails and a horseman with a light burden could do little more than ten miles a day. Within ten years this situation had completely changed, for through the formation of turnpike companies more than seven hundred and fifty miles of roads had been completed in 1810. Here the accumulated capital was useful, for the first roads were constructed at a cost varying from $1,000 to $14,000 a mile. Following the building of the roads came the construction of the canals connecting many of the important inland points with the natural waterways. Most of this work was completed by the end of the third decade. The fourth and fifth decades witnessed the construction of the railways, and at a time when great portions of the United States were suffering from lack of good transportation, Connecticut was able to move her products easily and quickly.

Labor problems of the early manufacturers.

When the industrial period was beginning in Connecticut, the only great industrial nation in the world was England. They had already discarded their agriculture in favor of manufacturing and were anxious to retain their early lead in this field. It was only there that skilled workmen were to be found, and Parliament had passed stringent laws forbiding the emigration of any skilled labor. Without men who were familiar with their trade the further development of manufacturing in Connecticut was at a standstill. Here the ingenuity of the pioneer was of advantage, for his sons acted in a very practical way to relieve this

[illegible] the early manufacturers went to England and succeeded in smuggling enough workmen and families out of the country to provide a start in building such a class of their own. Under their guidance a class of skilled labor grew up in this State that marked the State at the close of the century as a leader in this respect. As a result of this class many new industries have been attracted to Connecticut as a home, which have not had an indigenous growth here. When the great industrial projects had advanced beyond the "craftsman" stage and the great metal and textile mills had begun to develop, a second problem arose, the need of "cheap" man power. This was not a problem that required chicanery in its solution. The tremendous population growth of the century made such a class always at hand after 1850.

Mechanical problems of the early manufacturers.

At the same time that England forbid the emigration of workmen, she also forbid the exportation of new machinery and zealously guarded knowledge of their methods of manufacture. While this problem was partially solved by the workmen who had been smuggled into this country, the large part of the credit for eliminating this difficulty belongs to the inventive genius of the "Yankee". When they were unable to get machinery and methods they independently developed their own and in many cases thereby they outstripped their European rivals. The most important contribution in this phase of the industrialization was by Eli Whitney, who evolved a method which was to give Connecticut an early lead in manufacturing in the United States. Until the time of Eli Whitney each workman had made a complete article; that is, if they were employed in making guns they not only made the muzzle, but every other part of the mechanism as well and did all of the assembling. Whitney, immediately after the Revolution had taken large contracts to furnish arms to the government; consequently he found it necessary to devise some means of producing them in large quantities. This he did by standardizing each part of the product to the end that a single workman could be employed in making a single part, the various finished parts being assembled by other workers. The principle was revolutionary; in totality, it is the "factory system" as differentiated from the "craftsman system". The adoption of this method of production by the Connecticut manufacturers was one of the greatest factors in the successful transformation of the State from a rural to an industrial economy. Many further examples of the Connecticut inventive genius are inscribed on the patent records of the nation—in a large majority of years, since the founding of the United States, Connecticut men have taken out the largest number of patents.

The protective tariff.

When Connecticut manufacturing was first getting a foothold in the State, the central government of the Nation was still in a pitifully weak condition. For as much as three decades this proved to be a great detriment to the growth of industry. After the War for Independence, English manufacturers, in an effort to retain the Colonial market for their products, flooded the country with goods at prices so cheap that home industry found it almost impossible to sell in competition. The English were able to do this since their manufactories were established and they had surplus capital to spend in acquiring markets through this "cutthroat" method. While there had been a protective tariff under the first administration, it did not remain adequate and it was not until after the close of Jefferson's administration that protection was properly understood or practiced. Without it the attempts at industrialization would have been abortive for generations to come.

Power.

The last factor that prevented immediate industrialization after the Colonial Period was lack of power. This was a need that was not really satisfactorily met until nearly the middle of the nineteenth century when steam came to be understood and properly utilized. Previous to that time, lack of real knowledge prevented it from being a good answer to the problem.

When these various difficulties had been overcome or had ceased to exist, Connecticut rapidly advanced in developing an urban, industrial civilization. The cities became more and more demarcated from the surrounding countryside; and many portions of the State which had been backward under the rural economy, arose as great centers of industry. Notable among these was Bridgeport. The old household crafts all became great industries, continuing to develop in the localities where the first specialists had plied their crafts. They are today the basis of Connecticut's manufacturing prominence; the metal trades, clock manufacture, textiles, hardware and arms. After these earliest manufactories had grown to be great institutions, new products began to be manufactured within the State, some having their origin here, as with plated ware, and some coming from outside the State, as with typewriters, these last enterprises being attracted by the advantageous conditions to manufacture. This in brief is the background upon which Connecticut industry is built.

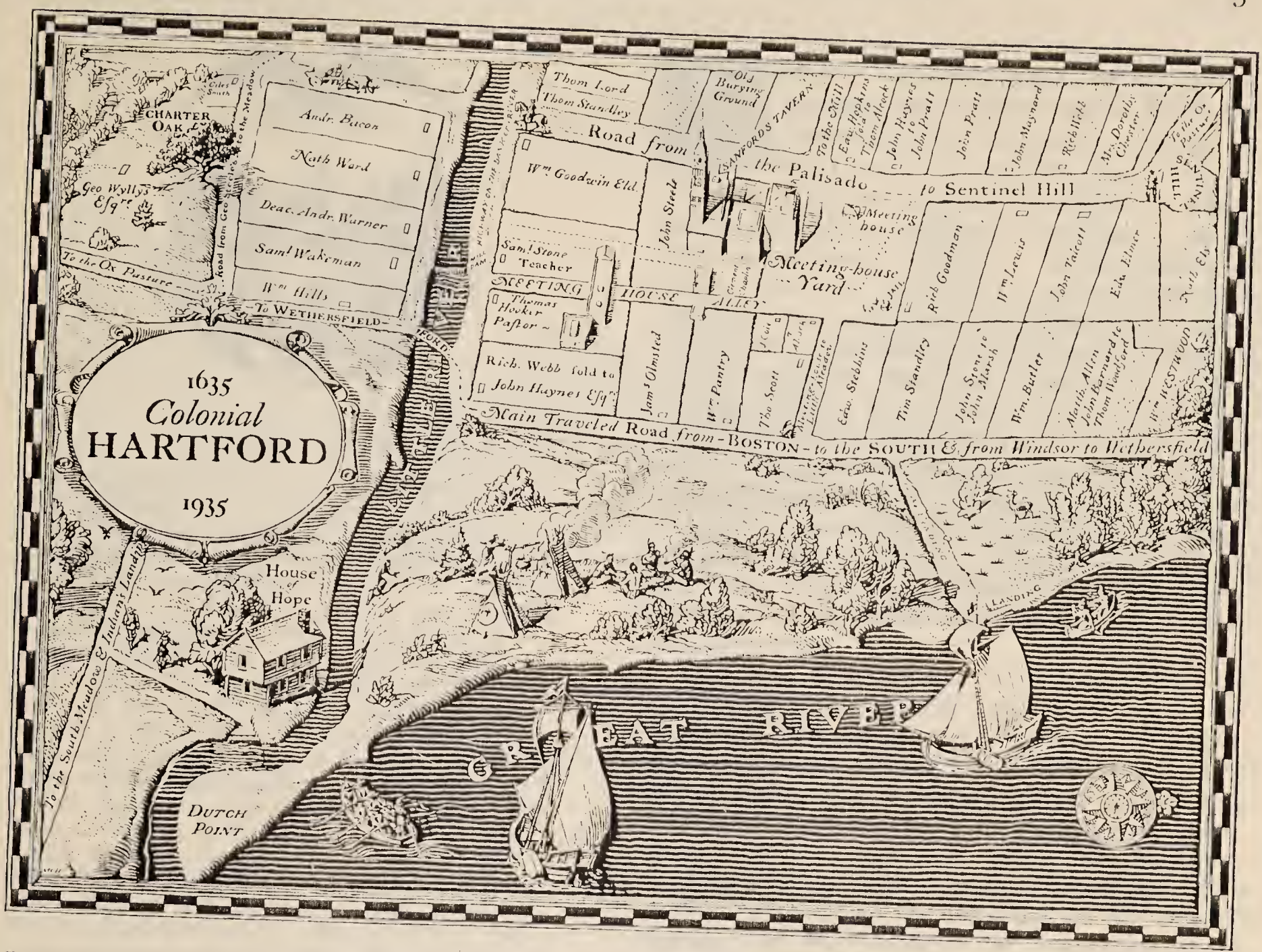
The growth of financial institutions.

Coincident with the growth of industry, following the Colonial Period, was the building of the financial institutions of the State. Here the development was not as indigenous, though the greatness of these institutions derives from the same qualities in the "Yankee" that brought success to his manufacturing efforts. The founding of the first banks came naturally as a result of the break with England in government; previous to that time the colonists had depended upon the English banks, now it was necessary to provide their own. The large amount of capital flowing into the State at this time from its shipping interests made this development even more imperative. The insurance companies were also founded partially as a result of this new capital, since as yet there was little place for large quantities of it to be invested in manufacturing. The insurance company was an idea which was prevalent abroad and it did fulfill a need in the life of the time, consequently insurance companies were founded and lived to prosper. Together with the industry the financial institutions have formed a well-rounded economic life for the State. The history of the development of finance in Connecticut is largely one of individual institutions, which are well represented in the following pages of this volume.

Connecticut becomes industrialized.

In 1787, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention announced to the assembled members, "We represent a manufacturing state". In so saying they identified the character of the State that was to come, for at that time Connecticut was still living largely by the land. The century and a half that has followed this bold prophecy has seen its fulfillment, and during that time manufacturing upon a large scale has freed the people from the soil and its limitations. Connecticut, through its position as a leader in manufacturing and commerce, is able, today, to maintain her former greatness among the sovereign states: without the industrial and financial development since 1800, she would of necessity rank as unimportant today. Likewise in the great concomitant of such a specialized civilization, education, Connecticut also leads, both in the amount of money expended and in the more important aspects of progressive legislation and the development of great individual institutions. The history of Connecticut in her tercentenary year is the history of these institutions which give to her her greatness and individual character, these institutions are Connecticut today.

REV. THOMAS HOOKER SETTLED IN HARTFORD - 1636



FREEMEN in HARTFORD in 1639

John Hayes (?)
Edward Hopkins
George Willes
Thomas Wells
John Webster
William Whytinge
William Goodwing
William Westwood
Thomas Root
Nicholas Olmstead
John Mainard
Nathaniel Barden
Thomas Upson
Ralph Keeler
Richard Webb
John Crow
Nicholas Clerk
William Butler
Nathaniel Richards
Thomas Lord, sen.
Benjamin Munn
Andrew Warner
Thomas Scott
William Pantry
William Rusco

John Taylcoatt
Richard Goodman
Matthew Marvin
Timothy Standly
Edward Stebbins
John Pratt
William Parker
John Biddell
Robert Day
Thomas Birchwood
Richard Lord
Thomas Standly
Nicholas Disborow
William Kelsey
Matthew Allen
Nathaniel Ely
Thomas Spenser, Sergt. at Armes.
John Purchas
Robert Wade
Ozias Goodwing
Richard Seamor
William Phillips
Daniel Garrad
Benjamin Burr
Thomas Barn-

John Morris
John Gennings
John Warner
William Heaton
Thomas Woodford
William Pratt
William Lewis
John Brunson
William Wadsworth
Stephen Hart
Zachariah Field
James Cole
John Clerke
John Baysee
Jeremy Adams
Thomas Bunce
John Moodie
Joseph Eason
John Barnard
John Willcock
James Ensine
John Hopkins
Stephen Post
Thomas Bull
Francis Andrews
Andrew Bacon

William Hide
Arthur Smith
George Graves
John Olmstead
Richard Olmsted
Thomas Bliss, sen.
Richard Butler
William Holton
William Hills
George Hubbard
Richard Risley
Giles Smith
Thomas Selden
Richard Lyman
John White
Thomas Bliss, jr.
Thomas Osmer
John Arnold
Paul Peck
William Blumfield
Gregory Witterton
Joseph Maggott
Nathaniel Ward
Thomas Hooker
John Peirce
William Gibbins

John Skinner
Nathaniel Kellogge
James Olmstead
Thomas Judd
William Cornwell
James Wakeley
Richard Church
Thomas Stanton
Seth Grant
Robert Bartlett
Edward Elmer
George Stockin
Thomas Gridley
William Westley
Richard Watts
John Stone
Samuel Stone
William Spencer
George Steele
Edward Lay
John Cullet
Samuel Wakeman
Widow Richards
Mrs. Dorothe Chester
Clement Chapling
Total, 127.

MAYORS OF HARTFORD

Thomas Seymour,* June 18, 1784, to May 28, 1812
Chauncey Goodrich, June 8, 1812, to Sept. 9, 1815
Jonathan Brace, Sept. 9, 1815, to Nov. 22, 1824
Nathaniel Terry, Nov. 22, 1824, to March 28, 1831
Thomas S. Williams, March 28, 1831, to April 27, 1835
Henry L. Ellsworth,† April 27, 1835, to June 15, 1835
Jared Griswold,‡ June 15, 1835, to Nov. 22, 1835
Jeremy Hoadley, Nov. 23, 1835, to April 18, 1836
Henry Hudson, April 18, 1836, to April 20, 1840
Thomas K. Brace,† April 20, 1840, to April 17, 1843
Amos M. Collins, April 17, 1843, to April 19, 1847
Philip Ripley, April 19, 1847, to April 21, 1851
Ebenezer Flower, April 21, 1851, to April 18, 1853
Wm. Jas. Hamersley, April 18, 1853, to April 17, 1854
Henry C. Deming, April 17, 1854, to April 12, 1858
Timothy M. Allyn, April 12, 1858, to April 8, 1860
Henry C. Deming,† April 9, 1860, to Jan. 27, 1862
Charles Benton,** Feb. 10, 1862, to April 14, 1862
Wm. Jas. Hamersley, April 14, 1862, to April 11, 1864
Allyn S. Stillman, April 11, 1864, to April 9, 1866
Charles R. Chapman, April 9, 1866, to April 1, 1872
Henry C. Robinson, April 1, 1872, to April 6, 1874
Joseph H. Sprague, April 6, 1874, to April 1, 1878
George G. Sumner, April 1, 1878, to April 5, 1880
Morgan G. Bulkeley, April 5, 1880, to April 2, 1888
John G. Root, April 2, 1888, to April 7, 1890
Henry C. Dwight, April 7, 1890, to April 4, 1892
William Waldo Hyde, April 4, 1892, to April 2, 1894
Leverett Brainard, April 2, 1894, to April 6, 1896
Miles B. Preston, April 6, 1896, to April 2, 1900
Alexander Harbison, April 2, 1900, to April 7, 1902
Ignatius A. Sullivan, April 7, 1902, to April 4, 1904
William F. Henney, April 4, 1904, to April 7, 1908
Edward W. Hooker, April 7, 1908, to April 5, 1910
Edward L. Smith, April 5, 1910, to April 2, 1912
Louis R. Cheney, April 2, 1912, to April 7, 1914
Joseph H. Lawler, April 7, 1914, to April 4, 1916
Frank A. Hagarty, April 7, 1916, to May 7, 1918
Richard J. Kinsella, April 2, 1918, to May 4, 1920
Newton C. Brainard, April 6, 1920, to May 2, 1922
Richard J. Kinsella, April 4, 1922, to May 6, 1924
Norman C. Stevens, April 1, 1924, to May 1, 1928
Walter E. Batterson, April 3, 1928, to Dec. 1, 1931
William J. Rankin, Nov. 3, 1931, to Dec. 4, 1933
Joseph W. Beach, Nov. 7, 1933

*Resigned to the General Assembly. †Resigned.
‡Died in office.
**Elected by the Court of Common Council.

THE first white man to see the future site of Hartford was probably Adrian Block, the Dutch explorer, who made a voyage up the Connecticut River in 1614 as far as this spot. Through his recommendation, a Dutch fort and trading post was built at the juncture of the Little and Connecticut Rivers. It was because of reports from the Dutch that interest was first aroused in this part of the Connecticut River valley.

The little band which first migrated to Hartford in 1636 under the Reverend Thomas Hooker had been organized by him as early as 1633 in Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. This group must have seemed much like any other; they were looking for greater independence and more room, and the site of Hartford presented these and other advantages which attracted them to it. Yet this group must have been in some sense different, for the accomplishments of themselves and their descendants have been outstanding.

After the establishment of the settlement, the planting of crops, and the building of houses, the event that seems of greatest importance is the writing of the Constitution of 1639. This was the first written constitution in human history adopted by a free people, in the name of no sovereign but themselves. It has justly been called "the most far-reaching political work of modern times" and had a marked influence on the founding of our national republic and the shaping of the constitution of the United States. Although it was altered in the Constitution of 1818, the principles of the original document have governed the State up to the present day.

Although Hartford, or Newtown as it was called until 1637, was established earlier, it was not incorporated as a city until 1784. And it was not until 1896 that it assumed more or less its present form with the consolidation of the Town and City. During these years the small settlement was growing from a backwoods village to a position of prominence in history, both as a place where events have happened and as the home of men who have been instrumental in causing them.

One of the interesting aspects of Hartford's history is its struggle to become the undisputed capital of the state. In 1662, when the Royal Charter was granted, the colony of Connecticut, of which Hartford was the principal town, was made to include New Haven colony as well. Previous to this time New Haven had conducted its government separately, although in much the same manner as did Hartford. Nevertheless when the two colonies were combined in 1665, there was no little dispute as to which should be the capital city, and a compromise was later effect-

View Eastward from Main Street about 1825

ed whereby both of the towns were made joint capitals. This anomalous situation persisted through the years and was not altered in the Constitution of 1818. Finally, in 1873, the people ratified the constitutional amendment which made Hartford the sole capital and the long dispute was finally settled.

Throughout the three hundred years of its history, Hartford has continued to progress towards its present important cultural and industrial position among the cities of the country. It was in Hartford that the Hartford *Courant*, dating from 1764, and the oldest newspaper in America, was first published; and it seems unnecessary to point out that it was Hartford that fostered the insurance business and is now the great insurance center of the United States. Aside from this, Hartford has attained a position of prominence in other fields of business; it has the largest brush factory in the world and the two largest typewriter factories; it is the home of such internationally known organizations as Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company, and Pratt and Whitney, makers of precision instruments; in addition, it has witnessed the pioneer development of such things as electrical and telephone equipment, tools, machines, screws, castings, engines, and drop forgings. The list might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

However, Hartford is more than an industrial city. It has been prominent in cultural development as well. Its brilliant literary roster has included such names as John Fiske, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, and Charles Dudley Warner. It was the residence for over forty years of the eminent Horace Bushnell, to whom Bushnell Memorial Park and the Bushnell Memorial Auditorium are lasting monuments. Hartford has been the home of men prominent in all fields of cultural, educational, and governmental endeavor. Their names form a list of which the city may well be proud.

Thomas Hooker and his party must have chosen their home with an eye to the future. Hartford, aside from its strategic geographical position in New England, has behind it a long record of achievement in every field; from the concealment of the Connecticut Charter in the time of Sir Edmund Andros to the more recent achievements in other lines, the city has laid down a tradition of enterprising resourcefulness. Hartford is a city of balanced and stable conditions which has been built upon a solid foundation. Upon this foundation it has grown and will continue to grow.

THE TWENTY-NINE TOWNS OF HARTFORD COUNTY

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT TOGETHER WITH THEIR PRESENT ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

ESTABLISHED	TOWN	MILES FROM HARTFORD	ACRES	POPULATION
1633-35	Hartford	—	11,158	163,849
	Wethersfield	4	8,597	7,512
	Windsor	7	19,303	8,290
1640	Farmington	9	15,711	4,548
1670	Simsbury	13	19,530	3,625
1674	Suffield	18	27,349	4,346
1680	East Windsor	13	17,081	3,815
1683	Enfield	18	22,647	13,404
1690	Glastonbury	7	35,116	5,783
1726	Southington	19	24,310	9,237
1733	Hartland	25	22,300	296
1783	East Hartford	3	11,674	17,125
1785	Berlin	11	15,402	4,875
1785	Bristol	18	17,278	28,451
1786	Granby	17	26,167	1,380
1803	Marlborough	17	14,774	319
1806	Burlington	18	20,160	1,082
1806	Canton	13	19,799	2,397
1823	Manchester	9	17,353	21,973
1830	Avon	10	13,292	1,738
1835	Bloomfield	7	17,436	3,247
1843	Rocky Hill	8	7,662	2,021
1845	South Windsor	7	18,558	2,535
1850	New Britain	11	8,810	18,128
1854	Windsor Locks	13	4,675	4,073
1854	West Hartford	4	13,994	24,941
1858	East Granby	15	10,160	1,003
1869	Plainville	14	6,020	6,301
1871	Newington	6	8,794	4,572

The Hartford Courant

Fair Today And Tomorrow
Full Report Page 2 Part IV

ESTABLISHED 1764. VOL. CXXIX, No. 81 NCVIII HARTFORD, CONN., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1935 —74 PAGES IN 7 PARTS

Member of the Associated Press

PRICE 10 CENTS

Relief Bill Voted By Senate With Rider On Silver

Measure Forced Through 68-16 With Mild Inflation Amendment Staving Off Filibuster

Goes To House For Conference

Conferees Expected to Strike Out Addition; Lonergan and Maloney 'For' in Roll Call

Washington, March 23.—(AP.)—A Senate tired and weary from eight weeks of fighting with the largest single legislative appropriation in world history, today capitulated to administration stick pressure from Democratic leaders and passed the Administration's $4,880,000,000 relief bill.

The measure, carrying a mild silver inflation rider, was speeded to a conference with the House for a settlement of differences by the decisive margin of 68 to 16.

The $175,000,000 silver rider, advanced by Senator Thomas (Democrat, Oklahoma), was accepted only as a parliamentary move to prevent its final loss. Leaders expect it to be stricken out in the House-Senate conference. Declared the Senate defeated before a final vote a proposed amendment for a $4,500,000,000 appropriation bill to pay for the whole program.

Roll Call Lineup

Designed to provide work for 3,500,000 unemployables, now on the relief rolls, at a cost of $880,000,000 for direct aid is exhausted, the big measure on this roll call drew the support of 53 Democrats, 11 Republicans and the two Farmer-Labor and Progressive senators.

The roll call on final passage follows:

For the bill—Republicans—Austin, Bumb, Capper, Cutting, Dickinson, Gibson, Johnson, McNary, Steiwer, Townsend, Vandenberg and Wheeler—11.

Democrats—Adams, Ashhurst, Barkley, Bailey, Bankhead, Black, Bone, Brown, Bulow, Burke, Clark, Connally, Coolidge, Copeland, Costigan, Dieterich, Duffy, Fletcher, George, Gerry, Giffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, King, Lewis, Lonergan, McAdoo, McCarran, McGill, McKellar, Murphy, Murray, Norris, O'Mahoney, Pittman, Pope, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Robinson, Russell, Schwellenbach, Sheppard, Smith, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Van Nuys, Wagner, Walsh and Wheeler—55.

Progressive—La Follette—1.

Farmer Labor—Shipstead—1. Grand total for—68.

Against the bill—Republicans—Barbour, Dickinson, Hale, Hastings,

(Concluded on Page 2)

Says Virtual Soviet Recognition Granted By Sale of Railway

Tokio, March 23.—(AP.)—Foreign Minister Hirota told the House of Representatives today that the Soviet sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo is almost equivalent to recognition of that Japanese created empire.

Telling of intelligence that Russia has "no faith in general Manchukuo," the minister observed that the two states "have long since exchanged ambassadors and now this have concluded treaties transferring the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Manchukuo.

Legislature In Morass At Mid-Session

Slowness of Committees Threaten to Bog Down Assembly Now Half Way to Adjournment

172 Bills Behind Session Of 1933

50 Per Cent Increase In Speed Necessary to Complete Pending Business by June 5

BY ROBERT D. BARNES

Midway through the session with 11 weeks completed and not more than ten and a half weeks more permitted in it by the State Constitution, the 1935 General Assembly is bogged down in a mass of unfinished business to a worse extent than any of its immediate predecessors.

The situation which the legislative faces is revealed sharply in the journals which show 886 bills introduced and 1314 remaining in committee. Two years ago on this corresponding date 798 bills had been reported out and 1033 remained in committee and, even with it proved, the 1933 session, after a thing as long as the Constitution permitted, adjourned with an unprecedented number of bills not reported out of committees.

In percentage, the current session has a bare 30 per cent of the bills out of committee, while two years ago 40 per cent of the bills introduced had been reported, even with the delay occasioned by the rioting over the minor court judgeship. Four years ago in the 1931 session which also sat for the full time permitted, at the corresponding date 746 of 1356 bills, or 45 per cent, had been reported out of committee.

Disregarding January, when there was little business except the introduction of bills and reference of them to committees and counting the active part of this session as beginning March 5, this session has received an average of 73 reports a day. To complete the period by June 5, the Constitutional limit, ignoring the almost certain prospect that 75 to 100 bills will be raised in committees the session should receive bills from committees at the average rate of 32 a day instead of 73 as now. This is an increase of practically 50 per cent in the rate which has obtained so far this session.

Committees have now had practically two months in which to do

(Concluded on Page 10)

Census Shows 6780 With 277 Idle; S Includes 17,00

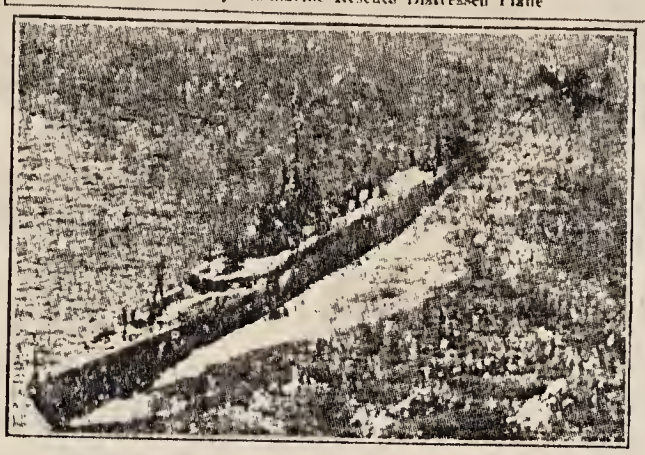
Returns of the 1935 Census Agriculture show that there are 6780 farms being operated in Hartford County at present, with 277 farms idle. Supervisor S. J. Sobolewski announced Saturday at the Connecticut headquarters of the Census Bureau, located in the Postal Building here.

The census in Hartford County is the first in this state to be completed, one of some twenty holding up final figures in each of the other counties. However, Mr. Sobolewski estimates that there will be found to be about 34,000 farms in the state, or double the 1930 Census figure.

Five years ago the census farms taken in this state totalled 8 per cent, William M. Harney above 3743 farms in this county. But Mr. Sobolewski stated that figures of 19 were inaccurate and that the really is little or no gain in the number of farms in Hartford County. He backed his stand by Professor J. G. Dante, head of the economics department of Connecticut State College.

"Many of my census takers," a

Powerful Navy Submarine Rescues Distressed Plane



San Diego, Calif., March 23.—World's most powerful submarine, USS "Narwhal," rescues distressed Navy plane off the southern California coast and tows it to San Diego. This photo was taken by the United States Navy and released here yesterday.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Hoover Charges New Deal Policy Breaking Nation

Former President in Rally Call to Calif. Republicans Vigorously Assails Administration

Complete Text Hoover Rally Call To Party

Sacramento, Calif., March 23.—(AP.)—The complete text of Herbert Hoover's message to the California Republican assembly today follows:

Mr. Sherrill Halbert, President, California Republican Assembly,

'David Copperfield' Of Films Is Close To Genius Ranking

Hollywood, March 23.—(AP.)—Board of Education "intelligence tests" have shown another child genius. In the ranks of 1000 children today Dr. Elizabeth B. Wood examining psychologist, said 10-year-old Fred Le Bailly Gibbons, English born actor from London, to be the fifth-ranking child in the film. David Copperfield, acted in the "border genius" division of the official Binet tests. He quick she said was 135 points while 140 is 155 is the "genius division."

40 Per Cent Larger Army Is Supported

Stirs Speculation Over Comeback

Colonel Theodore Roose-

Hitler Open to Peace Guarantees As Three Powers Stand United

Troops Sent To Frontier By France

Transfer of 30,000 Men to Garrisons Near Rhine Announced as Statesmen Meet

Italy Mobilizes 220,000 Reserves

'Tri-Power Parley Agrees to 'Complete Unity of Purpose' Between Rome, Paris, London

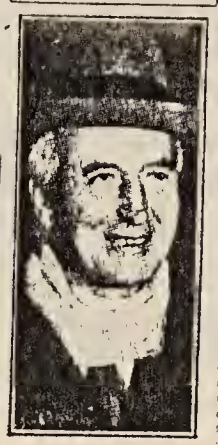
(Copyright, 1935, Associated Press)

Rome, March 23.—France, Italy and England agreed today to stand together "in complete unity of purpose" in dealing with the German crisis.

At Britain's insistence, the tri-power parley held here to prepare the way for Anglo-German conversations in Berlin Monday and Tuesday agreed to proceed cautiously and survey the ground thoroughly before forcing the issue before the League of Nations.

Captain Anthony Eden, who will accompany Foreign Minister Sir John Simon to Berlin tomorrow, spoke for Great Britain. Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, who yesterday demanded regrouping of the allies against Germany represents,

Diplomat Today Meets Hitler In Momentous Crisis



SIR JOHN SIMON

Call Simon 'Best Mind In England'

Poor Clergyman's Son Worked Way Through Oxford to Fame But 110 His Best Golf Game

(Copyright, 1935, NANA)

London, March 23.—When Sir John Simon, Great Britain's foreign minister meets Adolf Hitler in Berlin Sunday in a momentous discussion of war and peace he will bring to bear on a subject that has squired vast amounts of diplomatic energy in the cold light of an intellect that has been called the best in England.

The skill with which Sir John has acted the intricacies of international intrigue is reflected in the social events which he loves to foil on the ice of some secluded lake or in the precision with which he plays a golf ball on the green. But the keenest legal mind in England cannot bring his golf score below 110.

Earned $250,000 Yearly

The present head in the cabinet of Sir John without a rival at the Bar has is more in the American tradition of lawyer-politicians. Departure from the British precedent of intrusting foreign policy to a liberal statesman, the old men of the Tribune. He relinquished a practice that brought him $250,000 a year when he took his cabinet post.

The son of a Congregational clergyman he worked his way through Oxford by industry and a brilliance at winning scholarships for him. At 20 he was admitted to the bar. He did no time in cashing in on his talents. Before he was 30 he was laying down fees that established records for the British legal profession.

An illuminating story is told of a first important case which

(Concluded on Page 12)

Said Ready To Sign 20 Years Ahead

Willingness for Bilateral Non-Aggression Pacts Intimated on Conference Eve

Simon And Eden In Berlin Today

Every Effort Will Be Made to Win Confidence of British It Is Reported

Berlin, March 23.—(AP.)—Adolph Hitler awaiting his momentous security conversations with British statesmen tomorrow, was described tonight as ready to enter into concrete arrangements for a guarantee of the peace of Europe for the next 20 years.

He returned to Berlin today from Wiesbaden where he has spent the last few days in intensive preparations for the conferences.

Intimates said he would express his willingness to sign bilateral non-aggression pacts with other European nations to insure peace on the continent during the next two decades.

His cards laid on the table with last Saturday's dramatic announcement that compulsory military service would be reinstituted in the Reich, Hitler was said to be determined to make every effort to win the confidence and good will of Sir John Simon, British foreign secretary, and Captain Anthony Eden, lord privy seal, during their two days of negotiations.

Briand Arrive Today

Tomorrow's meeting with the British will be an active by-place at Tempelhof Airport and will be one of formal and informal.

The statesmen are expected to spend their first evening at the British Embassy to hear from Sir Eric Phipps, British ambassador, just what the situation is and what the Germans so far as the ambassador knows, expect to talk about and offer.

While the British have emphasized throughout that their visit is purely exploratory, there is little doubt here that Sir John and Eden will have certain proposals to make expecting to return that Hitler will offer concrete suggestions.

The German Foreign Office assumes that the chief aim of the British delegates will be to attempt to get Germany back into the League of Nations working within that framework for European peace, but some in authority was willing to commit himself as to whether Hitler would even entertain the idea.

Federal Judges Discharge State's Probation Officer

John P. Pero of New Haven, Connecticut's only United States probation officer, has been discharged by Federal Judges Edwin S. Thomas and Carroll C. Hincks. The action was based on Mr. Pero's inefficiency as an officer, Judge Thomas said Saturday night and was taken following a conference of the two district judges earlier in the day. No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy, Judge Thomas said, though it is expected early this week.

Mr. Pero has been United States probation officer in this state for about four years, or since Connecticut received an appointment from Congress following enforcement of the probation law. Judge Thomas said there are between 100 and 150 probationers in the state upon whom the probation officer must make a periodical check.

Circus Stunt Flyer Dies In Plane Crash

Jackson, Miss., March 23.—(AP.)—Herb Bassett, 23, of Colorado, famous parachute jumper with a flying circus giving an exhibition here, was killed when his plane crashed late today after going into a tailspin.

Colonel Howe Fights Against Hopeless Odds

Washington, March 23.—(AP.)—A tough all hope for his recovery has been abandoned by his physicians, Colonel Louis McHenry Howe, first secretary to the President, confined for eight to resist a complication of diseases.

nt of Calvary rop In Rotarian Asserts Historian

id "that there are less than 40 of every 100 persons in this unity affiliated with a church ich shows that the church in the ited States is losing its grip on e population. For a number of s a Protestantism has been gaining ckwards, and Catholicism has ted to make great strides in membership."

"Lost Sight of Calvary"

"Protestantism," he said, "partly (?) the Methodists have dropped e old method of appeal to the individual conscience and appeal to e collective conscience. All also n't believe as they do are wrong w headed straight for perdition. ista is pictured by the Protestant religious as a superman a boast a go getter, a speculative saint. Their Christ is no longer the ersat of sacrifice but the Christ of great energy. The need to redemption on longer lies through redemption but through work, see of upliftup, pauch, enterprise, he-man Pictures, there are some of the points of the typical Rotarian go getter, and that is the type of

(Concluded on Page 11)

Trapped by 2 Fires Man Burns to Death

Stamford, March 23.—(AP.)—George W. Hoy, superintendent of the Walton Ferguson estate in the exclusive Strawberry Hill section of Stamford was burned to death today when caught between two lines of a grass and brush fire he had built on the estate. Hoy has been caretaker of the estate for the last 30 years.

Dr. Bigelow, Long Missing, Found Dead

Body of Former Mass. General Hospital Superintendent in Reservoir at Framingham

Framingham, Mass., March 23.—(AP.)—A body identified by Medical Examiner M. J. Shaughnessy, as that of Dr. George H. Bigelow, missing former superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston was found tonight in a reservoir here. Bigelow disappeared in Boston on December 3 last.

The medical examiner was reached at the Framingham home of Dr. Elmer H. Bigelow, father of the dead physician.

The search for Dr. Bigelow, a former state commissioner of public health, was one of the most intensive ever conducted in Massachusetts. State and local police investigated scores of clues and tips which placed him in various parts of Boston as well as in towns throughout the state.

The circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the physician were extraordinarily mysterious. He left his home on the morning of December 3 without incident reached the Massachusetts General Hospital shortly before 9 o'clock, left in 10 minutes, and vanished completely.

FOUNDED BY THOMAS GREEN IN 1764

THE HARTFORD COURANT is unique among American newspapers because it has set forth the news of the world continuously since 1764, without missing a single issue; and throughout its career always has been a profitable property as well as a vigorous, forceful, enterprising journal. Older than the nation, this paper ever has been alert to serve its constantly expanding clientele by speeding up, improving and enlarging its news gathering and printing facilities. Through seventeen decades, *The Hartford Courant* has kept in the van of the world's journals, promptly adopting new methods, new machinery, expanding its personnel, enlarging and perfecting the newspaper in every department.

The Courant's effort to give its readers a pleasing paper gained national recognition in 1932 when it was awarded first place and the Francis Wayland Ayer cup for excellence in typography in competition with all other daily papers of the country. In 1935 *The Courant* won first place among the papers of the country of corresponding size. The dailies were divided, in this competition, into three groups.

Thomas Green issued the first copy of Hartford's first newspaper, *The Connecticut Courant*, October 29, 1764, from a primitive hand press in his plant "near the North Meeting House." The paper is published still in the vicinity of the church which stands on the site of the North Meeting House.

Originally the paper was issued weekly but to the weekly edition was added a daily in 1837. In 1896 the weekly became a semi-weekly. The latter was discontinued in 1914, because in 1913 *The Sunday Courant* had been established. Between 1764 and 1868 no fewer than a hundred periodical publications had been undertaken in Hartford. In a majority of cases these successive experiments—one sometimes being merged into another—were eventually absorbed by *The Courant*. In 1866 *The Courant* bought *The Press*, which it continued until 1868 as an evening paper, but the men who had been running *The Press* became the controlling factors in the management of the morning paper. It was at this time that General Joseph R. Hawley, William H. Goodrich, Charles Dudley Warner and Stephen A. Hubbard became the management under the firm name of Hawley, Goodrich and Company. The period of numerous mergers was

The Connecticut Courant.

MONDAY, October 29, 1764. (Number 00.)

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, near the North-Meeting-House.

Hartford, October 29th, 1764.

OF all the Arts which have been introduc'd amongst Mankind, for the civilizing Human-Nature, and rendering Life agreeable and happy, none appear of greater Advantage than that of Printing: For hereby the greatest Genius's of all Ages, and Nations, live and speak, for the Benefit of future Generations.—

Was it not for the Press, we should be left almost intirely ignorant of all those noble Sentiments which the Antients were endow'd with.

By this Art, Men are brought acquainted with each other, though never so remote, as to Age or Situation; it lays open to View, the Manners, Genius and Policy of all Nations and Countries and faithfully transmits them to Posterity.—But not to insist upon the Usefulness of this Art in general, which must be obvious to every One, whose Thoughts are the least exercis'd.

The Benefit of a Weekly Paper, must in particular have its Advantages, as it is the Channel which conveys the History of the present Times to every Part of the World.

The Articles of News from the different Papers (which we shall receive every Saturday, from the neighbouring Provinces) that shall appear to us, to be most authentic and interesting shall always be carefully inserted; and great Care will be taken to collect from Time to Time all domestic Occurrences, that are worthy the Notice of the Publick; for which, we shall always be obliged to any of our Correspondents, within whose Knowledge they may happen.

The CONNECTICUT COURANT, (a Specimen of which, the Publick are now presented with) will, on due Encouragement be continued every Monday, beginning on Monday, the 19th of November, next: Which Encouragement we hope to deserve, by a constant Endeavour to render this Paper useful, and entertaining, not only as a Channel for News, but assisting to all Those who may have Occasion to make use of it as an Advertiser.

☞ Subscriptions for this Paper, will be taken in at the Printing-Office, near the North-Meeting-House, in Hartford.

BOSTON, October 1.

IT is now out of fashion to put on mourning at the funeral of the nearest relation, which will make a saving to this town of twenty thousand sterling per annum.—It is surprizing how suddenly, as well as how generally an old custom is abolished, it shows however, the good sense of the town, for it is certainly prudent to retrench our extravagant expences, while we have something left to subsist ourselves, rather than be driven to it by fatal necessity.

We hear that the laudable practice of frugality is now introducing itself in all the neighbouring towns, (and it were to be wished it might thro'out the government) an instance of which we have from Charlestown, at a funeral there the beginning of last week, which the relatives and others attended, without any other mourning than which is prescribed in a recent agreement.

October 8. There seems to be a disposition in many of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring governments to cloath themselves with their own manufacture.—At Hampstead, on Long Island, in the Province of N. York, a company of gentlemen have set up a new woolen manufactory, and having given notice to gentlemen shopkeepers and others, of any of the provinces, that by sending proper patterns of any colour, they may be supplied with broad-cloths, equal in fineness, colour, and goodness, and cheaper than any imported: the proprietors give good encouragement. to any person who are any way vested in the woolen manufactory, such as wool combers, weavers, clothiers, shearers, dyers, spinners, carders, or understand any branch of the broad-cloth, blanket, or stroud manufactory.——At Jamaica on the said island, one Tunis Poipham is erecting a fulling-mill, which will be compleat in about a month, and carry on all the branches of a fuller and dyer of cloth.

The Surveyor-General has appointed Charles Antrobus, Esq; to be an officer of his majesty's customs to seize prohibited and uncustomed goods in North-America And,

William Brown, Esq; to be collector of his majesty's customs at Salem and Marblehead.

Yesterday one of his majesty's cruizers arrived in King-Road; tis thought to be the Cygnet.

By a letter from Barbados, we have advice, that Gidney Clark, Esq; of that Island, died there on the 27th of August last, greatly lamented.

It is now confidently affirmed by some, which however may not be true in fact, that the severity of the new a—t of p——t is to be imputed to letters, representations, NARRATIVES, &c. transmitted to the m——y about two years ago by persons of eminence this side the water—And that some copies of letters are actually in this town, and others soon expected. —To whatever cause these severities are owing, it behoves the colonies to represent their grievances in the strongest point of light, and to unite in such measures as *will be of most avail* to obtain redress.

The northern colonist. have sense enough, at least the sense of *feeling*; and can tell where the *shoe pinches*—The delicate ladies begin to find by experience, that the Shoes made at Lynn are *much easier* than those of the make of Mr. Hill of London—What is become of the noted shoemaker of *Iff...*?

It is fear'd by many who wish well to *Great Britain*, that the new A—t of P——t will greatly distress, if not totally ruin some of HER own manufactures—It is thought that by means of this A—t, less of her woolen cloths, to the amount of some thousands sterling, will be purchas'd in this cold climate the insuing winter.

We are told that all the Funerals of last Week were conducted upon the new Plan of Frugality.

Nothing but FRUGALITY can now save the *distress'd* northern colonies from impending ruin—It ought to be a consolation to the good people of a certain province, that the greatest man in it exhibits the most *rigid* example of this political as well as moral virtue.

A surprizing concatenation of events to one man in one week.

Published a Sunday—married a Monday—had a Child a Tuesday—stole a horse a Wednesday—banished a Thursday—died a Friday—buried a Saturday—all in one Week.

NEWPORT, October 15.

Letters from Jamaica inform us that one of the Men of War on that Station called lately at the Cape, and brought away one of the people that had been carried thither from Turks-Island; the Captain on asking the Reason of their Behaviour there which was looked on as a Breach of the good Understanding between the two Crowns received for Answer, *It was done by Orders from the Courts of France and Spain.* A King's Frigate was dispatched by Admiral Sir William Burnaby to Turks-Island and the Cape.

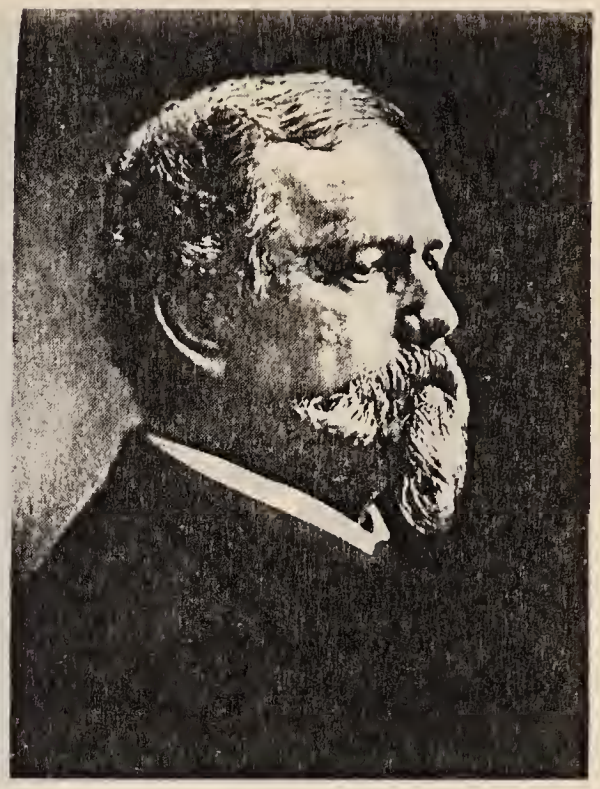
The Squirrel man of war, Capt. Smith, sailed from this port for Halifax last Thursday.

[illegible] The Hartford Courant Company bought *The Hartford Globe* and discontinued its publication.

Intimately associated in the production of *The Courant* have been many whose careers loom large in the history of the city and the state and some whose attainments and achievements brought them fame in far larger spheres. Ebenezer Watson joined Thomas Green in partnership on the paper, later became sole owner, and when he died in 1777 his widow, Hannah Bunce Watson, became editor and publisher—perhaps the first woman editor in America. At least she was one of the first to act in such a capacity. She soon took George Goodwin as a business partner and later married Barzillai Hudson, who also came into the publishing firm.

In 1815 George R. Goodwin and his sons, Richard E., George Jr., Henry and Edward, became the owners of *The Courant*. From 1825 to 1836 the paper was conducted by Goodwin and Company, composed of George Jr., Henry and Edward. From 1836 to 1850 John L. Boswell was the publisher and editor. During the next four years Boswell had as partner William Faxon. January 1, 1855, Thomas Mills Day bought the paper and his control extended through the difficult period of the Civil War. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, practiced law, and was an able newspaper executive. After several years he took as partner Abel N. Clark, to whom he sold his share of the business in 1864. The latter remained publisher for two years. Then in 1866, as previously noted, Hawley, Goodrich and Company took control of *The Courant's* destinies. In 1868 William H. Goodrich retired but reentered the firm the next year. Charles Hopkins Clark, who had been graduated at Yale College a few months before, joined the paper "to assist temporarily" on the night of the great fire in Chicago, October 8, 1871. Mr. Clark remained on the job continuously after that first night's work of recording the progress of the fire on maps furnished by the local insurance companies.

In December, 1890, Stephen A. Hubbard having died the year before, The Hartford Courant Company was incorporated, the stock being divided among General Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, William H. Goodrich and Charles Hopkins Clark. Mr. Warner was president and publisher, continuing to hold these offices until October, 1900. Meantime William H. Goodrich retired and some of his shares of stock were sold to Frank S. Carey and some to Arthur L. Goodrich. From November, 1900, to March, 1905, General Hawley was president and publisher. His successor, serving from



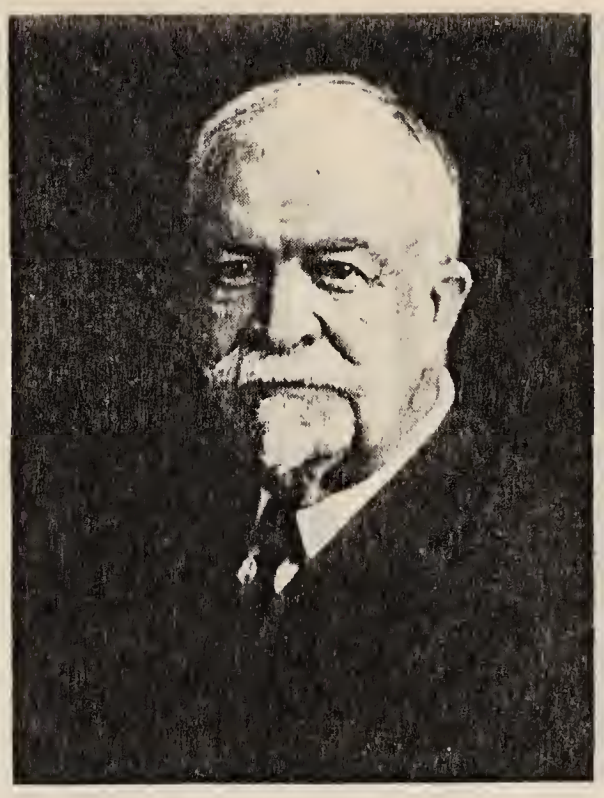
Joseph R. Hawley

1906 to September, 1926, was Charles Hopkins Clark. In addition to being president and publisher, Mr. Clark was editor and during his years of management there were further distributions of *Courant* stock among some of those associated with him in producing the paper.

In 1904 there came to *The Courant* from Brattleboro, Vermont, Henry H. Conland, the son of Dr. James Conland and Matilda (McGuirk) Conland. He had already gained an insight into the newspaper business, having started his career on *The Brattleboro Reformer*. In Hartford he joined the news staff and later widened his experience in the business offices. He became secretary of the corporation in 1911 and treasurer in 1913. In September, 1926, he was elected president and publisher, succeeding Charles Hopkins Clark, who died September 6. Mr. Conland resigned as treasurer in May, 1929, at which time the directors elected John Sudarsky to that office and made Jerome O'Callaghan assistant treasurer.

Maurice Sinclair Sherman succeeded Mr. Clark as editor of *The Courant* October 1, 1926. For some years previously he had been editor of *The Springfield* (Mass.) *Union*. Mr. Sherman, son of the late Frank Asbury Sherman, professor of mathematics at Dartmouth, was graduated from that institution in 1894. He at once began his newspaper career as a reporter in Springfield, becoming successively city editor, managing editor and editor of *The Union*. He served that newspaper continuously for more than thirty years, including two at Washington. Mr. Sherman is a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and has a wide

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER



CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK

acquaintanceship among men prominent in public life. He gave the Bromley lecture on journalism at Yale in 1934.

The controlling ownership of the common stock of The Hartford Courant Company is in the hands of those actively engaged in producing the paper. There is no preferred stock nor are there any bonds or mortgages outstanding.

Those who shaped the character of the paper in its first century handed down to their successors of more modern times a proud journalistic tradition. Always the paper has been characterized by entire freedom of judgment, a peculiar vigor and initiative in the speedy gathering of a news report of completeness and accuracy. Clarity, unevasiveness and force have been the distinguishing marks of its editorial page, which continuously has had a fine literary flavor as well. Few newspapers in the country have been so widely quoted by contemporaries near and far.

An entire volume would be required to discuss the hundreds of interesting personalities who have been identified with production of *The Courant*. General Joseph R. Hawley, (1826-1905), first man in Connecticut to enlist when Lincoln first called for volunteers, had a remarkable military record, was Governor of the state, twice served as a Congressman and sat in the Senate of the United States.

Charles Dudley Warner, (1829-1900), gifted as essayist, editorial writer, and scholar became an international figure, winning distinction in belles-lettres.

Charles Hopkins Clark, (1848-1926), a man of rare personal charm, whose editorial page made him a national figure, was more than a distinguished editor. He had a rare sense of humor, versatility as a writer, high attainments in scholarship, and wide influence in public affairs.

Alfred E. Burr, (1815-1900), began setting type for *The Courant* at twelve years of age and before he was twenty-one was composing room foreman. He left in 1839, buying an interest in *The Times*, where he became the controlling force and developed his paper with great skill.

Stephen A. Hubbard, gifted executive and able newspaperman, was managing editor from 1867 to 1890.

Charles Hemenway Adams (1845-1915), remembered as a brilliant editorial writer, was graduated at Yale in 1866 and after serving on the *New York Sun*, *New York Evening Post* and *Springfield Republican* came to *The Courant* in 1888 as associate editor and remained with the paper until his last illness.

Watson R. Sperry, Yale 1871, who had been managing editor of the *New York Evening Post* and United States Minister to Persia, for many years following his resignation from the diplomatic service was an editorial writer, until his retirement in 1914.

Frederick C. Penfield (1855-1922) began his career as a *Courant* reporter from 1880 to 1885, when he entered the diplomatic service as vice-consul to London. He was minister to Egypt from 1893 to 1897, wrote extensively, and President Wilson made him minister to Austria-Hungary where he served during the World War period.

John Addison Porter (1850-1900) graduated at

MAURICE SINCLAIR SHERMAN

HENRY H. CONLAND

Yale in 1878, became a *Courant* reporter, bought the *Hartford Evening Post*, became an ardent champion of McKinley's candidacy for President and became secretary to him after the election of 1896.

Thomas Snell Weaver, (1845-1922), educator, superintendent of Hartford public schools, for seven years beginning in 1893, was a *Courant* reporter and covered every kind of event from art exhibitions to horse races.

For more than fifty years, beginning in 1864, Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart of Berkeley Divinity School, then at Middletown, was a contributing editor of *The Courant*, writing on science, the humanities, and preparing biographies of distinguished men.

John C. Kinney, captain in the Civil War, graduated at Yale in 1861, became a *Courant* editorial writer and left to become postmaster of Hartford. He died in 1891.

From 1890 to 1893 the managing editor of the paper was William A. Ayers. He began his service with *The Courant* in 1883.

Clifton L. Sherman (1866-), an 1888 Amherst graduate, was state editor of *The Courant* from 1890 to 1893, managing editor from then until 1900; on the staff of the *New York Sun* from 1900 to 1904 and managing editor of *The Courant* from 1904 to 1919. He was succeeded by Emile H. Gauvreau, who served until 1924.

George B. Armstead, who was graduated at Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1906, joined *The Courant* staff in 1920. Previously he had been engaged in newspaper work in New Haven, in Asbury Park, N. J., and Lynn, Mass. Prior to coming to Hartford he had spent two years in Europe and the Near East. He has been managing editor since 1924.

Horace B. Clark, secretary of The Hartford Courant Company, was graduated at Yale in 1898, spent two years in New York, and joined the news staff of *The Courant* in 1900 when his father became publisher and editor. Mr. Clark, after serving as reporter and state editor, then entered the business offices of the paper.

Charles W. Burpee (1859-), Yale 1883, was state editor of *The Courant* from 1895 to 1900, when he became managing editor and remained in that capacity until he resigned in 1904 to enter the insurance business.

William A. Graham, who died in 1920, was for many years city editor, but had relinquished this place in 1914 to become an editorial writer. On the city desk he was succeeded by Harry I. Horton, (1862-1929), another indefatigable worker, who like Mr. Graham had at his command a wealth of general information and much skill as a news executive.

Jacob A. Turner, who died in November, 1924, joined *The Courant* at the age of thirteen, and was in continuous service for almost seventy years, with the exception of a period during which he served the Union in the Civil War. His son, Frederick W., (retired), served sixty-one years in the composing room, of which he was head for many years, and another son, Bertrand H. Turner, now mechanical superintendent, has served in the same department for forty-four years.

THE HARTFORD TIMES

THE TIMES.

Vol. I. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1817. No 1

THE TIMES

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY P. D. ROLLESS & CO.

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE BANK OF HARTFORD.

Price $3 per annum, payable in advance. A liberal discount made to Companies.

PROSPECTUS.

Newspapers have become of such immense importance, by the influence they yield upon the political, as well as other material interests of the country, that in offering proposals for such a publication, a man owes to the public an explicit avowal of his principles, and the objects he has in view.

The publishers have no hesitancy to declare, that their principles are those of the Republican School; and that they have avowed, and will ever avow, the support of Republican principles, of the constitution, and of the constituted authorities of the United States. [illegible] the principles of the Republican School are [illegible] the enjoyment of [illegible] TOLERATION, and the [illegible] To which would be added the [illegible] of News of subject to the occurrences [illegible] and Arts, &c.

The Republicans of this State, it is hoped, will see the importance of a new general division of correct political information among the people. If they take a view of the Newspapers now published in this State, they will find that [illegible] of them are federal; although it is a well known fact that a majority of the freemen of the state are friends, to the general government. From these six federal papers, it is believed, there are weekly more than [illegible] copies issued and circulated [illegible] which number is given by about ten thousand, than the number of votes given for Mr. Wolcott.

These circumstances have induced the subscribers to offer the above proposals. They would however, wish to be understood, that it is not their intention to impair the circulation of the Republican papers now published. On the contrary, it is their wish that they may have a more ample and extensive patronage. They have already done much to advance the Republican cause, and contributed, in a great degree, to the promotion of literature, taste and refinement among the people.

T. D. ROLLESS & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Among the many productions of [illegible] mind, and the [illegible] which have contributed to the liberty of our condition, and cast a lustre upon modern times, there has been none more important than the ART OF PRINTING. How much is justly due to that immortal man, from whose energizing spirit, and almost superhuman [illegible] born that section of the globe which we inhabit has been rescued from oblivion and added to the geography of the world, thereby rendering, it the abode of millions of human beings, who are now enjoying the [illegible] state of earthly happiness, under the benign influences of a free government; and whose present prosperity seems but a presage of the exalted destiny that awaits them. This discovery was in effect as [illegible] as, as respected all the civilized world, [illegible] a thing can scarcely be said to [illegible] relation to those who [illegible] of the fact. But how much, more than the [illegible] is that of the art of Printing. Without this art the [illegible] would be as [illegible] the eastern part of mankind [illegible] the continents of North and South America [illegible] the days of Columbus. It is to the Press that most of mankind are indebted for [illegible] have assumed relative [illegible] on the moral world [illegible] warrants the opinion [illegible]

[illegible] Press, which naturally has a tendency to these ends, in most countries where it has existed has been used as an engine of State, to support oppression, fraud, falsehood and superstition.

In all the states of Europe, if we except England, (where, notwithstanding the valuable principles of their common law, the corruption of the government is a blight and mildew upon all human blessings,) the Press is in the most perfect state of slavery itself, and at the same time an instrument of enslaving the people.—It is in this country only that there has been any thing like an experiment of the effects of a free press upon government, religion, moral obligation, and social happiness. It is now nearly an entire generation that we have enjoyed this greatest of human blessings. Its results are to be discovered in the spirit and character of our institutions, and our laws—in the virtue and intelligence of our citizens, and the felicities and the charities of social life.—Yet even in this country the Press is far from being free. Authority, prejudice, passion, and interest, are checks upon its liberty.—In European countries printing has been considered as a public matter, and as belonging exclusively to government. But here it is a private concern; and every individual must be permitted to judge for himself of his own interest, and to manage his affairs in his own way. Thus it would seem that from the nature of things, the freedom of the Press can only be enjoyed to a limited extent.

Having made these observations upon the subject of printing, and the press in general, it will be superfluous to say much as to the principles, upon which it is proposed to conduct this establishment. "The Times" will be a free Press. It will be, to the fullest extent, it may be so, free as any man of wide and patriotic principles and [illegible] ends [illegible] Press which naturally [illegible] will not be [illegible] Yet we shall reserve the right of [illegible] of [illegible] and parties.

[illegible] paper public [illegible] [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Federalists. But [illegible] many of the active [illegible] [illegible] and those who [illegible] Democrats, [illegible] honest [illegible] to prejudice, [illegible] perverseness and [illegible] is [illegible] of a [illegible] and [illegible] views. The [illegible] of general reason, and of conciliating and allaying whole parties and classes of men [illegible] political conduct and opinions, is [illegible] liberal and unjust in the extreme. [illegible] great body of the people of all parties mean well; and when their political conduct and views are misrepresented, it is owing to their having been misled and deceived by their leaders. It is not, therefore, illiberal, unjust, and inexpedient, to confound the innocent with the guilty?

We not flatter, dreamers and visionaries with readers, and indisposition to the justice to those who may honestly think differently from ourselves.

Entertaining these sentiments, we can congratulate ourselves on assuming the responsible and arduous task of conducting a public journal, that such has been the happy change of sentiment, upon public and political subjects, that these ideas will not, at this time, ally a record with the public feeling.—We can, therefore, it is hoped, discharge our duty to the public, to our country, to our party, to our establishment and to ourselves, without trespassing upon individual rights, or lacerating personal sensibility, or disturbing that harmony and tranquility, of kindness and good offices, upon which the interests, of society and social intercourse and happiness so essentially depend.

It is perhaps, due to the public expectation, that the political character, and the principles and views of this paper should be more fully and distinctly explained.—"The Times" will support the principles of Republicanism, considered abstractly, and the constitution and administration of the General Government, as founded upon those principles.—At a period of such general political prosperity, when our country has exalted its name among the nations of the earth—when the government is respected abroad and beloved at home—when we have added the success and honors of war to the prosperity and blessings of peace—when our Institutions, the offspring of the public will, and the people's choice, have endured a trial of nearly forty years, and have withstood the shocks of a peculiar and convulsed state of the civilized world, and the deleterious influence of the corrupt governments of Europe, and the machinations of legitimacy: and have been found to combine the principles which give energy in war and efficiency for national defence, with those which guarantee the rights of personal liberty—when the desperate efforts of a Faction, at a moment of great national peril, hurried on by passion and despair, and mad with political delusion, instead of destroying the integrity, have added strength and permanency to the national union—when the feeble voice of opposition to the government, is drowned in the general tones of approbation, and the integrity and popularity of the Administration shield them from all attacks, except the [illegible] of personal malice and party [illegible]—when the progress of Republican [illegible] and of liberal sentiments, having triumphed in every other section of the country, are making rapid inroads upon those, in the habits of this State; and the subsidence of party prejudices and systematic opposition, afford an opportunity to our citizens to form a correct estimate of the conduct and merits of the men who have managed our national affairs; and which has produced a change the most favorable to the Republican cause, which [illegible] to be regarded as [illegible] [illegible] Republicans—At a period [illegible] for the Union [illegible] are attached to the government [illegible] the country—and to the people who [illegible] [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Federalists. But [illegible] many of the active [illegible] [illegible] and those who [illegible] Democrats, [illegible] honest [illegible] to prejudice, [illegible] perverseness and [illegible] is [illegible] of a [illegible] and [illegible] views. The [illegible] of general reason, and of conciliating and allaying whole parties and classes of men [illegible] political conduct and opinions, is [illegible] liberal and unjust in the extreme. [illegible] great body of the people of all parties mean well; and when their political conduct and views are misrepresented, it is owing to their having been misled and deceived by their leaders. It is not, therefore, illiberal, unjust, and inexpedient, to confound the innocent with the guilty?

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[illegible] Federalists [illegible] [illegible] Democrats [illegible] [illegible] Federalists [illegible] [illegible] Democrats [illegible] [illegible] Federalists [illegible] [illegible] Democrats [illegible] [

Final Edition **The Hartford Times.** Final Edition

VOL. XCV. NO. 1. 24 PAGES HARTFORD, CONN. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1935. ★ THREE CENTS

IT is claimed in behalf of Connecticut that democratic government under a written constitution began here through the adoption in 1639 by representatives from the separate settlements of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford of the so-called Fundamental Orders, which welded them into the Connecticut colony.

This formed the basis of government until 1662 when, feeling the need of royal title to the territory they occupied, the colonists sent their governor, John Winthrop, the younger, to London to secure a charter for the colony from King Charles II, which he accomplished. This charter which continued many of the provisions of the Fundamental Orders and contained extremely liberal grants for a royal charter, served as the governing document of Connecticut even after the Revolutionary war and the establishment of the United States and indeed until even after the War of 1812. By the second decade of the nineteenth century, however, there was a pronounced feeling that the old royal charter was no longer adequate for the state.

F. D. Bolles
Founder

A. E. Burr
Sixty-one Years Editor

The Hartford Times was born directly out of that situation. On January 1, 1817, Frederick Dunton Bolles and John Milton Niles, established it as a weekly newspaper, as the champion of the party of a new constitution and reform. Apparently the championship was effective for the following year, 1818, there was substituted for the charter a new constitution, which, with amendments, endures as the governing document of Connecticut.

In championing a new constitution the new publishers sought equal rights for all and religious toleration. Niles was a young lawyer later to become postmaster general in the cabinet of President Van Buren, a senator of the United States, an opponent of slavery, on which issue he left the democratic party, and one of the founders of the republican party. Bolles was a practical printer who chafed under necessity of paying tribute to the established church to which he did not belong.

Niles and Bolles operated the paper for a little more than a year when Niles became sole owner, selling the paper the same year to John Francis and Samuel Bowles. Niles continued to be identified with the paper for many years. Bowles went to Springfield in 1824 and established the *Springfield Republican*, taking Francis with him. Benjamin H. Norton of Boston acquired the paper in 1824, two years later taking into partnership John Russell. Mr. Norton retired from the partnership in 1828. Russell sold the paper in 1837 to Jones and Watts. On April 1, 1838, Jones—Charles H. Jones—became proprietor and in a few weeks sold out to Henry A. Mitchell, a lawyer, whose home was in Bristol.

At that time really began the modern history of *The Times*. A little less than a year later, January 12, 1839, Alfred E. Burr, who had been foreman of the printers in the office of the *Hartford Courant*, became a partner of Judge Mitchell. He was led to seek the connection because a proffer of similar ownership in *The Hartford Courant* had carried with it the proviso that he must join the Congregational Church and support the Whig party. Possibly requirements that he adopt a given course of action were more repugnant to Mr. Burr than the actual proposals in themselves, although he certainly was not a Whig.

At the same time *The Times* became a daily paper which it remained for three months, or the dura-

tion of the year's political campaign. Two years later, January 1, 1841, Judge Mitchell sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Burr. Thereafter no one but Alfred E. Burr and his brother, Franklin L. Burr, and son, Willie O. Burr, ever owned the paper or any share in it until it was incorporated in 1909, when several young men who were members of the organization, were given an opportunity to acquire interests in the property.

John F. Rolfe
Publisher

C. C. Hemenway
Editor

Francis S. Murphy
Business Manager

An interesting incident attaches to the entrance of Alfred E. Burr into *The Times*. Gideon Welles, later secretary of the navy during the Civil War, had joined *The Times* as editor and part owner in 1826, a connection that continued until 1854. Welles was sitting in the office reading when Mr. Burr approached Judge Mitchell with his proposal to buy a part interest. When Mr. Burr had gone out Welles advised Mitchell to "accept that young man's proposition".

Two months after becoming sole proprietor Mr. Burr re-established *The Times* as a daily which it has since remained, although the weekly edition continued to be printed until 1920. At first it was a morning paper, but working people urged that it enter the evening field, and Mr. Burr responded to their appeal on May 3, 1841.

An outstanding incident of *The Times*' history is its attitude during the Civil War, which it opposed, holding with ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour and others, that the South should be conciliated rather than fought, and the slavery issue settled without recourse to arms. Naturally this position brought *The Times* the enmity of the war party, but it survived.

Its independence of thought was also revealed in 1896 when it refused to follow the free silver ideas of William J. Bryan and bolted the democratic party, supporting the Palmer and Buckner gold democratic ticket.

The Burrs, Alfred E. and Willie O., owned *The Times* or were actively connected with it from 1839 until 1922, a period of eighty-three years, and a remarkable record.

When *The Times* was incorporated by Willie O. Burr in 1909, Everett C. Willson, Clayton P. Chamberlin, Clayton W. Rowley, Francis S. Murphy and the late Frank Heussler, long time employes, became stockholders. Clifton L. Sherman, for many years managing editor of *The Hartford Courant*, was engaged as managing editor of *The Times* in 1919 and became a stockholder. He assumed the editorship on the death of Willie O. Burr and continued to hold it until his retirement from active newspaper work in 1929.

The corporation was known as the Burr Printing Company until January, 1928, when it was sold to Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., publisher of the Gannett group of newspapers in New York state, Illinois and New Jersey. He later organized the Gannett Company to take over his newspaper holdings and of that he is the head, as well as president of *The Times*. Frank E. Tripp is General Manager of the Gannett newspapers and vice-president of *The Times*; John F. Rolfe is publisher, C. C. Hemenway, editor, and Francis S. Murphy, business manager.

For many years the home of *The Times* was in the vicinity of the corner of Central Row and Main Street. Later it was established at Main and Grove Streets, and in 1920 the newspaper occupied its present home, the pillars and terra cotta brick of which were formerly in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Charles H. Park-

FRANK E. GANNETT
President

FRANK E. TRIPP
Vice President

hurst was long pastor. The church was designed by Stanford White, the *Times* building by the late Donn Barber.

The present home of *The Times* stands partly on land occupied by the homes of the founders of Hartford—the Reverend Thomas Hooker and the Reverend Samuel Stone. The site was included in the first parcels of land acquired by white men from the Indians; by Dutch traders in 1632 and the English settlers in 1636.

Length is not the true measure of public service. Celebrating the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the establishment of *The Times*, we should not emphasize the number of its years but for the conviction, shared we hoped by its readers, that the years have been fruitful of achievement in the interests of the community it serves. Cynics allege that newspapers are published solely to make money. No newspaper management minimizes the importance of the commercial aspect of its enterprise; but all intelligent newspaper publishers know that a newspaper to survive and prosper, as *The Times* has survived and prospered for more than one hundred years, must identify itself with movements and with men commanding the confidence of the community. There must be policies and purposes appealing to the highest class of citizenship to secure in return from that class a moral support upon which must rest any enduring material prosperity.

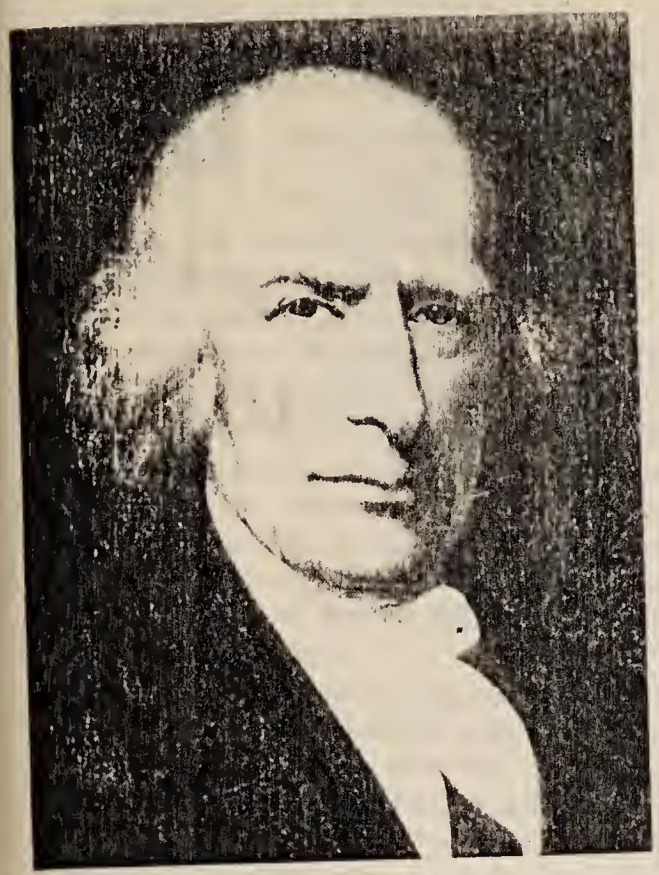
The present editorial policy of *The Times* is worthy of its best traditions, conserving those principles which time has fused indissolubly with good government. Those principles which *The Times*, in the past, fought so courageously to establish, and which have meant so much for the rights, culture and prosperity of man are now defended with an outlook to the future so this newspaper and community may endure and progress. Its news content is based upon fairness, tolerance and truth. Its features, supplementing the local and world news, are from the pens of outstanding artists and interpreters of our habits, customs and world events. *The Times* is a daily visitor and enjoys the respect and confidence of over ninety-three per cent of the homes in greater Hartford and has wide influence throughout the state and nation.

FIRST UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL

Upper Left—
Church of Our Saviour; Asylum and Trumbull Streets, N. E., 1844–1859.
Inset—Rev. Samuel J. May of Brooklyn, Conn.
Upper Right—
Rev. Joseph A. Harrington, first settled Unitarian minister in Hartford.
Lower Left—Part of the Parish Register.
Lower Right—Unity Church, 1881–1924, 68 Pratt Street.

Parish Register

№	Names	Date
1	James H. Wells	July 27th 1844
2	Giles Olmsted	" "
3	Chas. H. Olmsted	" "
4	J. Saltmarsh	" "
5	F. Ott, Allyn	" "
6	Sumner Smith	" "
7	Jonathan Goodwin	" "
8	D. A. Aymault	" "
9	E. B. Hull	" "
10	David Hart	" "
11	Geo Church	" "
12	E. Benjamin	" "
13	Chas. G. Arnold	" "
14	George N. Francis	" "
15	Fredk. G. Rice	" "
16	Henry Seymour	" "



JAMES H. WELLS

SETH SALTMARSH

CHARLES GRAVES

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

1–24–1830 First Unitarian sermon in Hartford by the Reverend Samuel J. May of Brooklyn, Conn.

4–13–1830 Hartford Unitarian Association organized at the home of James H. Wells, 15 Prospect Street.

In 1832, the Reverend Francis Cunningham was stationed in Hartford as missionary of the Unitarian faith.

7–27–1844 First Unitarian Congregational Society of Hartford organized at the home of Dr. Seth Saltmarsh, 95 Main Street.

4–22–1846 Church of Our Saviour, N. E. Corner of Trumbull and Asylum Streets, Dedicated.

1857–1876 Regular services suspended.

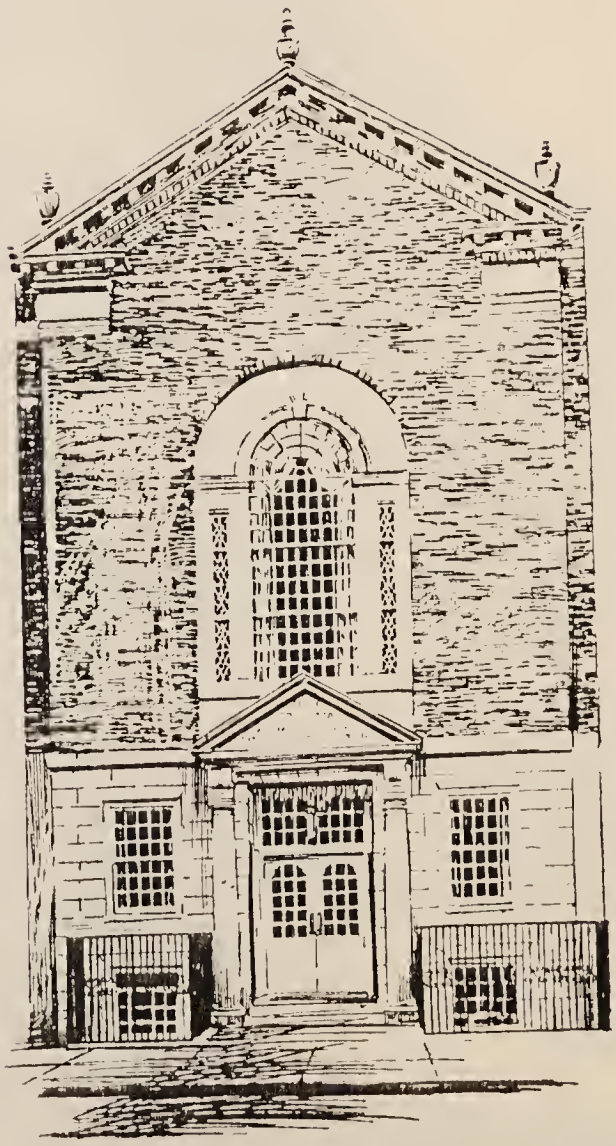
4–3–1881 Unity Church, 68 Pratt Street, Dedicated.

11–30–1924 Unitarian Meeting House, 215 Pearl Street, Dedicated.

12–14–1930 First Broadcast of service, Station W D R C

LIST OF SETTLED MINISTERS

Minister	*Period*
1. JOSEPH HARRINGTON	1846–1852
2. FREDERICK HINCKLEY	1853–1855
3. JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM	1856
4. MARTIN K. SCHERMERHORN	1877
5. JOHN C. KIMBALL	1878–1888
6. PERRY MARSHALL	1899–1891
7. JOSEPH WAITE	1892–1906
8. JABEZ T. SUNDERLAND	1906–1911
9. ALBERT C. DIEFENBACH	1911–1918
10. CHARLES GRAVES	1918–



Unitarian Meeting House
215 Pearl Street

HORACE BUSHNELL MEMORIAL HALL

DEDICATED to the memory of one of Hartford's great citizens, the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall has, since its completion in 1930, increasingly fulfilled the purposes and ideals of its donors. Today it is famous the country over not only for its architectural beauty and modern facilities but for the program of civic service which its trustees and management have pursued.

Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, whose name has been given to this great structure, was a many-sided genius. Born on April 14, 1802 in the Litchfield Hills, he received the best schooling available in his day, eventually being graduated from Yale ready to begin the practice of law. Believing, however, that his future lay in the ministry, he forsook what would almost certainly have been a brilliant legal career, and in May of 1833, was ordained as minister of the North Church in Hartford.

His eloquence and sincerity, and the great power of his mind were at once made manifest. His congregation grew apace with the development of his influence in the community, and except for periods when recurrent ill-health forced him to remove to more temperate climates, he served in the ministry until his failing strength no longer permitted. When he died on February 17, 1876, Hartford lost one of its noblest and most distinguished citizens.

It is as a lover of his city, and as a planner for its future that Dr. Bushnell is best remembered here. Always a practical man, he could turn his hand and mind to many ends. He was at once a journalist, a lawyer, a theologian and an artisan. He could wield a scythe, build a dam and invent a furnace. He had a passion for good roads. Art, music and good conversation were a joy to him, and he strove always for the economic betterment of his fellow-men.

It was to the vision and energy of Dr. Bushnell that Hartford owes in large part the beautiful park in the center of the city which now bears its name. This park was once a noisome dumping place, and must have remained so for years longer had not Dr. Bushnell fought vigorously for its metamorphosis.

The conception of the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall dates back more than fifteen years. The late Mrs. Appleton R. Hillyer, daughter of Dr. Bushnell, had for a long period cherished the plan of raising such a memorial to her distinguished father. Associated with her in this plan were her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. T. Seaverns and Mr. Seaverns. After careful study, it was decided that the present structure should be built and that its purpose should be to perpetuate the cultural influences of Dr. Bushnell in the life of the city.

Completed and dedicated in January of 1930, the building was at once recognized as a magnificent contribution to the architectural beauty of the city. A steel frame structure, enclosed with masonry, it has a base course of rustic buff Indiana limestone and walls of Colonial brick. The whole mass is topped by a cornice of stone and a copper roof. A distinctive gold tower caps the southern end, facing Capitol Avenue. The dominant features of the auditorium front Trinity Street.

In the main auditorium of the Memorial there are 3277 seats. The orchestra floor accommodates 1684 persons, while 943 can be seated in the first balcony and 650 in the second. The Colonial Room, which is used for intimate events, has a maximum capacity of 400 chairs. Stage facilities to accommodate the largest operatic and dramatic performances are included in the building.

The stage is 68 feet high from floor to gridiron. Its proscenium arch is 48 feet across, while the stage proper, behind the arch, has a width of 94 feet. On each side of the stage lie five floors of dressing rooms, served by elevators, and providing individual facilities for 150 persons.

Among the many modern features of the auditorium are its lighting, heating and ventilating systems and the unique fretwork design of the walls and ceiling. The center of the ceiling is one huge painting in which the Muse of Drama sits surrounded by all the appurtenances of her art.

During the period since the dedication, the management of the Memorial has made growing use of these facilities. Each season a superb course of symphony concerts has been presented, in addition to many individual musical events of brilliance. The Metropolitan Opera Company has been brought here in half a dozen notable performances. Lectures on travel, science and adventure have been scheduled regularly, and there has been an annual series of chamber music concerts.

In addition to the programs given under direct Bushnell sponsorship, there have been many worthwhile events at the hall under other auspices. Scores of institutions, needing money for their treasuries, have taken advantage of the reduced rental fee which the Memorial has set for charitable and educational groups, and as a result, during the season, the hall is in active use for a wide variety of cultural entertainment.

CHARLES F. T. SEAVERNS

Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall

CHARLES F. T. SEAVERNS
President

HORACE B. CHENEY
Vice-President

ALFC G. STRONACH
Secretary

HARTFORD NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Treasurer

WILLIAM H. MORTENSEN
Managing Director

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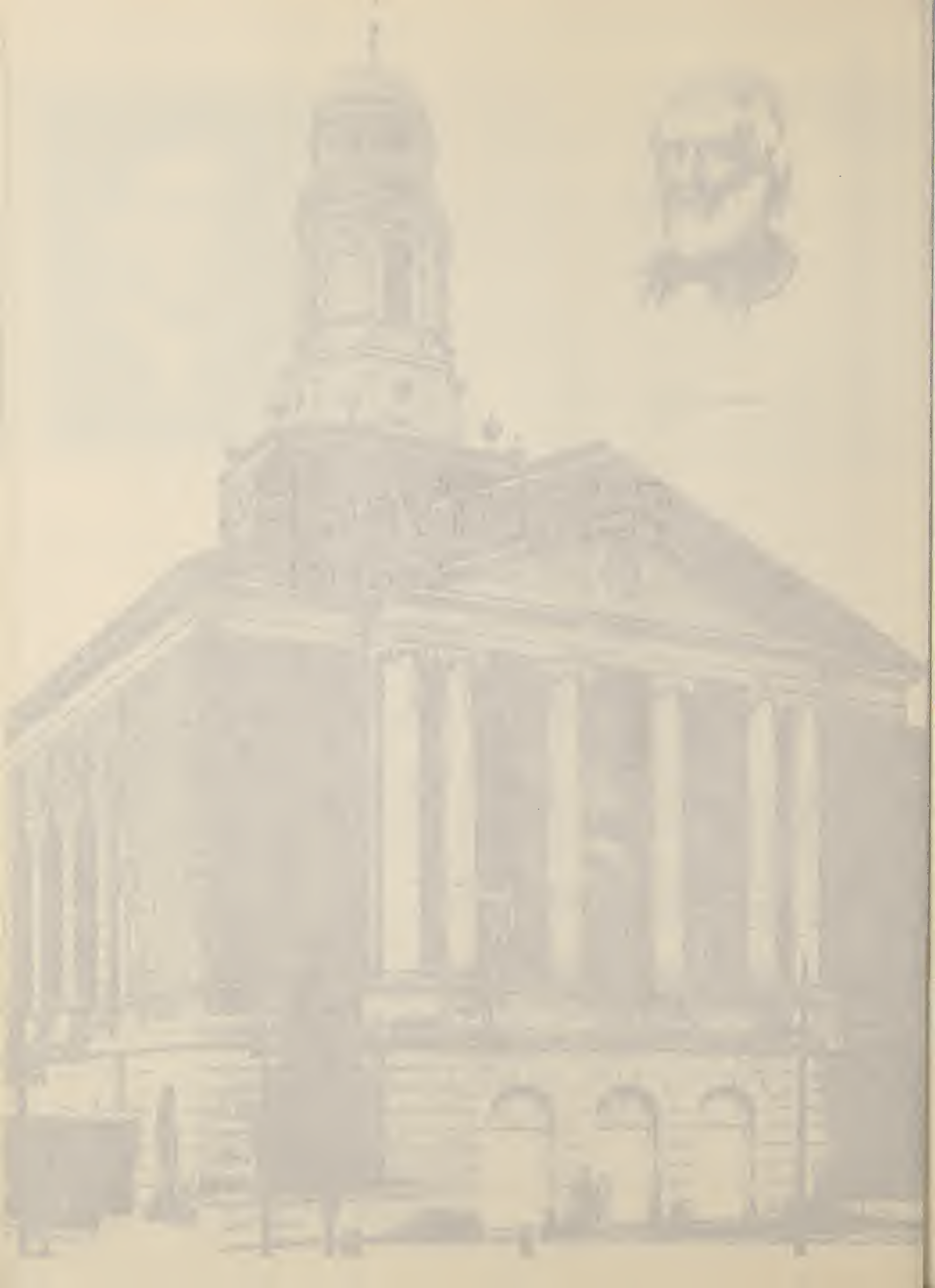
ROBBINS B. STOECKEL
STILLMAN F. WESTBROOK
MRS. BERNARD T. WILLIAMS

Dr. Horace Bushnell circa 1875



The Prospect Street Entrance

SAMUEL P. AVERY

WHEN Samuel P. Avery came to Hartford to live in 1910, the Colt Wing and the Morgan Memorial had already been added to the original Wadsworth Atheneum. This had allowed some division of the art collections from the various libraries, but there still remained much crowding in the exhibition of the many fine items. During the next ten years this condition was aggravated rather than decreased, and in 1918, shortly before his death, Mr. Avery established a trust fund to eventually relieve the existing state of affairs. In part the trust reads:

> "It is my wish and direction that said fund shall be used and expended ultimately by the Trustees in the erection of one or more wings to the present Morgan Memorial Building, or of one or more wings in connection therewith, and in the establishment of an endowment fund not to exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars, the income from which shall only be used for the enlargement, upkeep, and repair of said buildings erected under this gift, all of which shall conform with the general architectural effect of the present Morgan Memorial."

The original market value of the gift was approximately $225,000, and by 1928, when the fund was liquidated, the value of the various securities had increased to $627,154. At that time the Trustees felt that building costs were too high, so construction was not begun until 1932. The building was completed in 1934, after great difficulties had been overcome in the construction. To provide the best possible background for all the varying items a purely modern structure, with great severity and complete freedom from ornament was decided upon. The effectiveness of this type of building for this purpose shows the wisdom of the Trustees' decision.

Beyond this single large gift to Hartford's atheneum, Mr. Avery also gave to the public, through this same means, over 1500 single items from his own fine collection. All of these gifts were presented to the Morgan Memorial between 1910 and 1920.

The character and munificence of Samuel Putnam Avery are best summed up in the tribute paid to him by Frank Butler Gay:

> "He loved beauty and must have it around him for bodily as well as spiritual comfort—note those keen appraising eyes, those sensitive caressing fingers—whether the object was a tiny bit of porcelain, metal, or embroidery, or the changing colors of the heavens above or the earth beneath—absorbing all until it became a part of him. May this latest manifestation of his bounty bring much joy to the many who will benefit by it."

EARLY HOME OF HARTFORD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
These quarters at 58 State Street were occupied by the bank for more than 100 years

THE Hartford Bank, as it was originally called opened its doors for business on August 8, 1792. Thus it takes rank as the oldest of Connecticut banks having begun business during Washington's first administration. Only four state banks antedate the Hartford; the bank of North America, of Philadelphia, incorporated by the Continental Congress in 1781 and chartered by Pennsylvania in 1782; the Bank of New York, organized and in operation in 1784 but unable to secure a charter until 1791; the Bank of Massachusetts chartered in 1784 and the Providence bank which began business in 1791.

An advertisement printed in the Courant of February 27, 1792, announced a proposal to petition the General Assembly at the May session for the

The story of this great Hartford institution is taken from the book entitled The Hartford Bank, 1792-1892, written by P. H. Woodward, and published by the bank on the occasion of its one hundredth anniversary.

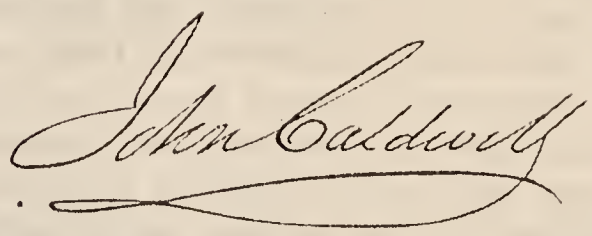
establishment of a bank in Hartford, and invited all merchants and others favorable to the project to meet the same evening at six o'clock at Mr. David Bull's—then the leading tavern of the place. . . .

Long and explicit articles of association were drawn up. The capital of the bank was fixed at $100,000, divided into two hundred and fifty shares of $400 each. Major John Caldwell, Major Barnabas Deane, and John Morgan were named a committee to open books for subscriptions. John Trumbull, Chauncey Goodrich, and Noah Webster were named a committee to prepare and present to the Legislature a petition asking for an act of incorporation.

The stockholders met at the Court-house June 14, 1792 to organize the bank, Oliver Ellsworth presiding. Jeremiah Wadsworth, John Caldwell, John Morgan, George Phillips, Barnabas Deane, Timothy Burr, James Watson, Caleb Bull, and Ephraim Root were elected directors for the first year. At a meeting of the directors on Saturday the 16th, Jeremiah Wadsworth was first chosen president; but as he declined to serve, John Caldwell was then elected.

The Hartford bank took the lead in introducing the decimal system of notation in Connecticut. June 16, 1792, the directors resolved that the notes to be issued should be payable in dollars, and that in paper presented for discount amounts should be expressed in dollars and cents. At the time the English method of reckoning by pounds, shillings, and pence was in almost universal use. At the office of the Treasurer of Connecticut the change from the English system was not made until July, 1797.

For a time the bills issued by the bank won confidence slowly, especially in the neighboring rural communities. Not even the character and wealth of the owners and managers could at once overcome the distrust attached to paper money. . . . When the farmer was offered for his produce the bills of the new bank he usually quoted a little household



JOHN CALDWELL

wisdom about the "burnt child" and expressed a preference for silver. Meanwhile the friends of the institution scattered broadcast facts and assertions intended to inspire confidence. Piles of coin were temptingly displayed behind the counter. Bills presented by countrymen were redeemed with smiling alacrity. . . . Gradually the course of the bank in keeping every promise to the letter conquered the distrust produced by the miserable fate of colonial and continental issues, and so firmly established its credit that for three generations the wildest financial panic has not caused a tremor in the structure.

"As sound as the old Hartford Bank" early in the century became a proverb not only in the Connecticut Valley, but among the settlers on the shores of Lake Erie and beyond.

Early in its history the Hartford Bank was located on the south side of Pearl street, a few steps from Main. The precautions taken in the original location for the safekeeping of the funds cast an interesting commentary on the law-abiding nature of the citizens of Hartford. The front door, divided in halves horizontally, was covered by iron plates; two heavy iron bars and a strong oak-incased lock serving to warn away intruders. The funds were kept in a chest in a subterranean vault, covered by a massive door which was raised and lowered by a pulley. The original chest is to be seen today among the relics of the Connecticut Historical Society. It is of thin, wrought iron, two feet long, sixteen inches broad and high, with the door on top. A single man could hoist it to his shoulders and carry it away. By 1821 it appears that iron doors were not enough for the directors voted in December of that year to pay the watch wardens of the city twenty dollars toward supporting a watch during the winter. The watch usually consisted of four men, and persons on duty were required to "carefully and vigilantly watch for the safety of the city from fire, thieves, and other disorderly persons who may be abroad in the streets or elsewhere." They were authorized to arrest any suspicious person straying about after ten o'clock at night. Fear of theft was apparently one of the lesser worries of the early banks.

As we have remarked earlier it was incumbent upon the Hartford Bank to instill confidence in the minds of the people and to teach them the rules which must abide in the new order of financial structure. The use of bills in place of specie was one of the problems; habits of promptness and punctuality in the meeting of notes, the bank as machinery to add to the aggregate financial resources of the community and as an economizing agency in financial processes and finally the bank as a depository for surplus funds were ideas that must become a part of the community's life if the bank was to prosper. The use of bills, we have noted, was accepted after long experience had shown their convenience and safety; in the same manner the other points in the five-fold program became an integral part of the business-man's equipment. In 1798 the board "voted that in every Instance when a Note remains unpaid (the three days of grace having expired), it shall be the duty of the cashier to give immediate notice to the indorser. In case the note is not paid within twenty-four hours after such notice, that the note be put immediately to suit." We may presume that the above decision helped to bring the community to habits of promptness within a short time. Similarly the bank brought about the other changes in the mode of thought and gradually traders found that credit on the ledger was more convenient and safe than cash in the till. Merchants and others learned to adjust by checks, balances arising on mutual accounts, and a larger proportion of domestic settlements was made by transfers of credit on the bank ledger without the handling of a dollar. Likewise, within the bank, experience taught the managers that two-thirds of the deposits could be loaned with safety and thus a new capital was made available for business enterprise and the volume of circulation was expanded. Thus the institution put in operation a set of appliances that manifolded the volume and effectiveness of the funds within reach of the community.

With the accession of Jefferson to the presidency of the United States the surplus revenues were applied to the reduction of the public debt with the result that Connecticut was obliged to provide for the disposition of funds paid back to her. Apparently the State had real confidence in its banks for the monies were used in purchasing bank stock, the opportunity being allowed by a resolution of the directors—"Resolved that this Bank in conjunction with the other Banks in the State in case they agree, will in proportion to the capitals of each receive from the state all the monies it now has on hand and also all that it may hereafter have, accruing from the reimbursement of the Capital of its Stock of the United States, as fast as the same comes into the hands of the State, either on loan at 6 per cent. per annum, or in payment of shares to be issued to the State. . . ." The State accepted the proposal through an act of the General Assembly at the May session and during the next six years subscribed $64,400 to the stock of the Hartford Bank.

Starting with a proposed capital of $100,000 the Hartford Bank has increased its capital from time to time until today it has reached $4,000,000. It was but four years after the founding of the institution that the directors deemed it expedient and necessary to enlarge the capital stock to the sum of $160,000, the additional $60,000 to be raised by subscription. This first opportunity was not greeted with any great enthusiasm by the public for in three years only $38,400 had been subscribed. The movement was halted for the moment but a second effort in March, 1802 brought an immediate response and $69,200 was added with little difficulty, bringing the

total to $207,600. Again in 1805 a subscription list was thrown open to the public and $34,400 was subscribed during the term. The directors were not entirely satisfied by the amount and extended the term by six months and the end of the year found $151,200 taken in. Still the board was not satisfied and the books were kept open until the following June when the total capital had reached $545,200. In May, 1807 an act was passed authorizing an increase of capital to $1,000,000, the books to be opened on the first of September each year until the necessary funds were raised. By December, 1816, the capital reached $1,212,800, of which $1,000,000 was transferable, and $212,800 non-transferable. In May, 1882, the capital stock was further increased by the addition of six hundred and seventy-two shares of one hundred dollars each. The change from a state chartered bank came in 1865 when the Hartford Bank became The Hartford National Bank under the national bank act of 1864.

Consolidations

The Hartford National Bank absorbed the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank in April, 1910. In April, 1915, the Hartford National Bank consolidated with the Aetna National Bank under the name of The Hartford-Aetna National Bank. In May, 1927, the Hartford-Aetna National Bank consolidated with the United States Security Trust Co. taking the name of Hartford National Bank and Trust Co. under which it now operates.

In the nineteen-twenties it became apparent to many men identified with the banking and insurance interests in Hartford that banking facilities were needed west of the business center. Consequently The Bankers Trust Co. was founded with a capital of $250,000. Morgan B. Brainard was elected chairman of the board and Porter B. Chase was chosen as president.

During the year 1933, when it had become apparent that the small financial institution in the residential district was a sound venture, the original founders felt that better service and greater security could be given to the clientele by a closer association with a larger institution. Consequently, on December 9, 1933 the Bankers Trust Co. became the Farmington Avenue Branch of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Co. which was the first branch Bank to be established in Hartford.

The Farmington Avenue Branch of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., located at 70 Farmington Avenue, Hartford

ROBERT B. NEWELL
President

JOHN O. ENDERS
Chairman, Executive Committee

Officers and Directors

Directors

JOHN O. ENDERS
CHARLES P. COOLEY
MORGAN B. BRAINARD
D. NEWTON BARNEY
WM. E. A. BULKELEY
WM. R. C. CORSON
FRANCIS PARSONS
CHARLES WELLES GROSS
CHARLES G. WOODWARD
PHILIP B. GALE
GEORGE H. STOUGHTON
SAMUEL FERGUSON
JOSEPH R. ENSIGN
ROBERT B. NEWELL
CHARLES F. T. SEAVERNS
SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS
HENRY T. HOLT
JAMES H. BREWSTER, JR.
GEORGE C. LONG, JR.
RICHARD H. COLE
ROBERT C. GLAZIER
FRANCIS W. COLE
FREDERICK B. RENTSCHLER
M. CLARK TERRILL
DANIEL J. GLAZIER

Officers

R. B. NEWELL, *President*
H. T. HOLT, *First Vice-President*
GEORGE F. KANE, *Vice-President*
A. G. BRAINERD, *Vice-President*
E. M. CRAMPTON, *Vice-President*
HERBERT HUBBARD, *Vice-President*
OSTROM ENDERS, *Vice-Pres. and Cashier*
R. J. UTLEY, *Vice-President*
LOUIS P. MERRIMAN, *Vice-President*
W. S. ANDREWS, *Assistant Cashier*
R. D. CHAPIN, *Secretary*
W. B. DIMON, *Assistant Cashier*
F. R. COLES, *Assistant Cashier*
C. F. MOLLOY, *Assistant Cashier*
D. W. HUBBARD, *Assistant Cashier*
H. SPENCER, *Assistant Cashier*
E. W. OUTTRIM, *Assistant Cashier*
C. B. PARKER, *Assistant Cashier*
F. T. PECK, *Assistant Cashier*
D. MOSELEY, *Assistant Cashier*
A. P. McDONOUGH, *Assistant Secretary*
H. C. PELTON, *Auditor*

Trust Department

M. T. HAZEN, *Vice-President*
A. G. STRONACH, *Vice-President and Trust Officer*
W. B. DANA, *Vice-President and Associate Trust Officer*
A. M. BUNCE, *Associate Trust Officer*
H. C. BAILEY, *Associate Trust Officer*
T. L. BESTOR, *Associate Trust Officer*
P. H. GRAHAM, *Associate Trust Officer*
A. B. ROCH, *Associate Trust Officer*
W. C. MACDONOUGH, *Associate Trust Officer and Assistant Secretary*
F. A. HAGARTY, *Associate Trust Officer*
M. H. GLOVER, *Associate Investment Officer*

Alphabetical List of the First Subscribers to the Hartford Bank. 250 Shares at $100 each

Benjamin, Everad	2
Bolles, John	2
Bigelow, Benjamin	4
Bull, Caleb	1
Bull, David	4
Bull, George	2
Bull, Hezekiah	3
Bull, Isaac	1
Bull, James	2
Bull, Joseph	1
Bull, Michael & Thomas	8
Butler, N.	6
Burr, James	4
Burr, Joseph	1
Burr, Timothy	6
Caldwell, John	8
Caldwell, John & Co.	6
Chenevard, John	2
Colt, Elisha	5
Dean, Barnabas & Co.	10
Ellsworth, Oliver	10
Goodrich, Chauncey	2
Goodwin, David	4
Hall, John	1
Hopkins, Charles	4
Hubbard, Nehemiah	5
Hudson & Goodwin	4
Ingraham, N. G.	1
Jones, Daniel	2
Keyes, Amasa	1
Kilbourn, Freeman	2
Kilbourn, Samuel	2
Lawrence, Samuel	3
Leddie, Samuel	1
Lyndes, Joseph	1
Merrill, Hezekiah	10
Merrills, George	2
Morgan, Elias	2
Morgan, John	6
Moseley, William	4
Ogden, Jacob	3
Olcott, Daniel	3
Patten, Nathaniel	2
Perkins, Enoch	3
Phelps, Oliver	15
Phillips, George P. J.	10
Pitkin, Daniel	1
Pratt, Joseph	2
Root, Ephraim	6
Root, Jesse, Jr.	4
Sanford, P	6
Smith, Reuben & Co.	8
Thomas, John	1
Tisdall, Thomas	2
Trumbull, John	2
Wadsworth, Catherine	1
Wadsworth, Daniel	1
Wadsworth, Decius	1
Wadsworth, Elizabeth	1
Wadsworth, Eunice	1
Wadsworth, Harriet	1
Wadsworth, Jere	4
Watson, James	10
Wells, Ashbell, Jr.	2
Wells, James H.	10
Wells, Lucy	1
Williams, Ezekiel, Jr.	3
Wyles, John	1

Charles Sigourney, author of the famous petition for a charter and second president of the bank. He was born in Boston of Scotch Huguenot ancestry. In 1819 he married Lydia Huntley, who became noted as a poetess under the name Lydia Huntley Sigourney.

First Board of Directors

NORMAN KNOX
President

WARD WOODBRIDGE

SAMUEL TUDOR

CHARLES SIGOURNEY

DANIEL BUCK

THOMAS K. BRACE

MOSES TRYON, JR.

JONATHAN W. EDWARDS

JOHN RUSS

DAVID WATKINSON

JAMES H. WELLS

Michael Olcott and Russell Bunce were chosen at the September meeting in the places of Mr. Watkinson and Mr. Wells. George Beach was chosen as cashier.

First Marble Building in Hartford

THE first Phoenix Bank building, shown above, was erected on the plot of land which then, as now, lay opposite the Old State House. This plot had been a favorite with the original proprietors. Governor Hopkins had taken the southern portion and Governor Haynes the northern portion, near where Asylum Street is now located. Governor Haynes later moved to Front Street. Thomas Olcott in 1639 took the Hopkins property, which included nearly all the present block bounded by Main, Asylum, Trumbull and Pearl Streets and which at his death in 1654 was appraised at about $300. Michael Olcott, an original director of the bank, lived alone at the corner of Main and Belden Streets, far back from the highway. He and his maiden sisters, Mary and Abigail, deeded to the bank the land for the site on March 18, 1815. The directors at once erected the first marble building, shown above, to be seen in Hartford. A figure of the Phoenix bird, carved in wood, surmounted the facade.

A wing was added on each side of the building in 1827 and these wings rented from $200 to $300 a year. The wooden phoenix was replaced at this time by one of exquisite model, carved out of stone.

The Second Bank Building

The Bank As Altered

THE Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company today occupies its fourth structure built upon its original site. Its location, opposite the old State House, in the very heart of the city's business, never has been changed. Only three other banks in the United States have stood so long upon a single site.

The petition to the Legislature for a charter, offered by Ward Woodbridge, Samuel Tudor, and Charles Sigourney, stalwart Episcopalians, was granted May 27, 1814, after a long, and in some respects, a bitter fight. Born in Congregationalism, colony and state had been under Congregational sway for nearly two centuries. In effect the Congregational was the established church of Connecticut. There never was an election sermon by aught except a Congregationalist till that by Dr. Doane of Christ Church the year of the new Constitution, 1818.

Repugnance to creed control expressed itself in various ways. In this fashion the one incorporated bank then in Hartford was taken as an exponent of the dominating creed, and the moment that a new bank was spoken of and was opposed by the Hartford Bank, "Episcopal" became a rallying cry for a fight against the regime. The "Episcopal Bank" won its fight in 1814 and the bill in the Legislature which granted the charter was for some years called the "Toleration Act."

The Act as passed extended permission for the establishment of a branch of the bank in Litchfield. In Litchfield a site was purchased of Samuel Buell on North Main Street, whereon was erected in 1815 a building which has ever since been the home of the bank, now the First National Bank of Litchfield.

Although the petition for the charter had been vigourously opposed in many quarters, the founders of the Phoenix Bank experienced little difficulty in finding subscribers for their proposed capital of $1,000,000. Between July 6 and July 21 the amount was oversubscribed by six times. Consequently the first stockholder's meeting was held on July 21 at Bennett's Coffee House on Main Street. It is to be remembered that this optimism of the stockholders came after the failure of many banks in the United States in 1814 and during the parlous times of the last war with England.

During this period there was a natural lack of specie and it became incumbent upon the banks to issue bills, not only in the common denominations

The following story of this great Hartford institution is taken from the book entitled "First Century of The Phoenix National Bank," written by Charles W. Burpee and published by the bank on the occasion of its one hundredth anniversary.

The Present Bank Structure

but also in those of a fractional character. The Phoenix Bank was authorized in October to aid in alleviating this situation. The officers fixed 6 and 1/4 cents as a minimum for this small currency and issued a great variety of paper within the next two years. Though many financial institutions were embarrassed by the times, the Phoenix managed to remain liquid and to progress to a stronger position, guided as they were by sound, conservative banking principles. The bank paid a first semi-annual dividend in March, 1815 of 80 cents to those who had paid their installments. At the same time Mr. Beach's salary was raised to $1,000 and he was given an additional $200 for "extra arduous" services.

Leon P. Broadhurst

On December 15, 1864 the bank was reorganized by vote of the stockholders under the national bank act of 1864 and became known as the Phoenix National Bank. At this same time the Litchfield branch reorganized independently and became the First National Bank of Litchfield.

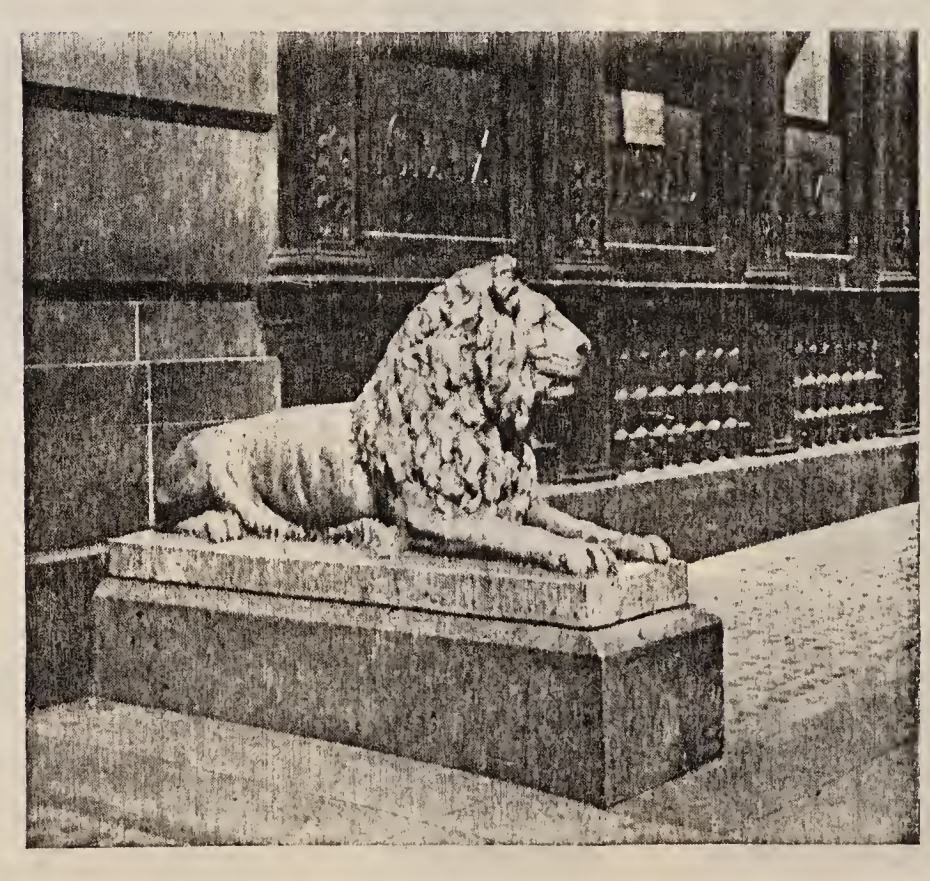
Throughout the existence of the institution and despite its occupany of four different buildings, occasioned by its growth, the bank has always remained upon its original site, though from 1849 until 1926 a part of the plot was occupied by the State Bank and Trust Company which was incorporated at the former date. When the Phoenix Bank and the State Bank and Trust Company consolidated in 1926 the two parcels comprising the original land deeded to the Phoenix in 1815 became united once more and the foresight of the founders was again verified.

Present Board of Directors

GUY E. BEARDSLEY
CHARLES G. BILL
LEON P. BROADHURST
JOHN H. BUCK
FRANK CHENEY, Jr.
ARTHUR M. COLLENS
CHARLES A. GOODWIN
JAMES L. GOODWIN
WALTER L. GOODWIN
ARTHUR D. JOHNSON
GILBERT KINGAN
HAROLD F. LARKIN
FRANK D. LAYTON
CHARLES A. LILLIE
SIDNEY T. MAXWELL
ALBERT L. POPE
CHARLES D. RICE
EDGAR J. SLOAN
SAMUEL M. STONE
CARL F. STURHAHN
ARCHIBALD A. WELCH
STILLMAN F. WESTBROOK

ABOVE the curtain wall on each ell, when the wings were added in 1827 was placed a life-sized marble lion. Antiquarians and lovers of art deeply regret that the name of the sculptor of these lions is unknown. They were destined to win a warm place in the hearts of Hartford citizens and of children in particular, to be a landmark for many years and finally to become literally a part of the city's official history.

When the original building was replaced in 1873-74 the lions came down to the street level. On each side of the stately entrance, which was up an interior flight of stone steps to the first floor, they faced the Old State House till 1912. Then the broad sidewalk being considered too narrow for the daily throng at this center of business, the city authorities advised the removal of the lions. Making no contest as to rights the bank complied, though loud were the protests from lovers of art and from citizens who as boys had patted, bestraddled and helped polish those lions, even as the street urchins of the twentieth century are wont to do. "Let the Phoenix lions be preserved," said everybody. Accordingly the bank presented them to the city for use at the new Municipal Building, on condition that if at any time the city should neglect to accord the lions the respect they deserved, they should revert to the bank. They are now placed on either side of the Circle Street entrance to the Municipal Building within roaring distance, at least, from the site where they faced the Old State House for nearly one hundred years.



The Original Phoenix Lion

For many years this institution was called the Pratt Street Bank because of its location. Pratt Street was laid out in 1814 by the two Pratt brothers, who owned farms stretching to the West from Main Street.

1834

THE Society for Savings, the oldest savings bank in Connecticut, the third oldest in New England; and the fifth oldest in the United States, was organized on June 9, 1819, at a meeting held in the State House on Main Street—now known as the "Old State House". Its organizers were thirty-six of the leading business men of Hartford. Daniel Wadsworth was the first president; Elisha Colt was treasurer; and James M. Goodwin was secretary. Its first office was in the State House, probably because its treasurer, Elisha Colt, was State Comptroller, and could attend to the business of the Society without interrupting his other duties; this is still Article I of the Bank's By-Laws:

> "No business can be done at this office," reads a rule printed in the first pass-books, "but on Wednesday, from two until five o'clock P. M. This regulation is to save expense to those who put in their money, as the treasurer can do the business cheaper, when only three hours per week is required, than he could if three, or even one hour, each day were to be employed."

"The primary objects of this institution", to quote Article I of the original by-laws, "are to aid the industrious, economical, and worthy; to protect them from the extravagance of the profligate, the snares of the vicious, and to bless them with competency, respectability and happiness."

At the expiration of his term of office as Comptroller of the State, Mr. Colt transferred the business of the Society to his own home at No. 10 Church Street. In 1827, he was succeeded as treasurer by Mr. James M. Goodwin, who, after two years, resigned to become Secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company. He was succeeded by Reuben Langdon; and the business of the Society was moved to the counting room of Mr. Langdon's dry goods store at 359 (now 871) Main Street. There was a further removal to a small room on Asylum Street near Main.

The growth of the bank lead the trustees in 1832 "to take measures for the purchase of a lot and to obtain a plan for a building." The trustees in 1833 chose and purchased a lot on Pratt Street. The cost of the land was $1,275. The full appropriation for the building was $2,500. This first building constructed in 1834, measured twenty-four by forty-six feet. Its front was the design of Daniel Wadsworth, its first president and Hartford's leading citizen.

The location on Pratt Street was natural and convenient. Reuben Langdon, the treasurer, lived just across the street; Barzillai Hudson, a trustee, dwelt a few doors west; Michael Bull's family—he just called the incorporators together under the charter—also lived there; the publishers of the Courant, Goodwin and Company, did business next door on Main Street.

Let us go back for a moment to the Hartford of 1834. The city limits were only about 600 acres; the town limits included West Hartford, and yet there were only about 10,000 people dwelling within those limits.

The banks of deposit were the Hartford, the Connecticut River, the Phoenix, the Exchange and the Farmers & Mechanics. The two latter were chartered in 1833 and 1834, and yet the capital of

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The story of this great Hartford institution is taken from a pamphlet written by Arthur L. Shipman and published by the bank in 1927 on the occasion of the opening of its present home.

the Farmers & Mechanics, viz., $500,000, was oversubscribed, the total amount of subscriptions being $1,600,750. One wonders where all this money came from. It had been made largely in the West Indian trade, but that trade was entirely killed by President Jefferson's embargo proclamations and by the inability of President Madison to escape the War of 1812. Hartford was still, however, a busy maritime port, and entries to and sailings from the port were noted conspicuously.

The abandonment of the West Indian and foreign trade led Hartford men into wholesaling and distributing dry goods, groceries and heavy hardware. David Watkinson, one of the first Vice-Presidents of the Society, the founder of the Watkinson library, the Orphan Asylum and other benevolent and charitable institutions of Hartford, and Ward Woodbridge, president of the Society when its first building was constructed, were perhaps the most successful of those merchants.

The second building of the Society was constructed on the same site in 1860 when the growth of the Society (its assets having reached four million dollars) made the need of larger quarters imperative. While the new home was under construction, the business of the society was transacted in an adjoining building owned by Goodwin and Company. Abraham Lincoln was running for President on the Republican ticket and his victory in November, 1860, was hailed with flaring headlines.

The Civil War put to the test the strength of all financial institutions in the country. The Society for Savings, however, stood like a rock. Its prosperity continued, and by June 1, 1864, its assets had risen to over five million dollars.

In the early '90's the Trustees decided to enlarge the lot on which the building stood by buying additional ground to the West, and to erect a new building which was completed in 1893. This building was widely recognized as the finest savings bank structure in New England. During construction business was conducted in the ground floor rooms of the Aetna (Fire) Building on Main Street.

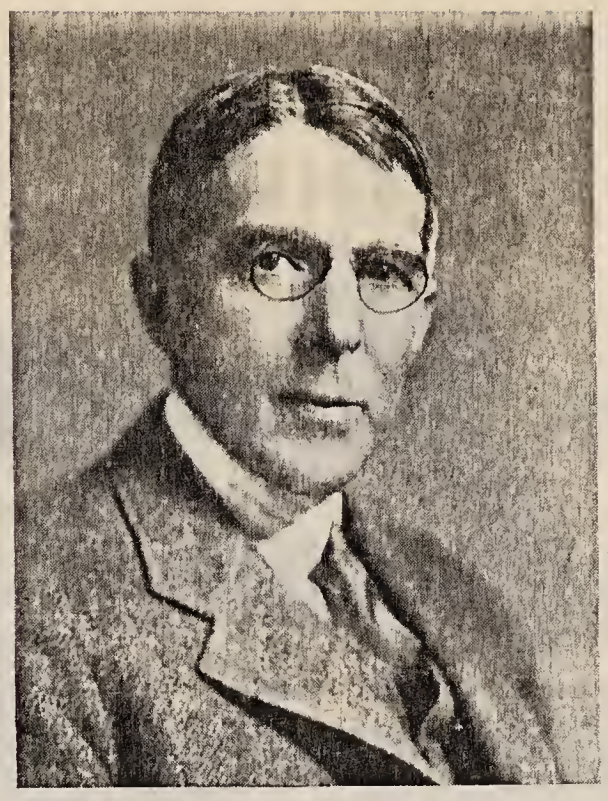
This structure proved adequate for three decades. In 1925 the Trustees determined to double the size of the building by constructing an addition at the rear. No one can tell how long the present enlarged structure will be adequate but provision for the future has been made by constructing the main banking floor of large dimensions and making the foundation and walls of a strength great enough to allow the addition of four or five more stories.

What the Society has meant to the City and the State in its 115 years of service appears in the following figures. Today, July 1, 1934, its regular depositors number more than ninety thousand, while in addition there are thirty-four thousand accounts in the school savings and weekly savings club departments. The resources of the Society exceed seventy million dollars, of which more than seven million is surplus for the protection of the depositors. The dividends paid out of earnings each year to depositors exceed two million dollars. The total of dividends since the bank was founded comes to the huge sum of some seventy million dollars.

In looking back over its long history, it is a source of satisfaction to recall that the Society for Savings has maintained a sound policy from the day of its inception, and that many thousands of persons have made their way to independence and success through its activities.

1860

Charles P. Cooley
Chairman of the Board



Robert C. Glazier
President and Treasurer

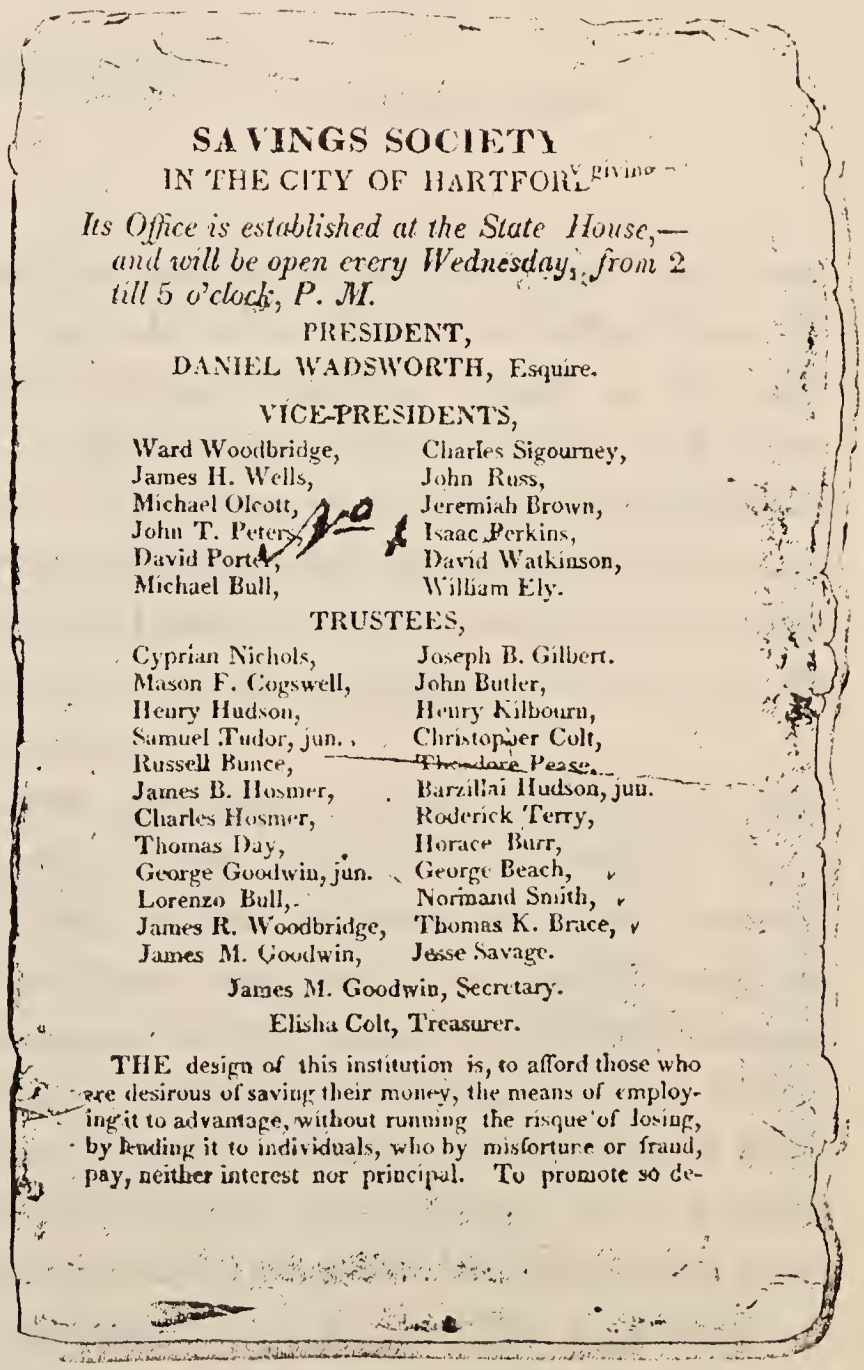
Daniel Wadsworth
First President (1819-1828)

OFFICERS

Charles P. Cooley, *Chairman of the Board*
Robert C. Glazier, *President and Treasurer*
Owen Morgan, *Vice-President and Secretary*
E. Dana Willis, *Vice-President and Asst. Treas.*
Lewis H. Hodge, *Vice-President and Asst. Sec.*
Hans C. Christensen, *Assistant Treasurer*
Robert J. Gaghan, *Assistant Secretary*
Clarence B. Raynard, *Assistant Treasurer*
Edward J. Sipples, *Assistant Treasurer*
Andrew N. Webster, *Assistant Treasurer*

TRUSTEES

Francis Parsons
George H. Burt
John S. Camp
Charles P. Cooley
John O. Enders
Walter L. Goodwin
George G. Williams
Guy E. Beardsley
Robert C. Glazier
Charles L. Goodwin
William D. Morgan
Sidney W. Crofut
Charles Welles Gross
Archibald A. Welch
Frank A. Hagarty
Philip B. Gale
George A. Gay
Newton C. Brainard
Nathan D. Prince
L. Edmund Zacher
Harry S. Conklin
W. R. C. Corson
Benjamin L. Haas
Robert B. Newell
Mitchell S. Little
Samuel Ferguson
Morris F. Marks
James Lee Loomis
Stillman F. Westbrook
Francis W. Cole
George S. Stevenson
Richard F. Jones
James H. Brewster, Jr.



SAVINGS SOCIETY
IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, giving —

Its Office is established at the State House,— and will be open every Wednesday, from 2 till 5 o'clock, P. M.

PRESIDENT,
DANIEL WADSWORTH, Esquire.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Ward Woodbridge,
James H. Wells,
Michael Olcott,
John T. Peters,
David Porter,
Michael Bull,
Charles Sigourney,
John Russ,
Jeremiah Brown,
Isaac Perkins,
David Watkinson,
William Ely.

TRUSTEES,

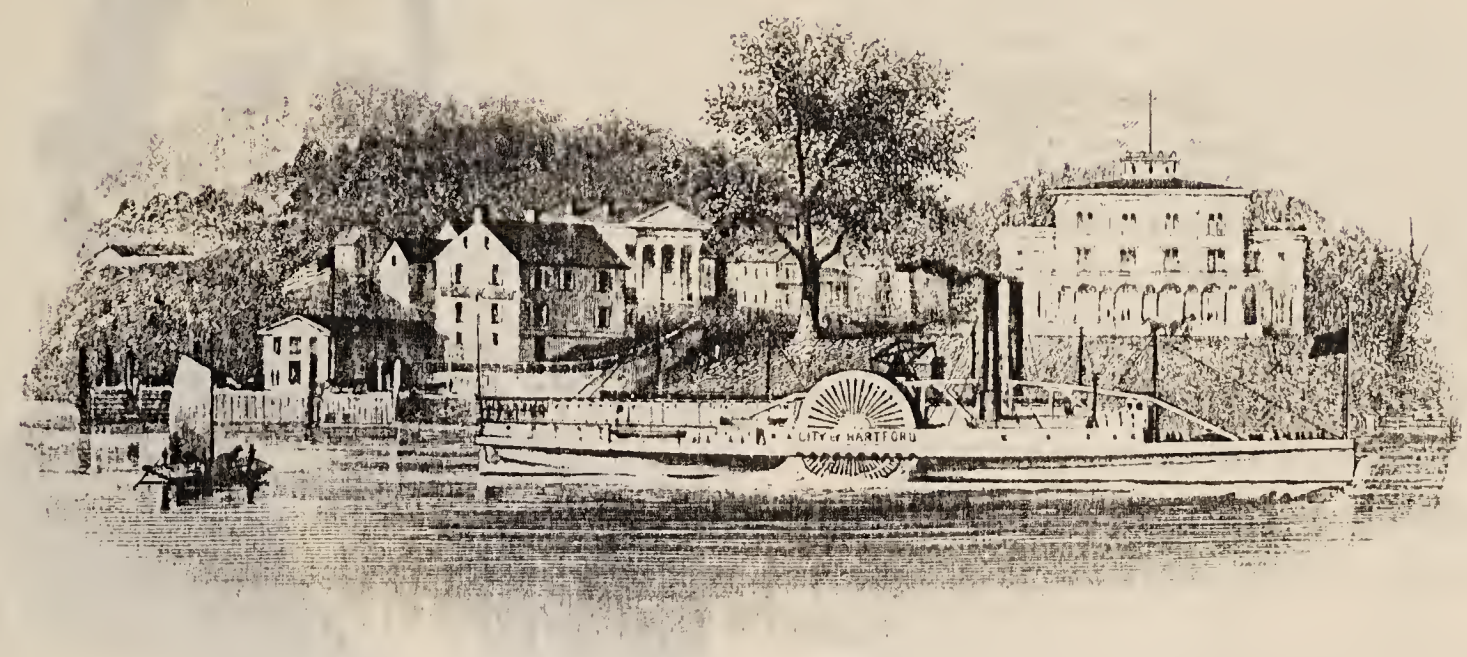
Cyprian Nichols,
Mason F. Cogswell,
Henry Hudson,
Samuel Tudor, jun.,
Russell Bunce,
James B. Hosmer,
Charles Hosmer,
Thomas Day,
George Goodwin, jun.
Lorenzo Bull,
James R. Woodbridge,
James M. Goodwin,
Joseph B. Gilbert.
John Butler,
Henry Kilbourn,
Christopher Colt,
Theodore Pease,
Barzillai Hudson, jun.
Roderick Terry,
Horace Burr,
George Beach,
Normand Smith,
Thomas K. Brace,
Jesse Savage.

James M. Goodwin, Secretary.
Elisha Colt, Treasurer.

THE design of this institution is, to afford those who are desirous of saving their money, the means of employing it to advantage, without running the risque of losing, by lending it to individuals, who by misfortune or fraud, pay, neither interest nor principal. To promote so de-

Pass Book No. 1
Title Page of Original Book Issued to Frederick W. Dimock, First Depositor, July 14, 1819

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER BANKING COMPANY



WATER FRONT, HARTFORD, *From Seymour's Wharf, 1824*

Published by D. St. John, and N. Goodwin
Engraved by A. Willard

Collection of M. B. Brainard

FOLLOWING a public meeting held in the City Hotel of Hartford on January 1, 1824, a group of the city's most prominent and influential citizens proceeded to organize a corporation under the name of the Connecticut River Company "to build by the most improved methods a serviceable canal with locks at Enfield, thus surmounting the difficulties of the river at that point, with the fall of thirty feet; secure by purchase all the improvements on the upper river, and thus control the entire business of the Northern country, by providing a practical and adequate system of transportation by means of short canals and a moderate number of locks, for the full length of the Connecticut river;" and this not dependent upon sails or horse power but superseding both by the great new and powerful agent STEAM. The charter was received from the General Assembly in May, 1824.

The story of this great Hartford institution is taken from the book entitled The Connecticut River Banking Company, 1825-1925, written by Henry W. Erving and published by the bank on the occasion of its one hundredth anniversary.

The first meeting of the Connecticut River Company was held in the Tavern, or Coffee House, of Joseph Morgan, which was located on the north side of State Street, between Market and Front Streets. The company immediately proceeded to formulate extensive plans for making the river navigable from Hartford to South Hadley, and also took initial steps towards acquiring all the works on the river above.

As the importance and magnitude of the great enterprise became manifest it was evident that a very large amount of capital would be required. Hence it came about that in the year following the incorporation of the Connecticut River Company, its directors met again in Morgan's Coffee House, for the purpose of organizing the Connecticut River Banking Company, which should, as its financial agent, assist in carrying out this great design, which was estimated to cost not less than $1,500,000.

The memorial to the General Assembly was favorably received and granted without demur the bank

Alfred Smith

receiving its charter in 1825. Alfred Smith was elected its first president, being thus the president of both corporations. Later the bank subscribed sixty thousand dollars to the stock of the Connecticut River Company. During the four years 1825 to 1829 the interests of the bank and the river companies were to a great extent mutual. There ultimate aims were however diverse and the first boards of directors were, save in a few instances, composed of different individuals.

The first steamboat that ever appeared on the river above Hartford was the Barnet. (See Page ??). She was built in New York on the orders of the Connecticut River Company and launched on October 2, 1826. Her maiden voyage attracted wide attention. She was commanded on her trip up the river as far as Northampton, by Captain Palmer, and beyond that point Captain Strong, one of the most capable river men of the day was at the wheel. Under his expert handling she safely arrived at Bellows Falls where a banquet was held in celebration of the achievement.

Other steamers were built during the succeeding years of which the Oliver Ellsworth and the Massachusetts are notably well remembered for the many stories and historic incidents that gathered about them. The coming of the railroads which no one could have anticipated, the first of which in Connecticut was the Boston, Norwich and New London chartered in 1832, made both the passenger and the freight business increasingly unprofitable so that steamboat communication after a time ceased altogether.

While the great project for which the Connecticut River Company was organized and to assist in which the Connecticut River Banking Company was formed, had not demonstrated the large earning power anticipated, it had vastly improved navigation facilities, and had proved of great advantage to traffic and commerce. Thus it had fulfilled the purposes and expectations of its founders.

For four years, or until 1829 the headquarters of the bank continued to be at Morgan's Coffee House. In 1829 the Exchange Coffee House was sold by Joseph Morgan to Selah Treat, and the same year Henry L. Ellsworth erected the imposing block of buildings, on State House Square, at the corner of Central Row and Prospect Streets.

On the completion of the Ellsworth Block the bank leased the eastern section, purchasing it soon after, and moved its quarters from Morgan's Coffee House to offices on the first floor of this new building. There is no evidence that this building was built primarily for the bank, but it is apparent that the portion which it later owned and occupied was constructed especially to meet its requirements. Previously this corner lot was occupied by a large gambrel-roofed house, the residence of Dr. Roderic Morrison, erected by him in 1750. In this house he had his

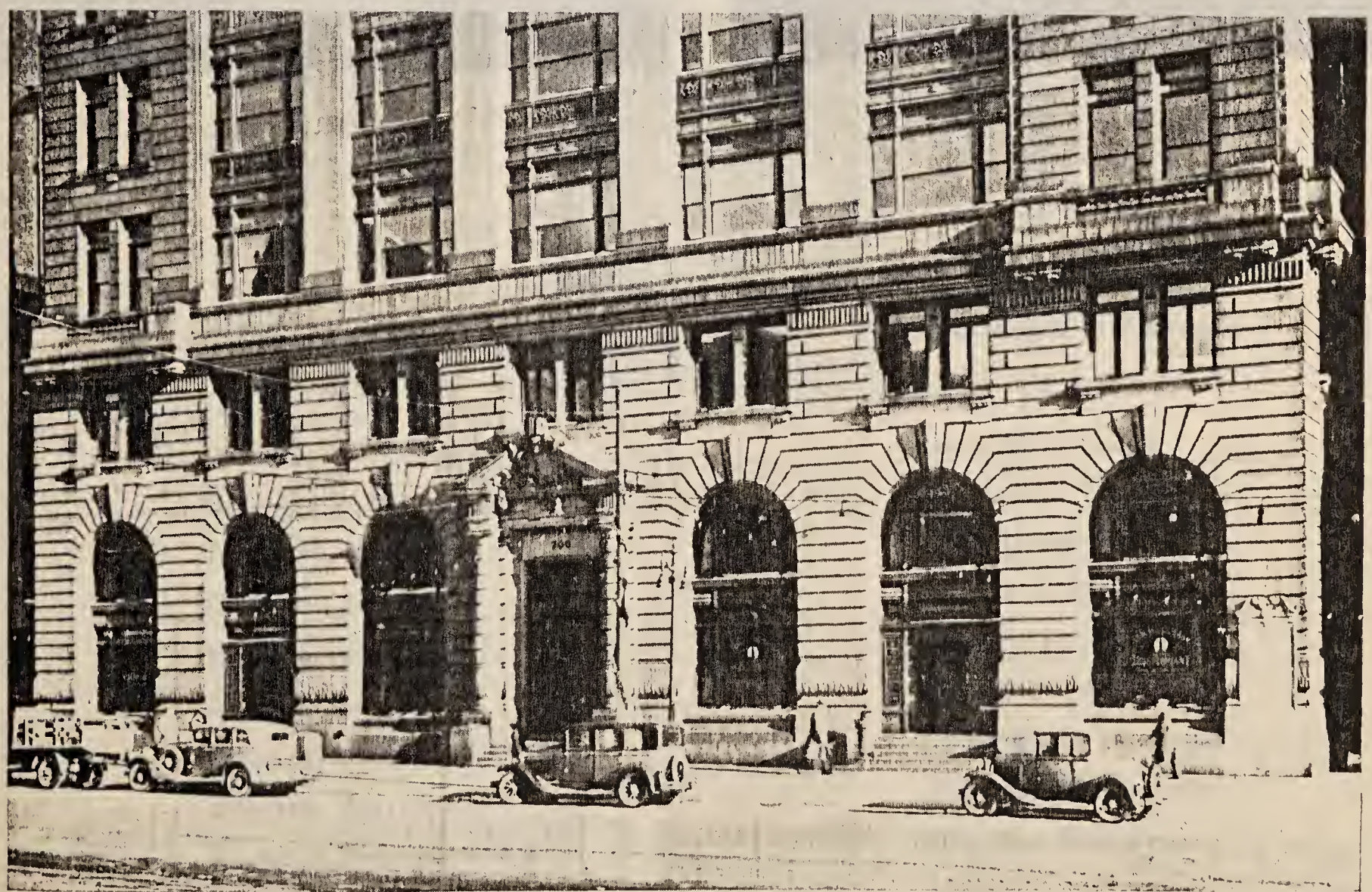
office and maintained a drug store, and afterwards, in 1767, it became the home of Thomas Green, the founder of The Connecticut Courant.

The bank remained at No. 16 Central Row for forty-one years, removing in 1870 to the well-equipped offices in the new building of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, on the corner of Main and Atheneum Streets. This dignified edifice constructed of granite, and containing the first elevator seen in Hartford, was the show building of the city, which out of town friends were called upon to admire, and from the roof of which an extensive view was obtained. The building occupied a large plot north of the Atheneum, a considerable portion of which was at one time owned by Daniel Wadsworth.

In 1887 the bank again changed its location to offices on the first floor of the building at the corner of Main and Pearl Streets. This although one of the oldest business blocks of the city, built about 1847, was an excellent situation, and the move proved to be advantageous. The corner, styled "Lord's Corner" or the "Olmsted Corner", was part of the one time property of John Haynes, the title going back to 1639. These banking rooms were retained for twenty-six years.

Today the bank occupies commodious quarters in The Travelers Building where it has remained since 1913. This stately structure stands on historic ground. Here was located Zachary Sanford's Tavern, where on the afternoon of October 31, 1687, the Governor and the Council of the Colony of Connecticut met Sir Edmund Andros who demanded that the prized charter of the colony be surrendered to him.

On January 27, 1922, L. Marsden Hubbard was elected President of The Connecticut River Banking Company, also of its affiliated institution, The Traveler's Bank and Trust Company, whose offices are also located in the Traveler's Building.



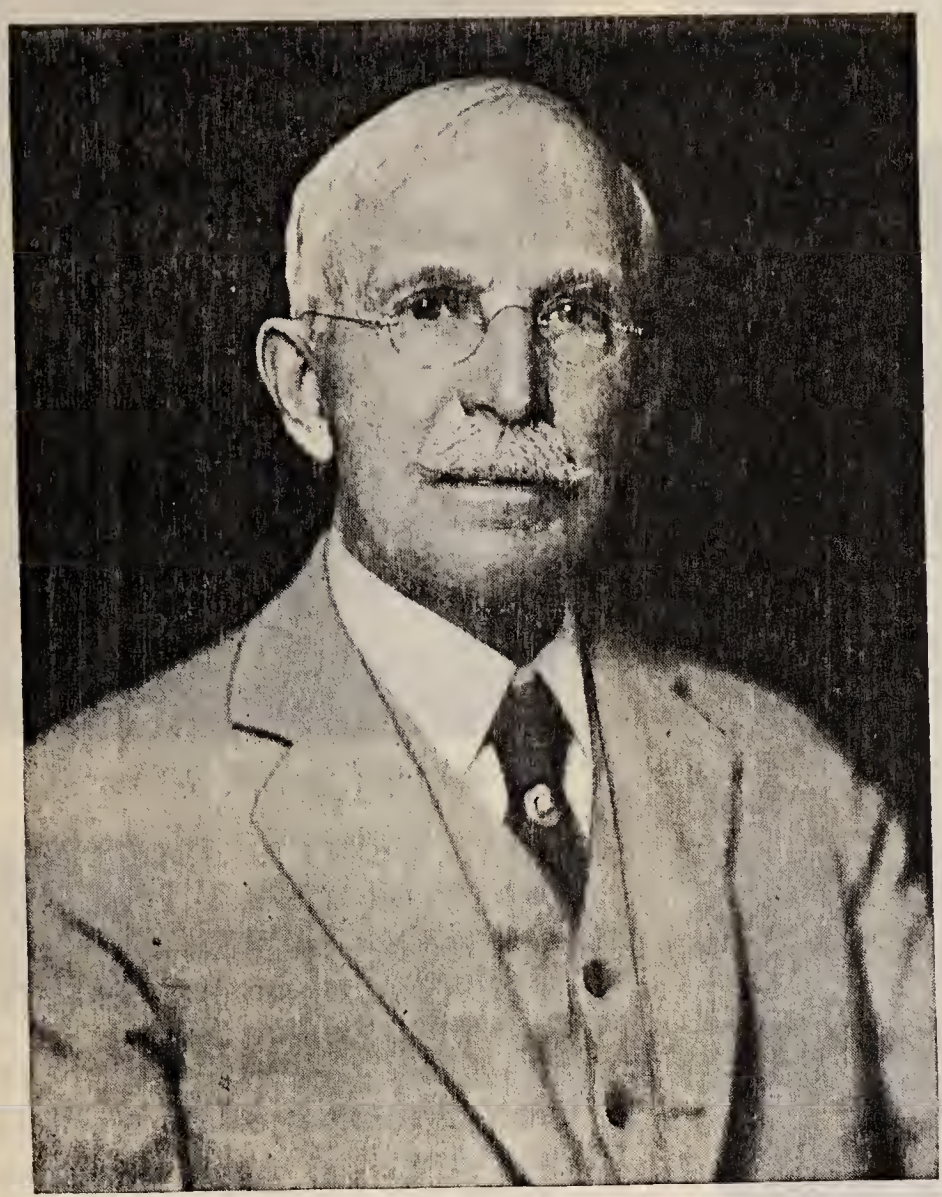
Offices of
The Connecticut River Banking Co.

and

Affiliated Institution
The Traveler's Bank & Trust Co.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER BANKING COMPANY

Chartered 1825



H. W. Erving
Chairman of Board

L. Marsden Hubbard
President

First Board of Directors

1825

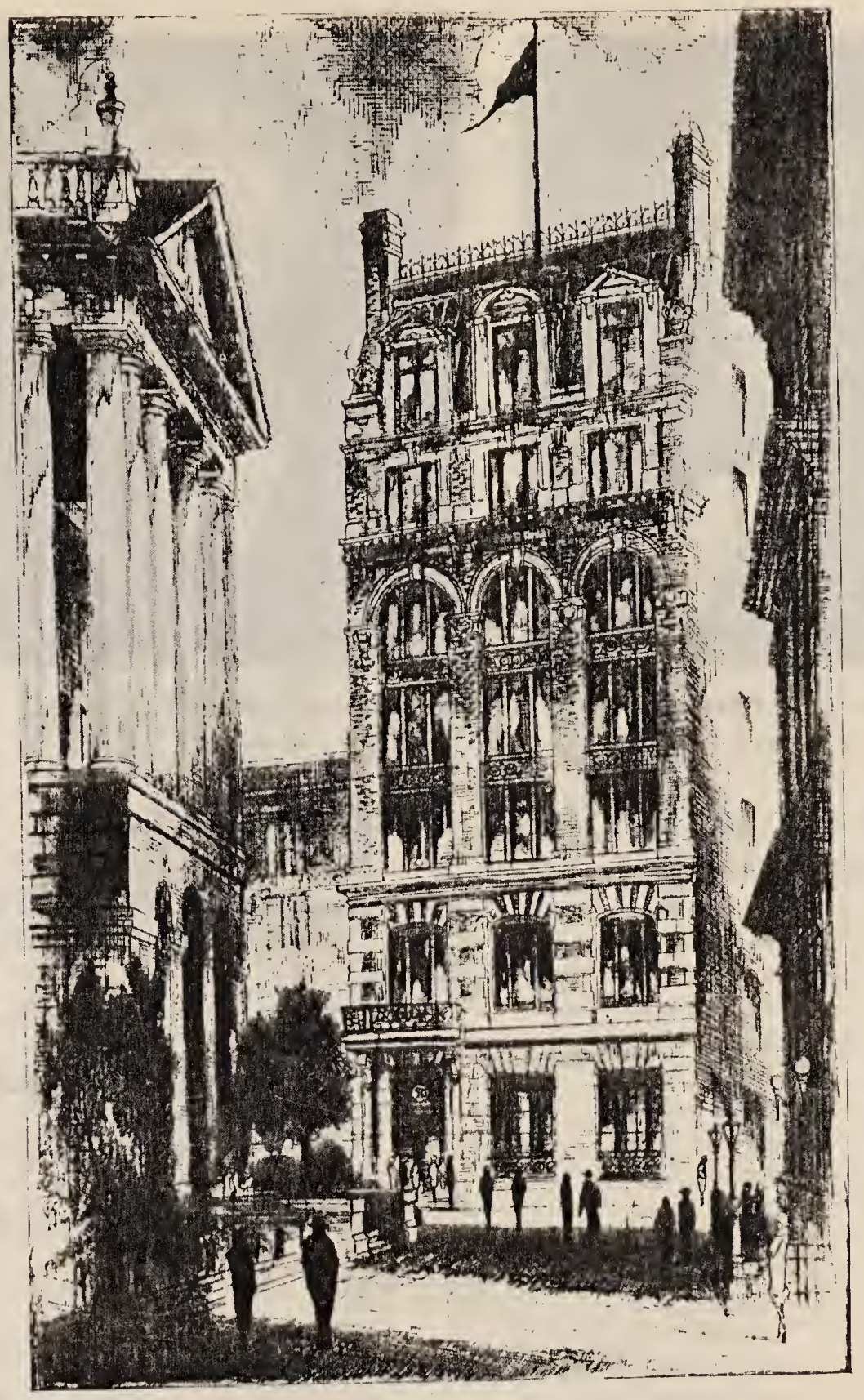
Daniel Wadsworth
Thomas S. Williams
James H. Wells
William H. Imlay
Eliphalet Averill
Alfred Smith
Dudley Buck
Edward Watkinson
Roswell Bartholomew

Present Board of Directors

1935

Louis R. Cheney
Arthur L. Shipman
L. Edmund Zacher
Daniel S. Morrell
Horace H. Ensworth
Henry W. Erving
L. Marsden Hubbard
Everett C. Willson
William Brosmith

James W. Knox, President



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HARTFORD as it is at present constituted is the result of a merger between The First National Bank of Hartford, which succeeded to the state bank known as The Manufacturers and Merchants Bank, which was organized on July 24, 1857, under charter granted by special act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut adopted in May, 1857, and The National Exchange Bank of Hartford, which succeeded to the corporate powers of the state bank known as The Exchange Bank organized in July, 1833, under charter granted by special act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut on June 5, 1834. The two national banks merged October 16, 1916.

The Manufacturers and Merchants Bank had as members of its first Board of Directors, the following:

George Beach, Jr. — Samuel Dunham
Ebenezer Flower — Lawson C. Ives
James M. Bunce — Henry Kellogg
Austin Dunham — Lucius F. Robinson
George Kellogg

and its first President was George Beach, Jr., its first Cashier being James S. Tryon.

The Exchange Bank had as its first Board of Directors, the following:

Roderic Terry — James M. Bunce
Ezekiel Huntington — William T. Lee
Loran P. Waldo — E. W. Bull
Edward P. Cooke — Lucien B. Hanks
Daniel Burgess — Leonard Kennedy
Philomel Canfield — Samuel W. Goodridge
Charles Boswell

Roderic Terry was the first President and Elijah Colt was the first Cashier.

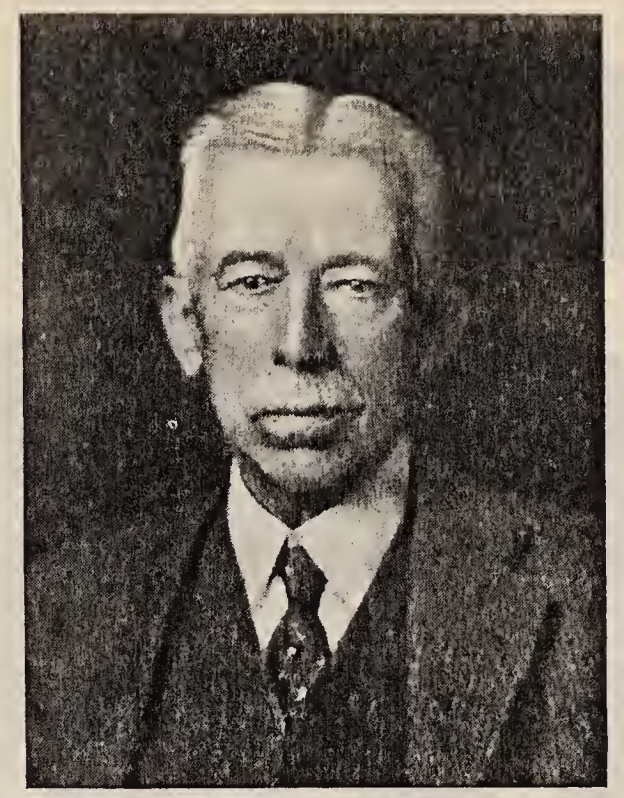
In 1864 both banks became national banking associations, The Manufacturers and Merchants Bank continuing under the name of the First National Bank of Hartford and the Exchange Bank becoming The National Exchange Bank of Hartford.

The original directors of the First National Bank of Hartford at the time of becoming a national bank in 1864 were as follows:

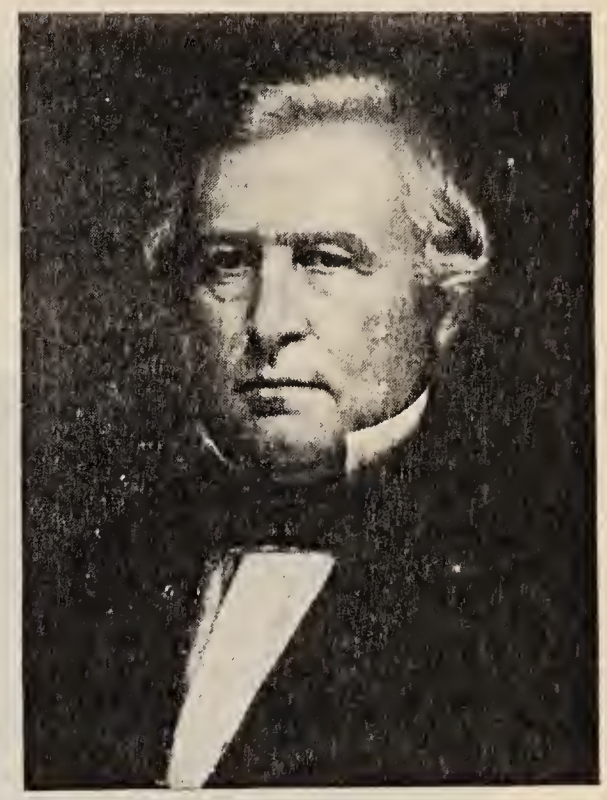
E. D. Tiffany — Jonathan B. Bunce
Ebenezer Flower — William W. House
Austin Dunham — J. B. Russell
J. M. Niles

Mr. E. D. Tiffany was the President and James S. Tryon, Cashier.

CHARLES A. GOODWIN
President



GEORGE HOOKER STOUGHTON
Treasurer



CHESTER ADAMS
First President

Present Trustees of the State Savings Bank

CHARLES A. GOODWIN
GEORGE HOOKER STOUGHTON
CHARLES G. WOODWARD
WALTER H. CLARK
CHARLES L. TAYLOR
RALPH W. CHAPIN
ARTHUR C. MASON
F. GOODWIN SMITH
GEORGE L. BURNHAM
JOHN M. LAIRD

Present Officers of the State Savings Bank

CHARLES A. GOODWIN, *President*
CHARLES G. WOODWARD, *Vice-President*
GEORGE HOOKER STOUGHTON, *Treasurer*
RALPH W. CHAPIN, *Secretary and Ass't Treas.*
CHARLES P. PENDLETON, *Assistant Secretary*
LELA M. WILEY, *Assistant Secretary*

First Officers of the State Savings Bank

CHESTER ADAMS, *President*
THOMAS SMITH, *Vice-president*
STILES D. SPERRY, *Treasurer-Secretary*

First Trustees of the State Savings Bank

JAMES GOODWIN
THOMAS BELKNAP
A. SPALDING PORTER
MARSHALL JEWELL
G. M. BARTHOLOMEW
W. H. CALLENDER
HIRAM BISSELL
E. D. TIFFANY
O. D. SEYMOUR
JAMES B. CROSBY
J. B. HUDSON
C. H. NORTHAM
J. A. BUTLER
A. W. BIRGE
CHESTER ADAMS
THOMAS SMITH
B. E. HOOKER
HENRY KELLOGG
NATHANIEL SHIPMAN
D. W. PARDEE

THE State Savings Bank was organized in 1858 to provide a bank in which people of moderate income could save small sums of money and in return receive the benefits enjoyed by investors of large sums.

Such a plan required first of all that the depositors must receive every protection for their savings; second, the savings must receive a fair rate of income compounded semi-annually; and, third, the depositor must be able to deposit such sums as he could save from time to time and to withdraw from his account such sums as he required without affecting the income on the balance of his account.

In order to meet these requirements, the State Savings Bank was organized as a Mutual Savings Bank. A mutual savings bank has no stockholders. It is owned by its depositors and the profits are paid to the depositors after paying the expenses of running the business and making adequate additions to the Surplus or Protective Funds to safeguard the depositors against loss.

For more than seventy-five years this Mutual Savings Bank has served the people of Hartford and vicinity. It provides a service which fills a real need just as it did in 1858 when the bank was organized.

The Present Home of the State Savings Bank, at 39 Pearl Street

IN 1922, the State Savings Bank erected its present building at 39 Pearl Street. It was on this same site that the Hartford Life Insurance Company in 1853 or 1854 built the brownstone building which was torn down in 1921 to make way for the new bank building. Before 1853, a frame building stood on this site, which was used as the Town Clerk's office.

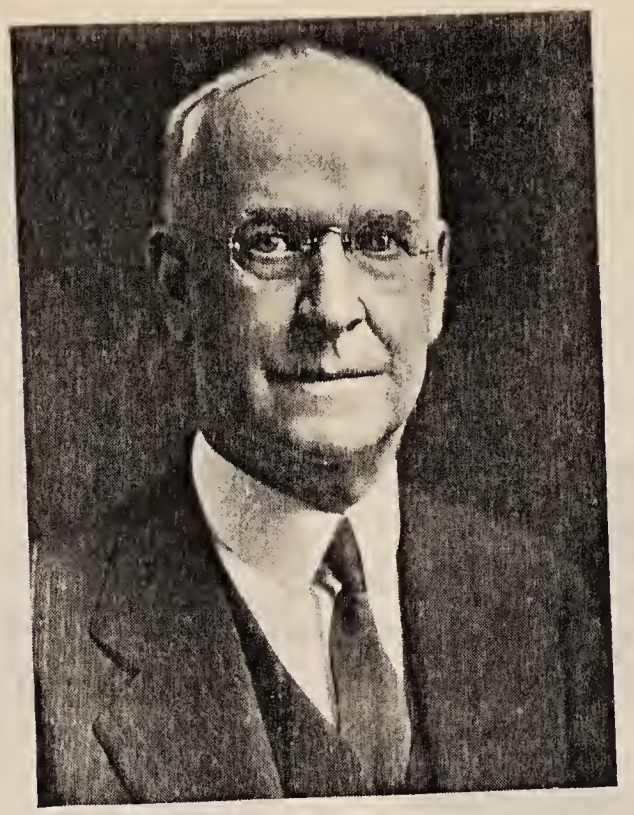
Soon after its organization in 1858, the State Savings Bank rented quarters in the old brownstone building and in 1869 purchased it from the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which in turn had purchased it from the Hartford Life Insurance Company in 1858.

Except for a period from 1914 to 1922, the bank has been located at 39 Pearl Street.

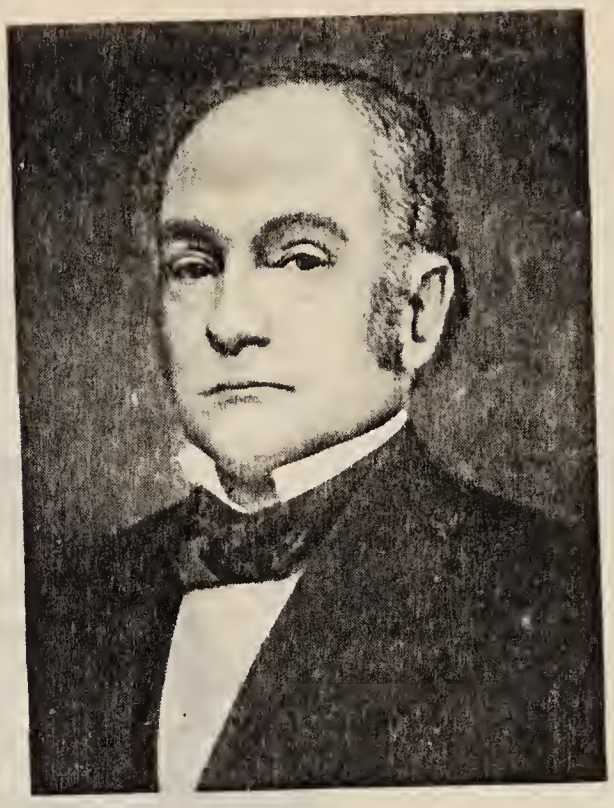
THE MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK *was* CHARTERED *in* 1861

DURING THE PRESIDENCY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Arthur M. Collens
Chairman of the Board



Wickliffe S. Buckley
President and Treasurer



James P. Foster
First President (1861-1866)

Present Officers

Arthur M. Collens
Chairman Board of Trustees
Wickliffe S. Buckley
President and Treasurer
Arthur P. Day, *Vice-President*
Edgar J. Sloan, *Vice-President*
Isidore Wise, *Vice-President*
Maynard T. Hazen
Vice-President
William H. Scrivener
Assistant Treasurer
Grover R. Edgerton
Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Howard C. Chase, *Asst. Treasurer*
Harold G. Stedman, *Asst. Sec'y*

Trustees

Frank P. Furlong
William E. A. Bulkeley
John L. Way
Charles D. Rice
Edgar J. Sloan
Isidore Wise
Michael H. Gill, M.D.
Arthur P. Day
Wickliffe S. Buckley
Arthur M. Collens
Maynard T. Hazen
George C. Long, Jr.
Henry T. Holt
William H. Scrivener
James Lester Goodwin
James W. Knox
Sidney T. Maxwell
James H. Morgan
W. Ross McCain

The Mechanics Savings Bank was chartered by the Legislature at its May session in 1861, the bill being signed by Governor William A. Buckingham, the War Governor of Connecticut, in the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. The bank received its first deposit on the second day of January, 1862, and there were twenty-one accounts opened during its first month of business, all from Hartford and vicinity.

During its long and honorable history the bank has had seven presidents, namely:

James P. Foster,	1861-66
George W. Moore,	1866-89
Daniel Phillips,	1889-97
Henry C. Dwight,	1897-18
John M. Holcombe,	1918-26
Arthur M. Collens,	1926-34
Wickliffe S. Buckley,	1934-

There have been but three treasurers, namely:

Haynes L. Porter,	1861-1873
Ward W. Jacobs,	1873-1920
Wickliffe S. Buckley,	1920-

Under the direction of this honorable and distinguished personnel the growth of the bank has been steady and continuous and the number of its depositors now exceeds thirty-seven thousand.

First Board of Incorporators

James P. Foster, *President*
George W. Moore, *Vice-President*
Haynes L. Porter, *Treasurer*

Trustees

James P. Foster — John B. Russell
A. G. Hammond — J. L. Strong
James Bolter — George W. Moore
Haynes L. Porter — Samuel Woodruff
Elisha T. Smith — Horatio E. Day
Daniel Phillips — Ralph H. Foster
E. N. Kellogg — Sidney A. Ensign
William L. Wright

The Mechanics Savings Bank had its first temporary quarters at No. 6 Central Row, in the office of what was then the Adams Express Company; later, in 1866, its business had increased to such an extent as to justify an office of its own, which was also located at No. 13 Central Row. For some sixty years the bank continued to occupy rented quarters in the heart of Hartford's financial and business district.

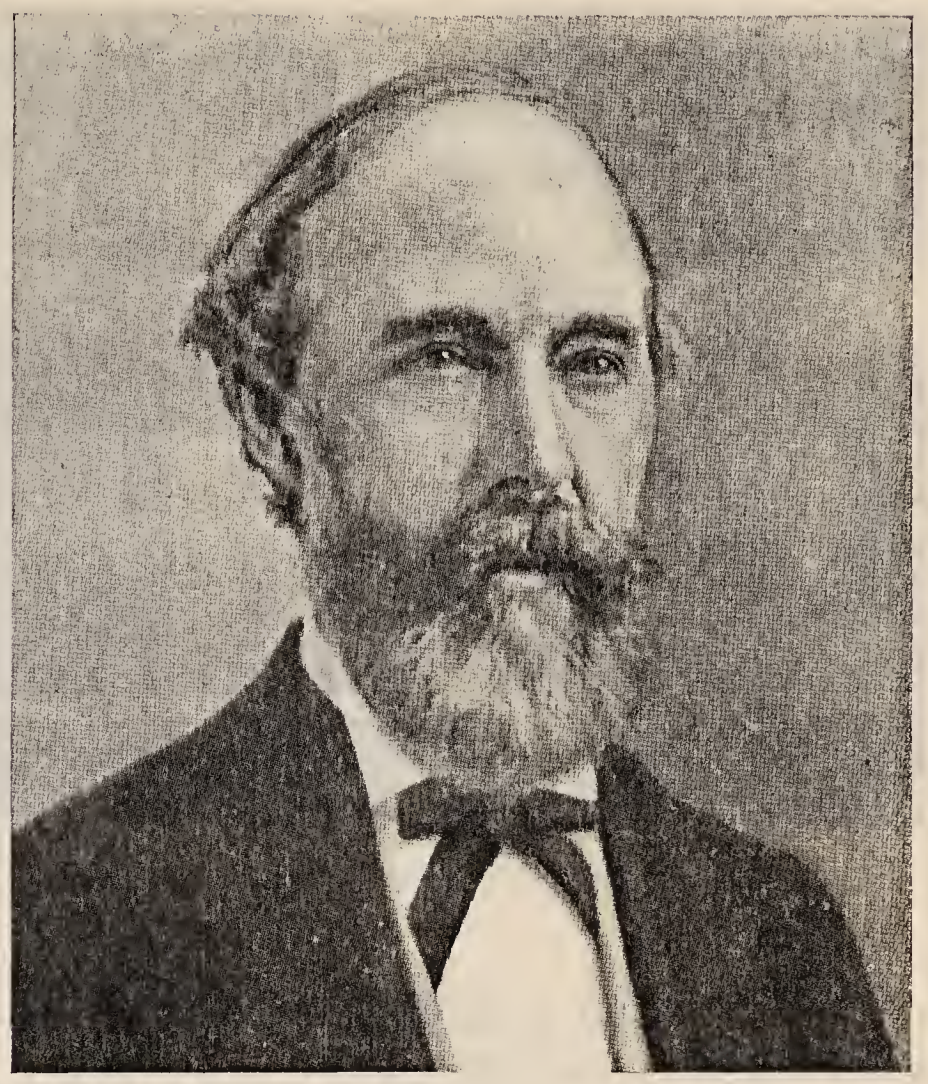
In 1923 the directors of the bank determined to purchase a site and erect a permanent home. The site selected was at 80 Pearl Street, on property originally allotted to Edward Hopkins, who was six times elected governor of Connecticut, serving in that office for a total of seven years. On this site the erection of a strong and beautiful building was begun at once. This building, shown on opposite page, was opened to the public on February 24, 1925.

Main Office
Corner Main Street and Central Row
Hartford, Conn.

Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company

THE OLDEST TRUST COMPANY IN CONNECTICUT

Charles M. Pond



Edward B. Watkinson

THE decades following the Civil War saw Americans recognizing the need for a type of banking institution with trustee powers to hold and administer property for dependent individuals, for estates, for governmental bodies, for institutions, and the like. This was the period of widespread organization of trust companies. Among the very first to visualize the need for this service were fifteen Hartford citizens who organized in 1866, and in 1867 received a charter for the first bank of this character in the state—the Hartford Trust Company.

This bank was headed during its first years by a prominent Hartford resident, Charles M. Pond, who served as president from 1868 to 1880. Mr. Pond was Connecticut's state treasurer from 1874 to 1878, and he is remembered today as the donor to Hartford of its beautiful Elizabeth Park.

Several years after the first institution was founded, the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company was organized in 1871, and Edward B. Watkinson served as president during its formative period. For many years this bank acted as agent for the sinking fund of the city of Hartford. In 1919 this bank and the Hartford Trust Company were merged as the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company. At that time Meigs H. Whaples was serving as chairman of the board and Frank C. Sumner as president. Plans were made for a new building to house the enlarged institution, and in 1922 the present building was completed.

Original Board of the Hartford Trust Co.

Charles F. Hillyer	R. D. Hubbard
Chester Adams	W. J. Peirson
C. B. Erwin	O. D. Enders
George Brinley	James B. Batterson
Leonard Church	James C. Walkeley
John A. Butler	Ezra Hall
David Gallup	O. D. Seymour

Charles M. Pond

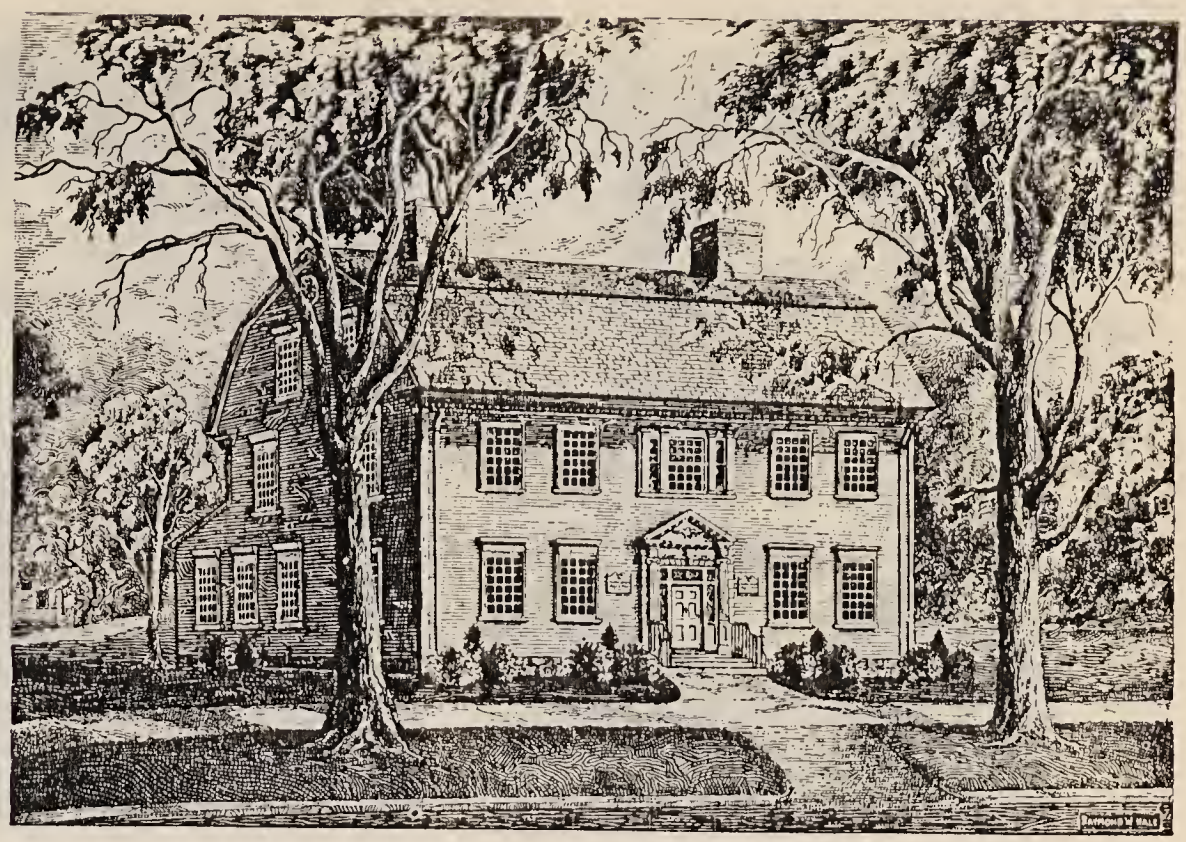
First Trustees of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co.

Loren P. Waldo	James Goodwin
George Roberts	Nathan M. Waterman
Henry C. Robinson	Gustavus F. Davis
George S. Gilman	Charles H. Brainard
Charles H. Smith	Edw. B. Watkinson
Henry Keney	Charles Boswell
Frederic W. Russell	George L. Chase
Frederic H. North	Charles H. Northam

SERVES THE STATE THROUGH FIVE BRANCHES

[illegible] the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company announced the operation of branch banks in five neighboring Connecticut communities. These branches were formerly old and established banks in their respective localities, and control of them had been acquired to provide the central portion of the state with a strong system of branch banks. The establishment of branch banking was in this instance so conducted that each branch retained its own local management.

The affiliation of the branches with the parent institution has proved mutually beneficial. The outlying branches have profited from the advice and experience of the officers at the main office, while the local knowledge of the men on the several branch boards—all men of prominence in their community—has given the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company very valuable insight into banking problems and operations in the smaller communities.



Wethersfield Branch in Historic Village Hotel

MERIDEN BRANCH

This country was in the throes of the Civil War, when on February 25, 1863, the First National Bank was organized in Meriden. Since that day this bank has enjoyed a consistent growth. Since 1872 this bank has conducted its business in a building that also houses the City Savings Bank and the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company. This branch, however, has always confined its activities to commercial banking.

MIDDLETOWN BRANCH

During the same period, on March 7, 1864, the First National Bank of Middletown was organized. It conducted commercial, savings and safe deposit departments, and on May 28, 1929, secured the privilege of offering trust services. Quite unusually, this bank was headed by three generations of one family. Seth H. Butler served as president from 1894 to 1916, Earle C. Butler from 1916 to 1929, and E. Dudley Butler from that date until this bank became a branch.

ROCKVILLE BRANCH

First founded of the banks that entered the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company branch banking system was the Rockville Bank, established June 25, 1855. Nine years later it became a national bank and changed its name to the Rockville National Bank. About this time, on January 4, 1864, there was organized another bank, the First National Bank of Rockville, destined sixty-six years later to be merged with the Rockville National. Three years later the combined institutions became the Rockville Branch of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company.

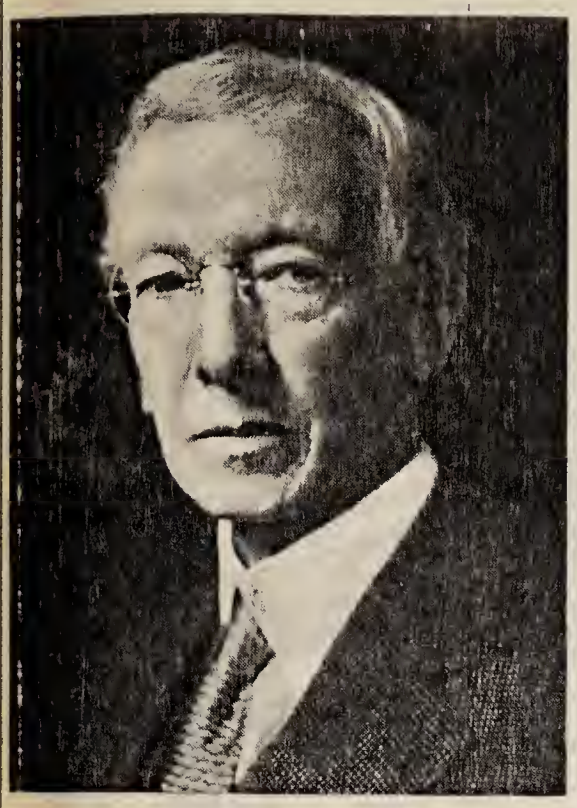
WETHERSFIELD BRANCH

The need for banking facilities in the thriving Hartford suburb of Wethersfield prompted the establishment of the Wethersfield Bank & Trust Company in 1929. Though today largely a suburban community, Wethersfield has in its own right played a prominent role in the state since the founding of Connecticut, and the very building that houses the branch bank is a historic landmark. Built in 1790 as the commodious home of Henry A. Deming, a village merchant, it is a fine example of the Colonial version of Georgian architecture. Some time later, when travellers still either took to saddle or journeyed in stage coaches, this roomy house was converted into an inn. In 1840 it was sold to Roswell Camp, who operated it under the name of the "Wethersfield Village Hotel". Just north of this structure, and on the same property, was a smaller building that for forty-four years housed the town post office. In recent years the town of Wethersfield purchased the property because of its historic interest and leased the present quarters to the Wethersfield Branch.

STAFFORD SPRINGS BRANCH

An outgrowth of the older Stafford National Bank, the First National Bank of Stafford Springs started business June 20, 1888. It offers a complete commercial banking service and operates a safe deposit department. The chairman of its Advisory Board is Freeman F. Patten, who served two terms as Connecticut State Treasurer, and who held the office of president of this bank until it became a branch. Mr. F. G. Sanford, formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of Stafford Springs, and now the officer in charge of this branch, has been actively identified with banking in Stafford Springs since 1879.

HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT TRUST COMPANY *Established 1866*



ARTHUR P. DAY
Chairman Board of Trustees

JOHN B. BYRNE
President

MEIGS H. WHAPLES
Chairman Board of Trustees
1919-1928

PRESENT TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

TRUSTEES

FREDERICK H. BILLARD
RICHARD M. BISSELL
JOHN B. BYRNE
LOUIS R. CHENEY
ARTHUR P. DAY
EDWARD M. DAY
PETER M. FRASER
WALTER L. GOODWIN
WILLIAM A. HITCHCOCK
WILLIAM MAXWELL
EDWARD MILLIGAN
J. HENRY RORABACK
CLEMENT SCOTT
ROBBINS B. STOECKEL
CHARLES L. TAYLOR
JOHN L. WAY
HENRY K. W. WELCH
ISIDORE WISE
L. EDMUND ZACHER

OFFICERS

ARTHUR P. DAY,
Chairman Board of Trustees

JOHN B. BYRNE,
President

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LESTER E. SHIPPEE, *Vice-President*
ALLEN H. NEWTON, *Vice-President*
CHARLES A. HUNTER, *Vice-President*
NEWTON W. LARKUM, *Asst. Vice-President*
KENNETH I. WILSON, *Asst. Vice-President*
WARREN T. BARTLETT, *Secretary*
HAROLD M. KENYON, *Treasurer*
NOEL J. BELCOURT, *Asst. Treasurer*
TRUBEE S. HOWARD, *Asst. Treasurer*
OSCAR WEGMAN, *Auditor*
ORAN S. PARKER, *Asst. Auditor*

TRUST DEPARTMENT

CLEMENT SCOTT, *Vice-President*
J. LINCOLN FENN, *Vice-President*
CHARLES C. RUSS, *Vice-President*
ALBERT T. DEWEY, *Vice-President*
THOMAS J. ROGERS, *Trust Officer*
RAYMOND G. BLYDENBURGH, *Trust Officer*
WILLIAM C. BOSE, *Trust Officer*
EDWIN W. MARVIN, *Trust Officer*
J. H. BARTHOLOMEW, JR., *Trust Officer*
HECTOR C. PRUD'HOMME, *Investment Officer*
LOUIS A. ALLYN, *Asst. Secretary*
HAROLD J. HOUSE, *Asst. Secretary*
SAMUEL H. SNIDER, *Asst. Secretary*

FIRST OFFICERS OF CONSOLIDATION

MEIGS H. WHAPLES
Chairman Board of Trustees

FRANK C. SUMNER
President Banking Department

NATHAN D. PRINCE
Vice-President

HENRY H. PEASE
Vice-President

HOSMER P. REDFIELD
Treasurer

ALLEN H. NEWTON
Asst. Treasurer

CHARLES A. HUNTER
Asst. Treasurer

WARREN T. BARTLETT
Secretary

TRUST DEPARTMENT

ARTHUR P. DAY
Vice-President

J. LINCOLN FENN
Trust Officer

CHARLES C. RUSS
Trust Officer

CLEMENT SCOTT
Trust Officer

ALBERT T. DEWEY
Asst. Secretary

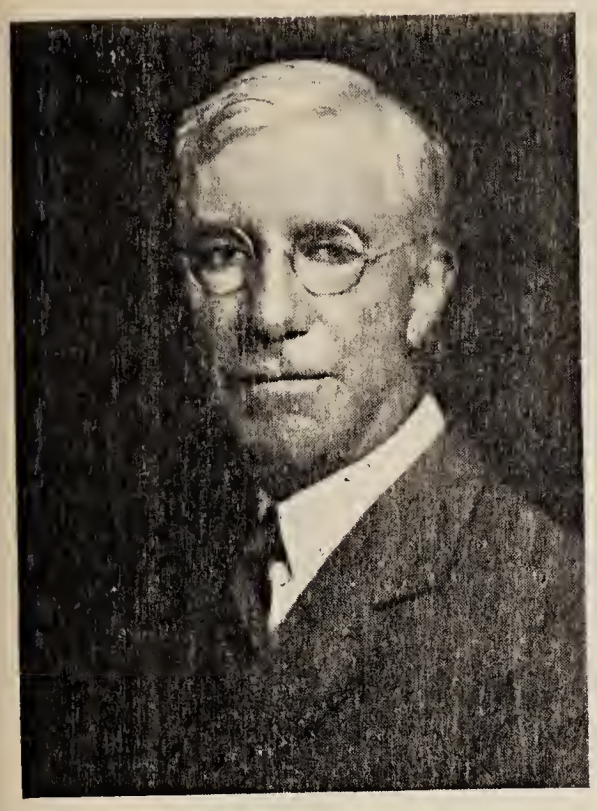
THOMAS J. ROGERS
Asst. Secretary

RAYMOND G. BLYDENBURGH
Asst. Secretary

CLARK T. DURANT
Attorney

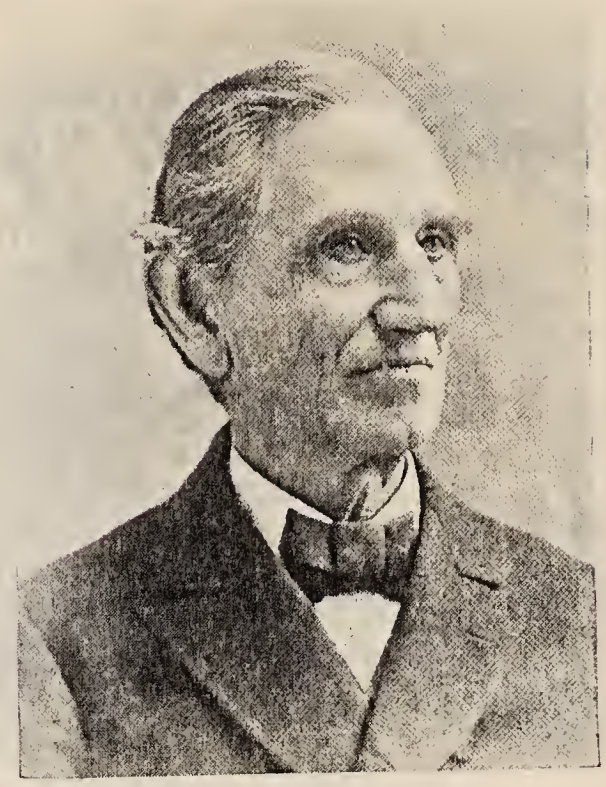
THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF HARTFORD
FOUNDED
1870
ERECTED
1925
DIME SAVINGS BANK

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF HARTFORD



ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON
President

RICHARD I. WILLIAMS
Secretary and Treasurer



ALFRED E. BURR
First President

Present Officers and Directors

Officers

ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON — *President*
Chairman of the Board
JOHN O. ENDERS — *Vice-President*
NEWTON C. BRAINARD — *Vice-President*
RICHARD I. WILLIAMS — *Secretary and Treasurer*
LESTER C. MURPHY — *Assistant Treasurer*

Directors

NEWTON C. BRAINARD
WILLIAM BROSMITH
DONALD L. BROWN
JOHN B. BYRNE
GEORGE A. CHANDLER
SOLOMON ELSNER
JOHN O. ENDERS
CLARKSON N. FOWLER
PETER M. FRAZER
ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON
ALVAN W. HYDE
FRANK D. LAYTON
J. COLLINS LEE
SPENCER T. MITCHELL
CLIFFORD B. MORCOM
FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI
FREDERICK F. SMALL
SAMUEL M. STONE
EDGAR F. WATERMAN
RICHARD I. WILLIAMS

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK of Hartford was incorporated by act of Legislature in May, 1870, and opened for business on October 1, of the same year, having its offices in the New Charter Oak Life Insurance Building on Main Street. Deposits as low as one dime were accepted, and $400 was set as the limit which a single depositor might deposit in one year. Interest was paid at the rate of 6 per cent semi-annually. One hundred and ninety-two accounts were opened the first day. Account No. 1, opened October 1, 1870, is still active and the original pass book still in use.

Presidents

ALFRED E. BURR — Sept. 12, 1870-July 18, 1900
P. HENRY WOODWARD — July 18, 1900-July 17, 1918
ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON — July 17, 1918-March 30, 1932
ROBERT W. DWYER — March 30, 1932-May 2, 1934
ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON — May 15, 1934-

Treasurers

NATHANIEL B. STEVENS — Sept. 12, 1870-July 23, 1878
JOHN W. WELCH — July 23, 1878-July 19, 1893
THOMAS M. SMITH — July 19, 1893-July 15, 1903
ROBERT W. DWYER — July 15, 1903-March 30, 1932
RICHARD I. WILLIAMS — March 30, 1932-

First Officers and Directors

Officers

ALFRED E. BURR — *First President*
H. S. HAYDEN — *Vice-President*
H. L. HOLCOMB
D. A. ROOD
N. B. STEVENS
CHARLES W. COOK — *Secretary*
NATHANIEL B. STEVENS — *Treasurer*

Corporators and Directors

CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, Hartford
JAMES S. HOWARD, Hartford
ELISHA JOHNSON, Hartford
F. W. CHENEY, Hartford
HOMER BLANCHARD, Hartford
N. B. STEVENS, Hartford
CHARLES W. COOK, Hartford
CHARLES A. JEWELL, Hartford
SAMUEL H. WHITE, Hartford
A. E. BURR, Hartford
D. A. ROOD, Hartford
E. N. WELCH, Hartford
JOSEPH BISHOP, Hartford
HENRY T. SPERRY, Hartford
HORACE LORD, Hartford
JOHN W. JOHNSON, Hartford
W. H. GOODRICH, Hartford
BYRON LOOMIS, Suffield
JEFFREY O. PHELPS, JR., Simsbury
H. S. HAYDEN, Windsor
HENRY L. HOLCOMB, Granby

ALEXANDER McALISTER
1868–1877

McALISTER & WARREN
1878–1885

H. C. WARREN & CO.
H. C. Warren Edward M. Bradley
1886–1921

H. C. WARREN & CO., Inc.
Edward M. Bradley, *President*
1921–1927

EDWARD M. BRADLEY & CO., Inc.
1927–1935

WHEN Alexander McAlister founded the firm that is now Edward M. Bradley & Co., Inc. in 1868, soon after the ending of the Civil War, he engaged in numerous lines besides investment securities, such as fire insurance, steamship tickets, foreign exchange, and mortgages. Gradually investment banking developed into the paramount activity, and the other lines were eliminated altogether.

E. M. Bradley

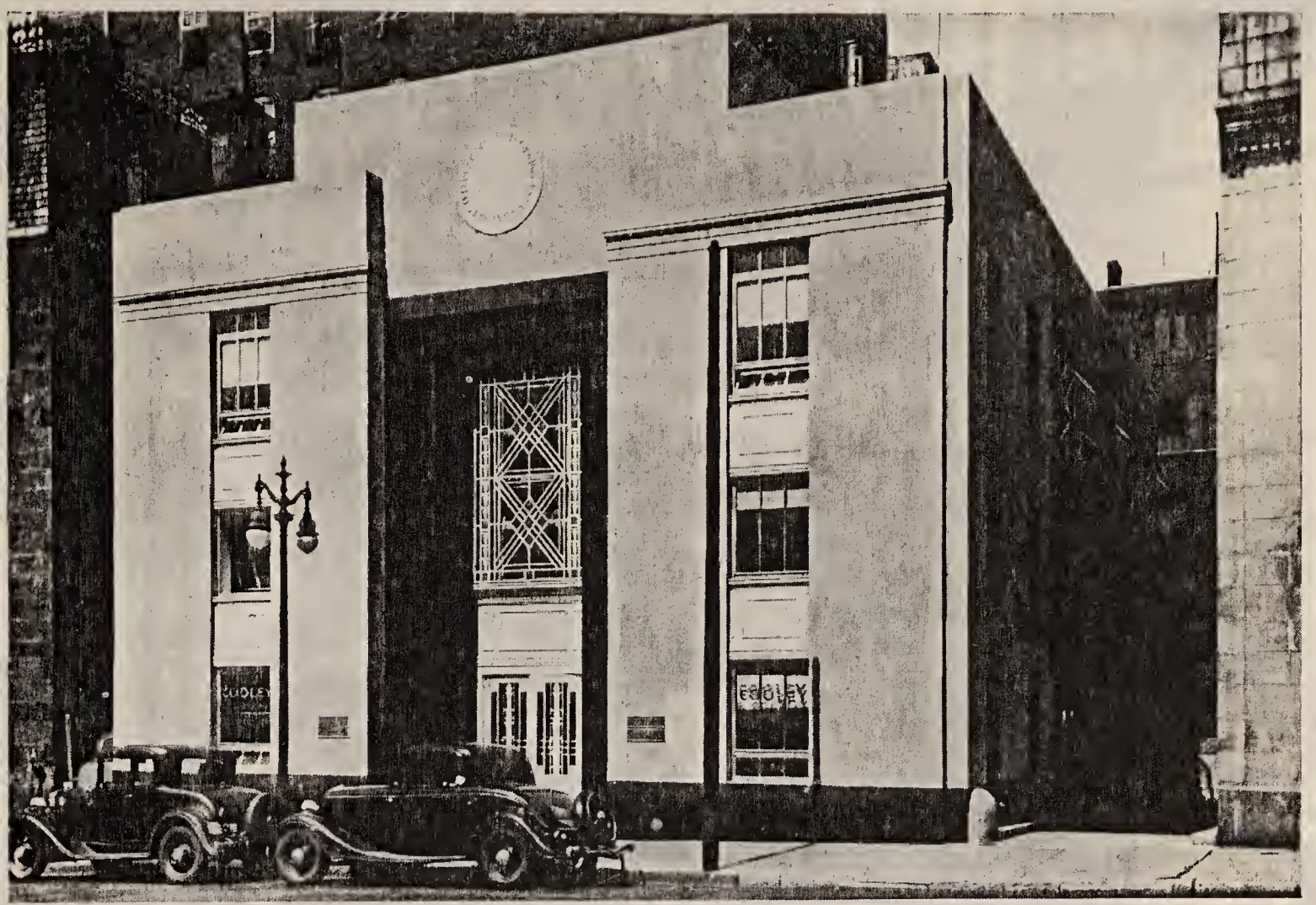
The firm was a pioneer in the financing of public utilities when electricity was being developed for lighting and power. It was instrumental in financing the New Haven Electric Co. and the Bridgeport Electric Co. which later became the United Illuminating Co. The Company was also active in the financing of the Southern New England Telephone Co. (and was one of the first business houses in New Haven to have a telephone), the New Haven Water Co. and the New Haven Gas Light Co.

After 1900, through the efforts of Mr. Edward M. Bradley, the firm became active in financing other gas and electric properties in Massachusetts and New York State, and has maintained an active interest in them up to the present day. Mr. Bradley has played a prominent part in the management of many of these companies, holding numerous directorships, and in many instances serving on the executive committees.

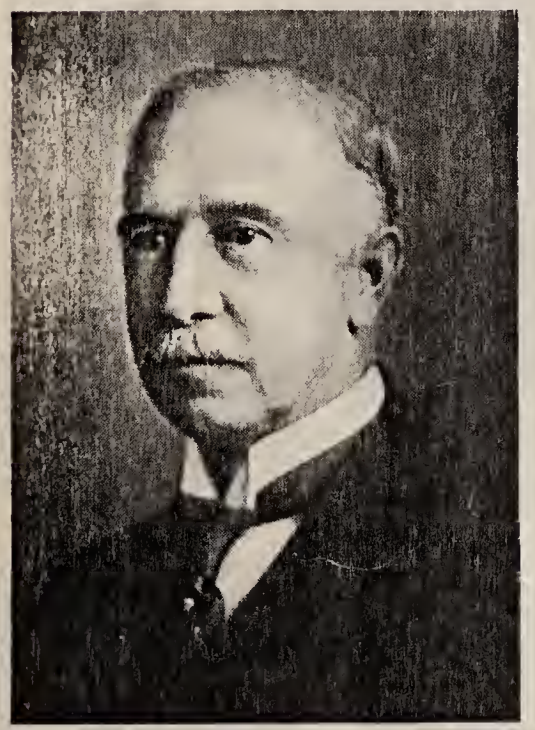
Among the companies in which the firm has been interested are: North Boston Lighting Properties, Massachusetts Power & Light Associates, Springfield Gas Light Co., Rockland Light & Power Co., and Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston.

Edward M. Bradley & Co., Inc. today carries on the traditions of integrity and service developed over a span of more than sixty-five years, and enjoys the confidence and respect of investors and financial institutions, not only throughout Connecticut but also in outside financial centers.

COOLEY & COMPANY *Successors to the Firm Established 1889*



Present Home of Cooley & Company



Francis R. Cooley

FRANCIS R. COOLEY entered the investment and banking business in 1889 in the city of Hartford in a partnership known as Wilson & Co., who were primarily note and mortgage brokers.

Mr. Cooley continued in this business until 1892, but in that year he formed his own firm known as Francis R. Cooley, Banker, and engaged in the investment business which embraced banking, underwriting of security issues, as well as a general stock and bond brokerage business. The location of the office was at 4 Central Row and continued there until June of 1897, when the firm moved into larger quarters at 49 Pearl Street, the old Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company building. Here Mr. Cooley continued as a banker and broker and as an underwriter and distributor of securities until October, 1915, when the firm changed its name to Francis R. Cooley & Company and became members of the New York Stock Exchange through the formation of a partnership consisting of Mr. Francis R. Cooley, Mr. Francis B. Cooley, Mr. Eugene S. Ballard, the member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Mr. Bertrand Andross.

The firm continued, tending more toward the brokerage business with the growth of larger markets and the improved facilities afforded by the New York Stock Exchange, until 1920, Mr. Eugene S. Ballard resigning to form his own firm and Mr. Francis B. Cooley purchasing the seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and Mr. Francis R. becoming a special partner until his death on November 15th, 1933.

Mr. Francis B. Cooley announced his retirement on June 30th, 1934, from the firm of Francis R. Cooley & Company, and at that time a new firm was formed called Cooley & Company, the partnership consisting of Charles P. Cooley, Jr., Roy P. Crary, John J. Murtha and Laurence W. Simonds. The

Charles P. Cooley, Jr.

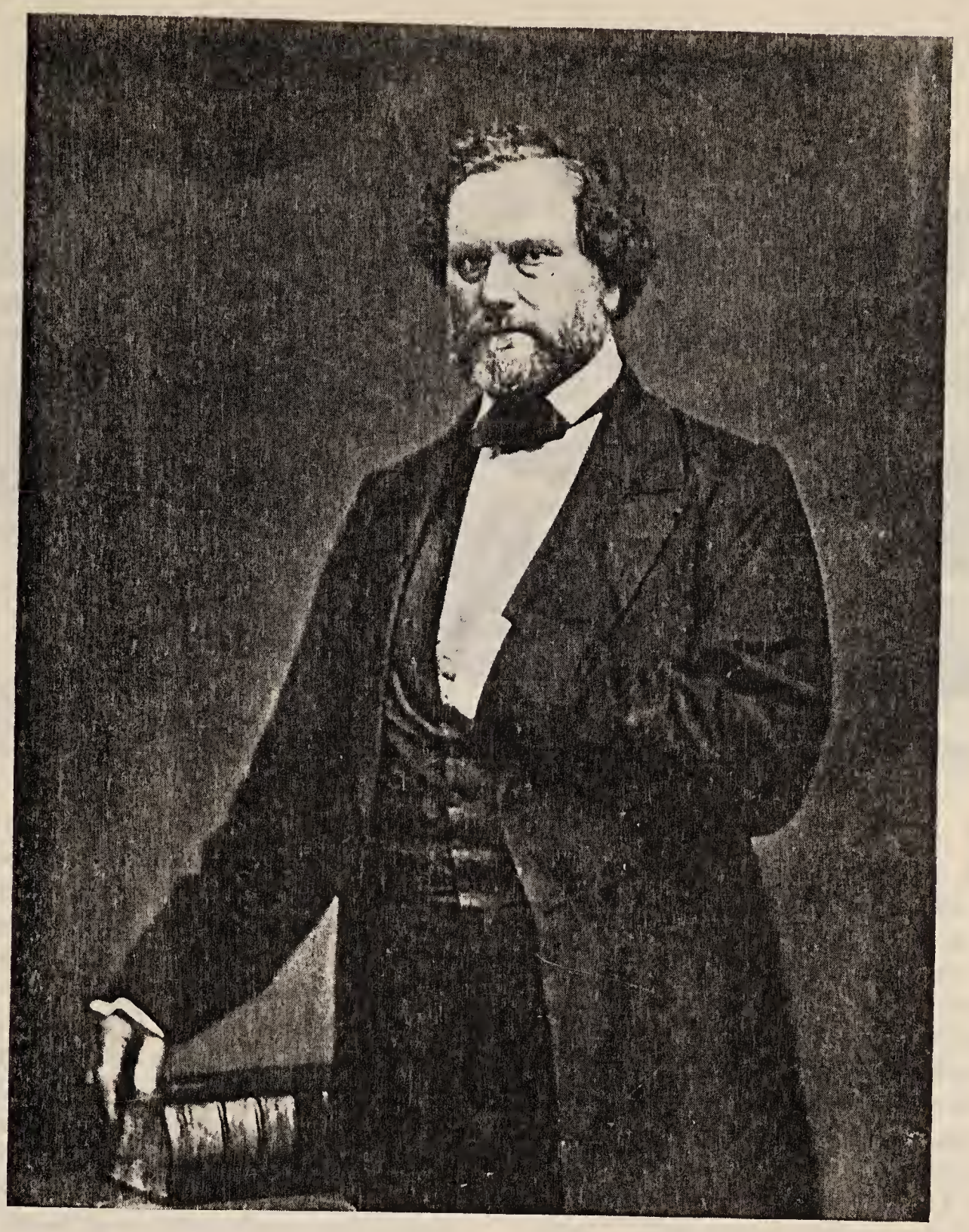
offices of this firm continued at 125 Pearl Street, where they were established in July of 1927, until January 1, 1935, when they moved to new offices at 100 Pearl Street, where they are at present engaged in investment brokerage business.

These firms have been members of the New York Stock Exchange since 1915, and have been prominent as dealers in Connecticut securities, have participated in the distribution of bonds of many Connecticut municipalities, as well as providing facilities for the execution of orders in stocks and bonds of Connecticut corporations.

PUTNAM & CO. - *Investments* - *6 Central Row, Hartford*

COLT PATENT FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Founded 1836

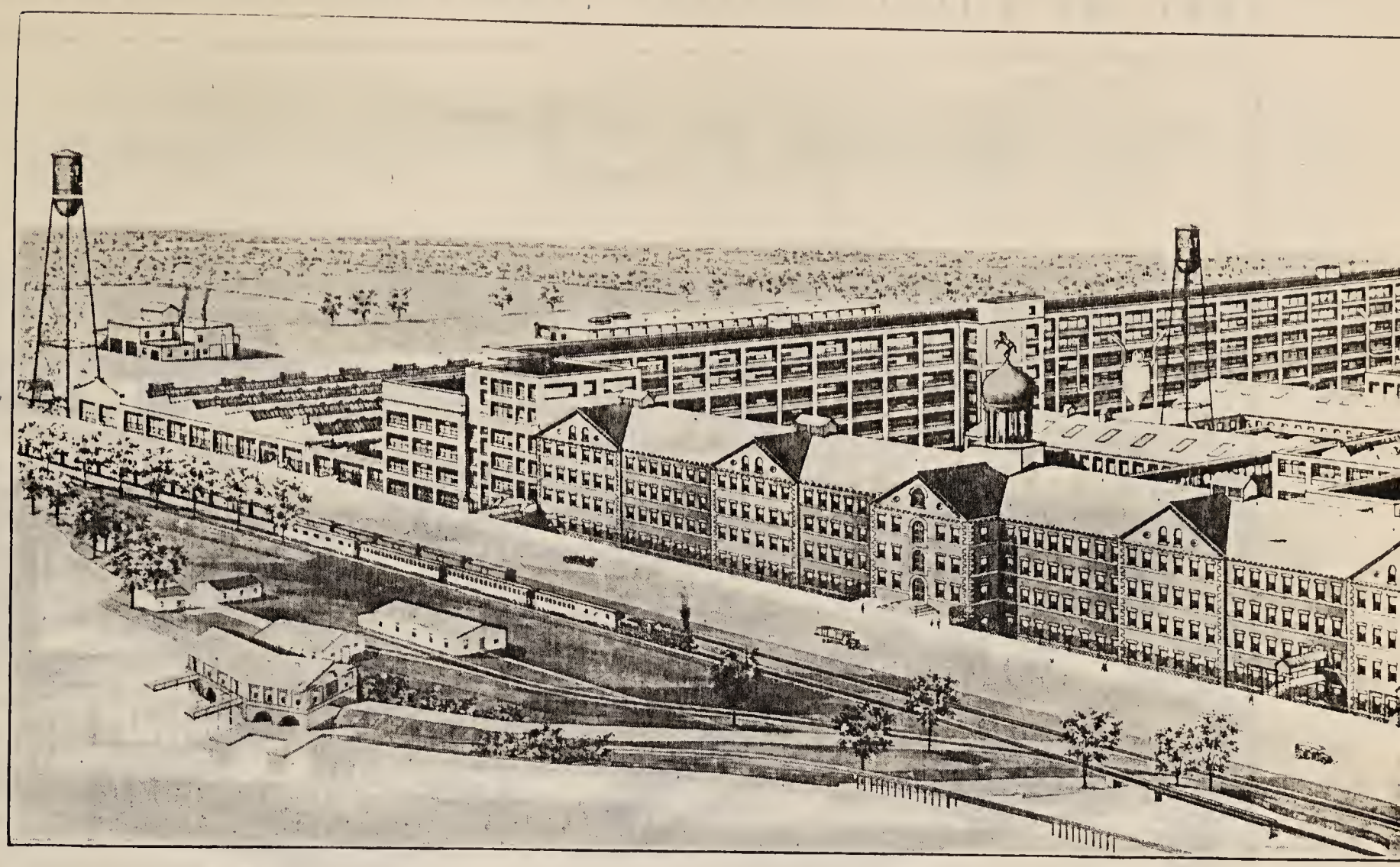


Samuel Colt

SAMUEL COLT, the pioneer in introducing into Hartford manufacturing on a large scale, through personal efforts, perpetuated and extended by the able assistants whom he called around him, communicated a very decided impulse to the modern industrial system of the world.

He was born in Hartford, July 19, 1814. At the age of ten he entered his father's factory at Ware, Mass., and at fourteen was sent to a boarding school at Amherst, but preferring to gain knowledge in a broader field he shipped before the mast for Calcutta, in July, 1827, and on the voyage made a model which held the germs of the future revolver. Returning home, he again entered his father's mill, where, under the tuition of Wm. T. Smith, a chemist in charge of the dyeing and bleaching department, he obtained a practical acquaintance with chemistry, becoming quite expert as a manipulator. At the age of eighteen, with the knowledge and dexterity acquired in the primitive laboratory at Ware, he made his second venture alone into the great world under the name of Dr. Coult, as a lecturer upon nitrous oxide gas. His tours extended from Canada to the

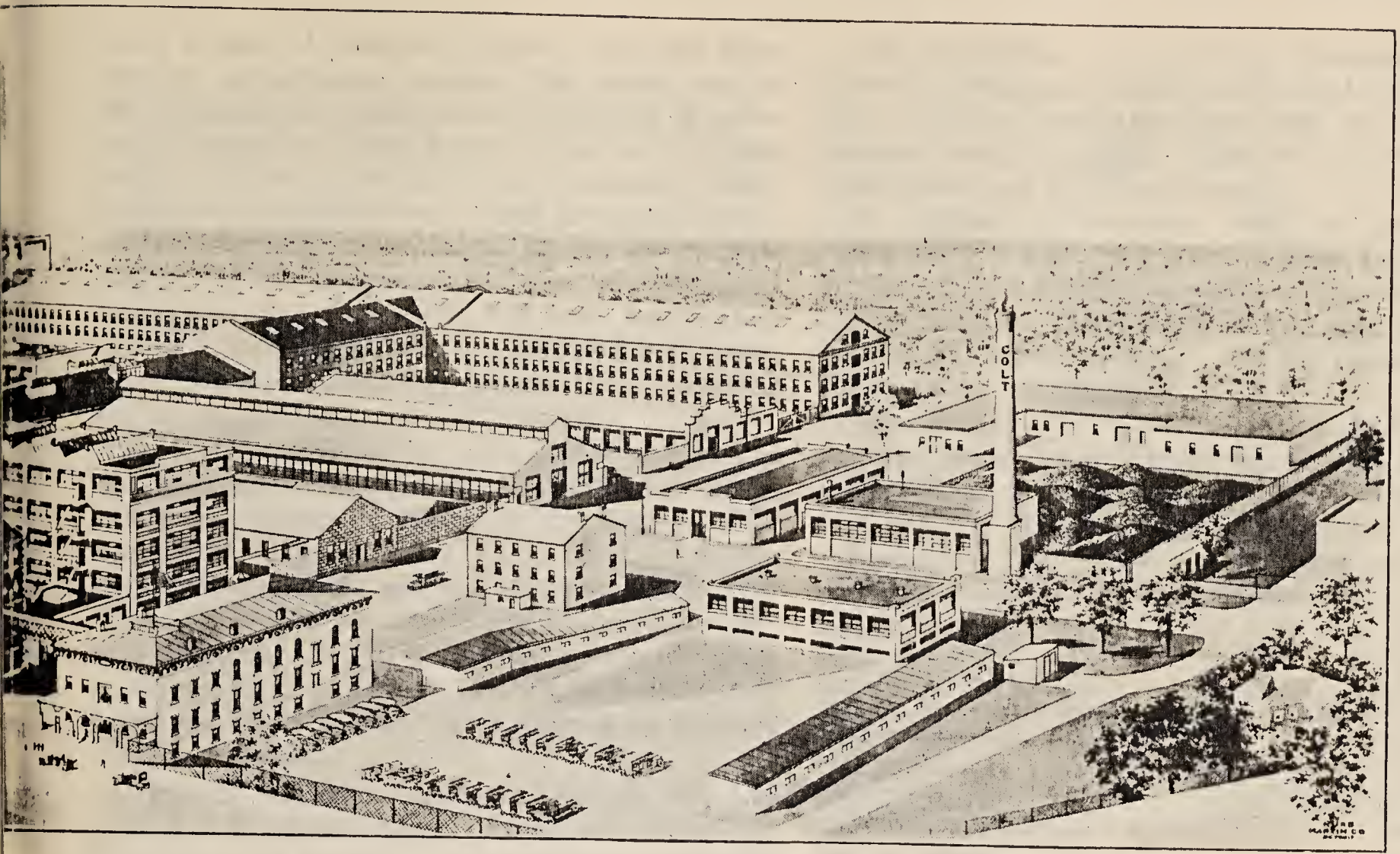
VIEW OF PRESENT PLANT SITUATED ON SITE



years. He often experimented before full houses, and thus obtained the means for developing the invention which even at this time seems to have held him with the strength of an absorbing passion. While most boys are still at school, or under the tutelage of parents, he had visited the antipodes, instructed large audiences from the platform, and multiplied by six the effectiveness of the pistol. In February, 1836, he obtained a United States patent for a rotating cylinder containing several chambers to be discharged through a single barrel. The previous year he had taken out patents in England and France. In 1836, The Patent Arms Manufacturing Company was established at Paterson, N. J., with a proposed capital of $300,000, about one-half of which was paid in, for making the revolvers. Colonel Colt put forth strenuous efforts to have the government adopt the weapon, but two boards of United States officers reported against it. Meantime, under the pressure of necessity, many were sold at reduced prices to Texan rangers, and played an important part in winning Texan independence. Later the revolvers were used by a few of our troops with great effectiveness in the Seminole war, the savages becoming utterly disheartened on finding that their pursuers could keep up a deadly fire without stopping to reload. Thus, in spite of official criticism and condemnation, the pistol forced recognition of its merits by actual tests on the battle-field. But the demonstration came too late to save the Paterson company that failed in 1842, because the government withheld the encouragement which the promoters of the enterprise had a right to expect as justly due to an invention of such obvious value to the nation.

With the suspension of the works at Paterson the manufacture of the weapon stopped, while in time the demand, chiefly from the frontier, completely drained the market. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1847, General Taylor sent to Colonel Colt for a supply. Although none were then to be had, the opportunity so long deferred had come at last. Colonel Colt constructed a new model containing many improvements, and having contracted to furnish 1000 for $28,000, made them in an armory hired for the purpose in Whitneyville. From this time forward his genius found an ever-broadening field for its exercise, and pecuniary rewards rolled in with the momentum of a mountain torrent.

The following year Colonel Colt transferred his plant to Hartford, occupying at first the premises west of the former Hartford Fire Insurance offices, and moving soon after to more commodious quarters on Mechanic street. In 1852, he bought a large tract in the south meadows, within the city limits, which he enclosed with a dyke one and three-fourths miles long, twenty feet high on the low grounds, and one hundred feet wide at the base narrowing to a driveway of forty feet on top. Its walls strength-



ened and beautified by willows afford sure protection against the heaviest freshets of the Connecticut. In the fall of 1855, the new armory was ready for occupancy. It consists of two parallel buildings five hundred feet long, and four stories high, connected at the center by a building 500 feet long, the whole resembling in form a capital H. Offices and warerooms were added at convenient locations. To keep pace with the rapid expansion of the business, in 1861 the armory was practically duplicated. Nearby were also erected dwellings for the workmen, a public hall, and a library. On the same grounds a beautiful memorial church has been built since the death of Colonel Colt by Mrs. Colt, who also built later as a memorial to her son Caldwell Hart Colt the Parish House.

Like most born leaders, Col. Colt exercised keen discrimination in the choice of his assistants, whom, in spite of a stern discipline, he held with hooks of steel through the spirit of fairness, kindness, and generosity that pervaded his intercourse with them. Quick to discover merit, he was also profusely liberal in rewarding it when devoted to his service. The combination of intellectual forces grouped around him as the business developed had probably never been equaled in any other industrial establishment. His own personal force and magnetism were so irresistible that, when a penniless youth of twenty-one, he could persuade hard-headed capitalists to invest $300,000—then a much larger sum than now—in a plant for the manufacture of his pistol. The project failed, not because his enthusiasm rested on an unsubstantial or insufficient basis, but because he was far ahead of the age, and the task of educating the public in time to avert the catastrophe was too heavy for a single boy. When at length prosperity brought opportunities for the full exercise of his mental resources, the doors of cabinet ministers and kings flew open at his bidding, while in his presence the ablest recognized their peer.

In 1849, Col. Colt secured the services of Elisha K. Root, a machinist who had learned the trade from its rudiments, and who had been the master mind in rejuvenating and modernizing the axe factory at Collinsville. Placed at the head of the mechanical and manufacturing departments, Mr. Root brought to the position rare inventive skill guided by sound judgment, and a constant purpose to reach the best results by the simplest methods. Aided by other bright minds, he was indefatigable in devising and constructing machinery for making all similar parts of the revolver interchangeable, and for producing them cheaply. A full treasury furnished the workers with ample facilities for elaborating their ideas. The armory became a genuine training school in applied mechanics, where absolute excellence, even if beyond human reach, was the only recognized standard. Under the tuition of Col. Colt, E. K.

Root, Samuel H. Bachelor, Horace Lord, and other teachers, subordinates, adopted like ideals, and as they colonized elsewhere, many in positions of prominence, have been noted for the superiority of their work. The union of mental and pecuniary ability enabled the establishment to push far ahead of anything previously accomplished in the art of gun-making, in the complete adaptation of mechanical means to ends. Col. Colt cared little for the first cost of a machine, provided it operated with exactness and economy, well knowing that the most perfect appliances pay for themselves quickest.

Perhaps some future historian will show the deep and wide-spread influence of Colt's Armory as an educational center, by giving the biographies of its more prominent graduates. For Hartford it has furnished organizers and presidents to the Pratt & Whitney Co., the Machine Screw Co., and the Billings & Spencer Co.; to Yale University it has given a distinguished professor, and going farther from home the circle widens too broadly to be outlined within our limits.

After the Mexican war, calls for the revolver poured in from all quarters of the earth—especially from our own frontier, from California, Australia, the Crimea, and the East Indies. Meantime the work of simplification and improvement kept pace with the demand. From the department for the manufacture of gun machinery several foreign armories were largely equipped.

Col. Colt was one of the first to appreciate the possibilities of the submarine torpedo, having begun in boyhood experiments which were kept up at intervals through life. He was also the first to construct and lay a submarine telegraph cable, having by this means, in 1843, successfully connected New York City with stations on Fire and Coney Islands.

Colonel Colt planned to add to the armory a plant for the manufacture of cannon on a large scale, but did not live to carry out the idea. Amid herculean labors and far-reaching schemes he died January 10, 1862.

The Colt Patent Fire-Arms Company had been incorporated in 1856. Elisha K. Root was now elected president, and held the position till his death, July 5, 1865. He was succeeded in the presidency by Richard W. H. Jarvis.

February 5, 1864, half of the original armory was destroyed by fire, involving an estimated loss of $800,000 in machines and $400,000 in stock, besides valuable models and drawings. The buildings were restored fire-proof on the old foundations. One half of the armory was saved, and in this the work went on without interruption.

The production of revolvers increased from 37,616 in 1859, to 111,616 in 1862, and 136,579 in 1863. In the years 1863 and 1864 over 95,000 muskets were also made. After the war the production declined with the demand.

In addition to revolvers, rifles, and automatic pistols the Company from time to time engaged in the manufacture for outside parties of steam engines, sewing machines, the famous Gatling gun, printing presses, and other specialties. At the present time 1750 men are employed.

After the Civil War General William B. Franklin was for many years Vice-President and General Agent. After his retirement in 1888 Caldwell H. Colt was Vice-President for a short period.

Succeeding Mr. Jarvis the following men have served as Presidents of the Company:

Samuel Colt	1855–1862
Elisha K. Root	1862–1865
Richard W. H. Jarvis	1865–1901
John H. Hall (Gen. Manager and Vice-President)	1886–1901
John H. Hall (President)	1901–1902
Lewis C. Grover	1902–1909
Wm. C. Skinner	1909–1911
Charles L. F. Robinson	1911–1916
Wm. C. Skinner	1916–1921
Samuel M. Stone	1921–

After the termination of the World War the Company was left with a great excess of plant space and facilities which had been created to serve the United States Government during the war.

To utilize that space, products new to the Company were put into production through rights and property acquired from other firms.

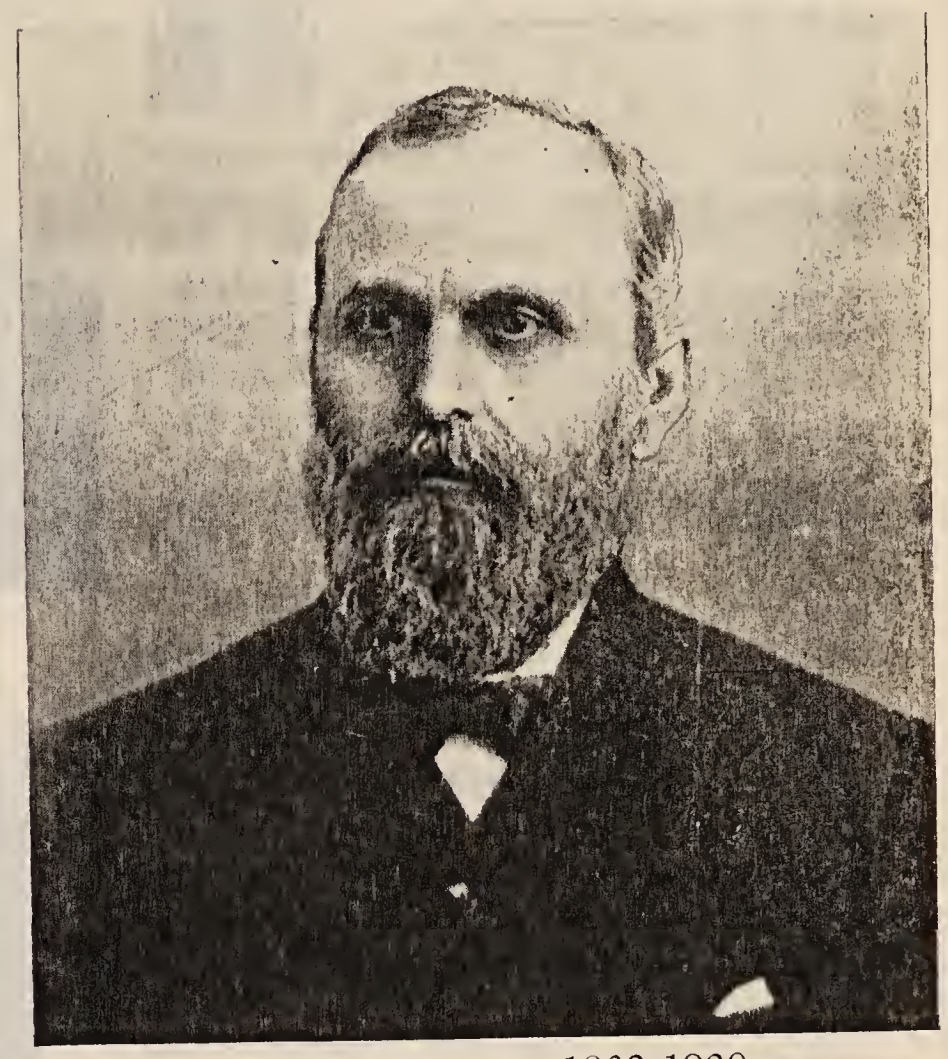
Power washing-machines for use in restaurants, hotels and for industrial purposes comprised the first new unit. An Electrical Division in which service boxes, fuses, etc., are made, is another unit. A large and important unit is known as the Plastics Division in which materials are hot-molded from phenolic and similar compounds. Articles such as closures for bottles and metal tubes, buttons and a wide variety of miscellaneous articles are here produced in large quantities. A sub-division of that unit is devoted to the manufacture of molded brake-lining and sheet-packing.

Practically the entire space in new buildings erected for war material purposes is utilized by these new industries, also a portion of the old fire-arms plant.

The Present Officers of the Company are:

Samuel M. Stone, *President*
Frank C. Nichols, *Vice-President*
F. T. Moore, *Vice-President and General Works Manager*
Harold T. Fairweather, *Treasurer*
Arthur L. Ulrich, *Secretary*
Leslie T. Goodrich, *Assistant Treasurer*

FRANCIS A. PRATT, 1827-1902



AMOS WHITNEY, 1832-1920

RANCIS A. PRATT, was born in Jay, N. Y., in 1827, but at eight years of age his family moved to Lowell, Mass. After a grammar school education, he was apprenticed to Warren Aldrich, a thorough mechanic and a wise teacher of the old school.

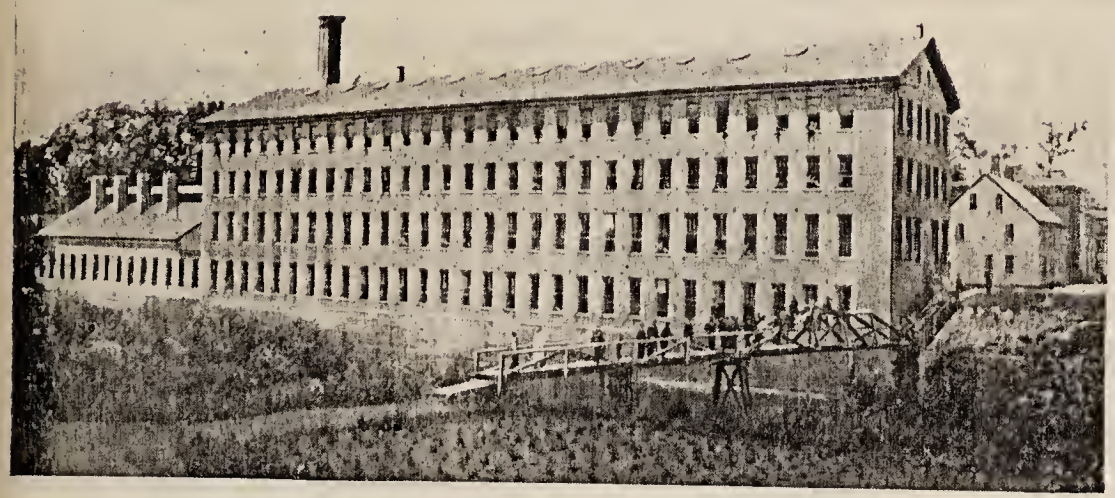
He was only twenty-five years of age when he came to Hartford to work in the Colt Armory. Two years of intensive study and work brought to Mr. Pratt an invitation to become the superintendent of the Phoenix Iron Works of Hartford.

At the Phoenix Iron Works, there is no question that Francis Pratt developed much of his executive ability while retaining by a many-sided experience, the mechanical ingenuity that was his own special gift. But the most important factor in his Phoenix Iron Works experience was the meeting there of a man who, in due time, was to become his partner in an enterprise that would carry their joint names into the distant places of the world, and so far into the future that no man may even guess the years these names will survive.

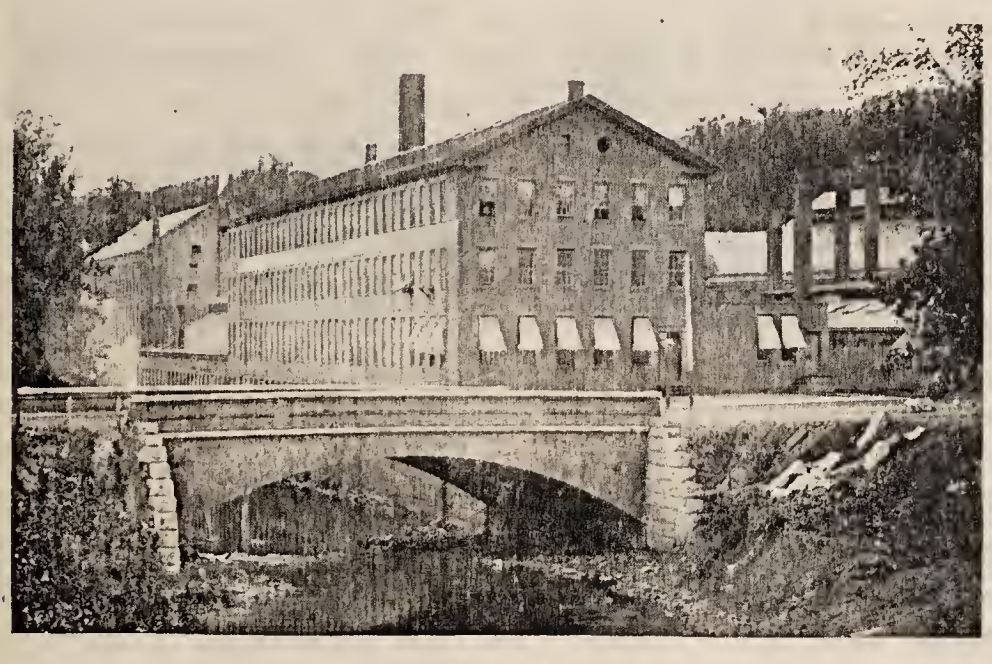
The above biographical sketches of Amos Whitney and Francis A. Pratt are from "Accuracy for Seventy Years", published by Pratt & Whitney in 1930.

MOS WHITNEY was born in Biddeford, Maine, in 1832, the son of Aaron Whitney who was an expert machinist and locksmith. It was natural for such a father to apprentice Amos in the Essex Machine Company of Lawrence, Mass., at the age of fourteen. For three years the boy worked on the cotton machinery, locomotives and machine tools made at the Essex plant and after one more year as journeyman on machinist's tools, Amos Whitney followed his father to "Colt's Pistol Factory" in Hartford. It was here in Hartford that he met Francis A. Pratt with whom he was to begin their great business in 1860.

He was a splendid executive, a good salesman, with enough mechanical knowledge and skill to supplement the great talent of Francis Pratt. By his own example, Amos Whitney invoked the loyalty of the men in the shop and the integrity of all he dealt with in the outside world. Especially in the Pratt & Whitney shop there was a remarkable bond of sympathy between the workers and their employer.



The first building on the present site, built in 1865.



The plant at a later date, showing bridge which replaced the original wooden structure.

The buildings which were built in 1900 for making small tools.

THE year before the Civil War — in 1860 — Francis A. Pratt and Amos Whitney decided that they would pool their meager resources and work out their own business. Meanwhile they both retained their jobs at the Phoenix Iron Works, doing their work in a small rented room on Potter Street. One of their earliest accomplishments was the building of Spencer's Automatic Silk Winders designed for the Cheney Silk Mills in Manchester which were later adopted by the Willimantic Linen Company.

Soon after their first success a fire burst out in their little room and destroyed all their carefully collected equipment, forcing them to move to the "Woods" building where they spent five successful years during the Civil War period. It was during this time that Pratt & Whitney Company received the impulse which was to see them on their way to a sound and progressive business. Both had received training at Colt's Armory and were experts in gun manufacturing, so that with the war time demand they were offered the opportunity of immediately expanding their venture.

In 1862 Monroe Stannard of New Britain was taken into partnership. Each of the three men contributed $1,200 and Mr. Stannard took active charge of the shop since both of the original founders continued to remain in the employ of the Phoenix Iron Works. By 1865 the work had grown to such proportions that the company was able to construct its own building on the present site and Mr. Pratt and Mr. Whitney both began to devote all their efforts to the enterprise. At first Pratt & Whitney occupied but one floor of the new building, renting the remainder to the Weed Sewing Machine Co. Throughout the same years the original capital of $3,600 had grown to $75,000. Even this amount was found insufficient to carry out the large contracts that the company had on its books, so Roswell S. Blodgett and Seth A. Bishop were admitted to equal partnership.

In July, 1869, The Pratt & Whitney Company were formally incorporated under a charter from the State at a capitalization of $300,000. This was increased

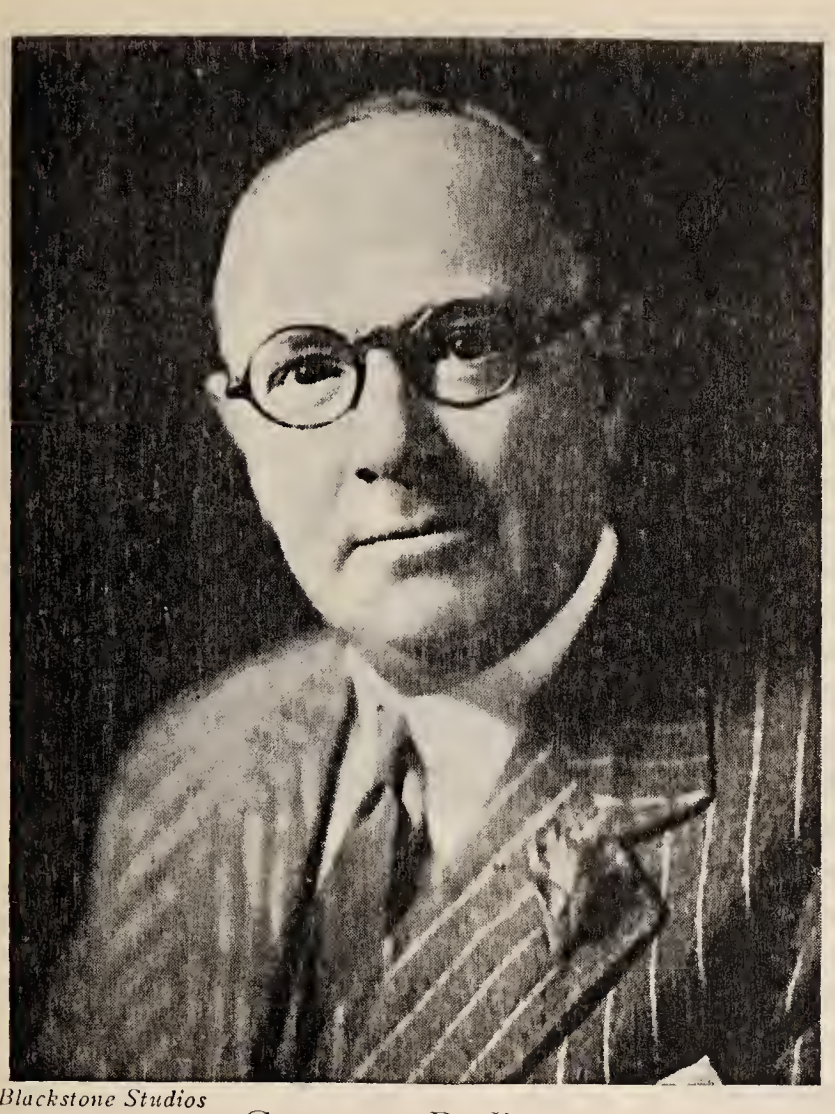
mostly by earnings to $400,000 by 1873 and to $500,000 by 1875. These figures stand as indicative of the progressiveness and integrity of the firm.

The Civil War had given to Pratt & Whitney its real start in the manufacture of fire arms. It was the experience gained in this work that turned the thoughts of both men toward the idea of making interchangeable parts "as like as peas in a pod". In those days every piece of machinery was assembled and fitted by hand, and no two supposedly the same would interchange. This new idea of interchangeability had been thought of and talked about to some extent by Eli Whitney and Samuel Colt, but it remained for Amos Whitney and F. A. Pratt to make the idea practical on a large scale. Much of the success of this system depended upon the development and use of accurate gages and trustworthy standards of length. In 1860 there was no commercial standard inch. They realized that a practical standard inch of exact dimensions was the basic requirement upon which the entire system would have to be built. Pratt & Whitney Co. established the inch. The standard was accurate to millionths of an inch. Early in 1879 William A. Rogers, then a professor of astronomy at Harvard College, aided by George M. Bond, a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, commenced a series of efforts continuing through the three following years to create a comparator for absolutely correct measurements within a limit of one fifty-thousandth of an inch. These men were backed entirely by the skill and resources of Pratt & Whitney Co.

First in London and later in Paris, Professor Rogers obtained a reliable transfer of both the British Imperial Yard and the French Meter d'Archives. With the cooperation of the United States Coast Survey, the most delicate and exhaustive comparison of the standard bars prepared by him for the use of the Company were made with the United States Standard Yard designated as Bronze No. 11. The net result was that Pratt & Whitney Company succeeded eventually in making several accurate copies of the British Standard Yard, the French Meter d'Archives and the American standard of length known as Bronze No. 11. These famous bars, still in the possession of the Company, were the basis of Pratt & Whitney accuracy, and established the company as the outstanding authority on accuracy. The results of this research, combined with the Rogers-Bond Comparator, eventually brought about the development of the Pratt & Whitney Standard Measuring Machine. There were many problems to overcome in the creation and building of a measuring machine which must be accurate to one hundred-thousandths of an inch. They were solved successfully, however, and the Pratt & Whitney Standard Measuring Machine is known all over the world today as the basis for the construction and duplication of recognized length. This work was practically completed in 1885.

The products of the Pratt & Whitney Company from the earliest days up till the 1900 period were astonishingly varied. Apparently no attempt was made to specialize on any one type of machine tool. There were many and various types of lathes, boring mills, shapers, planers, vertical drills, grinders, screw machines, tapping machines, milling machines, etc., etc. Mixed up with these were some of the early gun machines, a crane, a reciprocating hydraulic engine, a cartridge-varnishing machine and a great variety of bolt cutters. Automatic weighing machines for grain, coal, etc. were manufactured about 1890, and the Company was evidently one of the pioneers in this industry which now occupies the entire attention of several large concerns. Guns and gun machinery, the first model noiseless typewriter, envelope machinery (later purchased by the United States Envelope Company), the original model of the Paige typesetter which served in design as a basis

The Pratt & Whitney Co. plant as it appears today.



Blackstone Studios

CLAYTON R. BURT
President

of the Mergenthaler and other typesetting machines were all products of the company during this period. As early as the turn of the century the Pratt & Whitney name cast in metal had reached to the eastern boundaries of Siberia.

In 1909 Pratt & Whitney secured a contract for the Australian Arsenal at Lithgow, Australia. Bids were called for in London, for a plant having a production capacity of fifty Lee-Enfield rifles per day. When Pratt & Whitney Company sought permission to bid, it was thought impossible to build the plant outside of England, as there would be no access to British Gages, and the Australian and British gun parts must interchange.

Pratt & Whitney declared they could produce a plant to duplicate the British weapon by using the interchangeable system of manufacture. The best English bid and the Pratt & Whitney bid were almost identical, but the British firm required 700 machines to do the work against the Pratt & Whitney estimate of 300.

Commander Clarkson was sent to the United States to investigate, and the contract was awarded to Pratt & Whitney, as he found their equipment far in advance of anything he had seen previously.

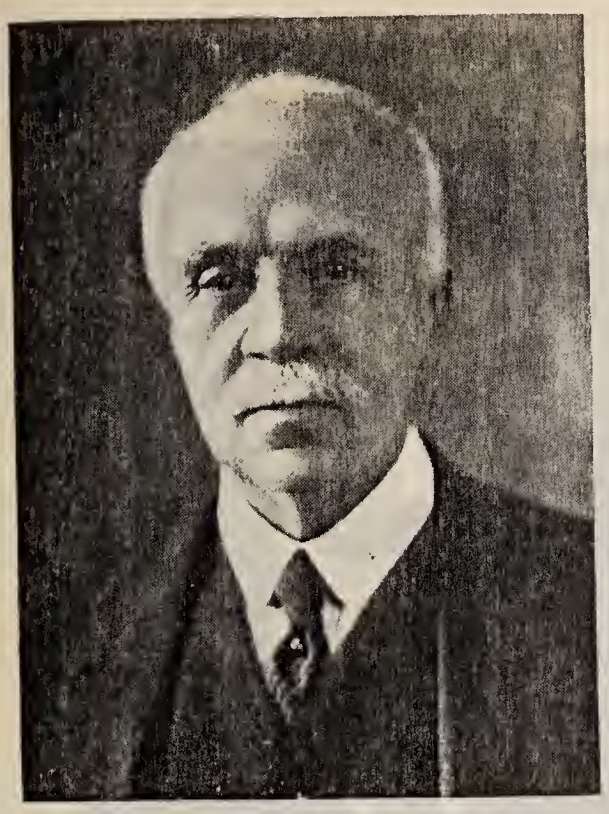
During the World War, Major Hoke of the Ordnance Department of the United States Government originated the system of precision lapping, and produced blocks of far greater accuracy than had heretofore ever been manufactured. After the war the Pratt & Whitney Company obtained the right to manufacture these blocks, and developed the original idea, which was largely a laboratory process, into a practical manufacturing system. The result was that blocks were produced which could be guaranteed permanently accurate within five-millionths of an inch for blocks up to six-tenths of an inch, and with similar guarantees in proportion for larger sizes. This was the beginning of Pratt & Whitney Hoke Precision Gage Blocks.

In 1878 the mechanical had outgrown the financial side of the business. At this time William A. Healy, a man of keen insight and large resources, after a careful inspection of the plant, accepted the treasurership and advanced $200,000. At his death in 1885 he was succeeded by Miles W. Graves. Both rendered highly valuable services to the company. Mr. Graves retired in 1893. In 1893 the capital of the company was increased from $500,000 to $3,000,000. In 1898 Mr. Pratt retired but he still gave the company the benefit of his valuable experience and mechanical knowledge as Consulting Engineer. Mr. Amos Whitney was elected President upon his retirement.

In 1901 the Niles-Bement-Pond Company purchased the Pratt & Whitney Company and reorganized it. In 1914 the buildings of the Pope Manufacturing Company, next-door to Pratt & Whitney became available and the entire plant was purchased by the Niles-Bement-Pond Company. In 1930 the company purchased the Keller Mechanical Engineering Corp. of Brooklyn, N. Y. The entire plant and much of the personnel was moved to Hartford.

This year, 1935, marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Pratt & Whitney Company. For three-quarters of a century they have progressed along the basic lines laid down by the two founders, Francis Pratt and Amos Whitney: to seek to establish more accurate and efficient methods of manufacture. During this time they have succeeded in their aim far beyond the dreams of the two Yankee inventors. Again and again the company experts have been approached with seemingly impossible problems, and each time they have solved them through patient labor and experimentation. In recent years Pratt & Whitney Company engineers have concentrated their efforts upon a recreation of methods in manufacturing processes. The result has been that today Pratt & Whitney Company combine the craftmanship of the nineteenth century with the high-speed quantity production of the twentieth.

1898 - THE HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY - 1935



GERALD WALDO HART
Founder and Inventor

Officers of
The Hart Manufacturing Co.

GEORGE HEGEMAN HART,
President

OSTROM ENDERS,
Secretary

EDWARD TAYLOR,
Treasurer

Directors of
The Hart Manufacturing Co.

GEORGE HEGEMAN HART,
Chairman of the Board

W. ARTHUR COUNTRYMAN, JR.

OSTROM ENDERS

HUBERT M. TOPPIN

Factories

LONDON TORONTO

Branch Offices

NEW YORK CHICAGO

THE HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY was founded in 1898 in Hartford to manufacture electrical switches and wiring devices. The company was organized by Gerald Waldo Hart who was president of it from its inception until his death in 1931.

Mr. Hart was a pioneer in the invention and manufacture of electrical switches. In 1890, in association with George S. Hegeman, he founded the Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Company in Hartford, where the first rotary snap switches for controlling lights were manufactured in the country. In 1898 Mr. Hart withdrew from The Hart & Hegeman Company, after Mr. Hegeman's death, and formed the present Hart Manufacturing Company. At that time the trademark, "Diamond H," recognized throughout the entire electrical industry, was established.

The inventive genius of Mr. Hart resulted in the development and marketing of many new types of switches for the lighting and automotive field.

In 1910 a modern four story brick factory was erected on the outskirts of the city, west of Pope Park, at Hamilton and Bartholomew Streets. Additions to the factory were made in 1925 and 1929.

In this same year, the business of the Price & McKinlock Company of Boston, manufacturers of remote control equipment, was purchased and the equipment transferred to Hartford. This added a new product of heavy duty electrical apparatus for automatically controlling large groups of lights from distant points.

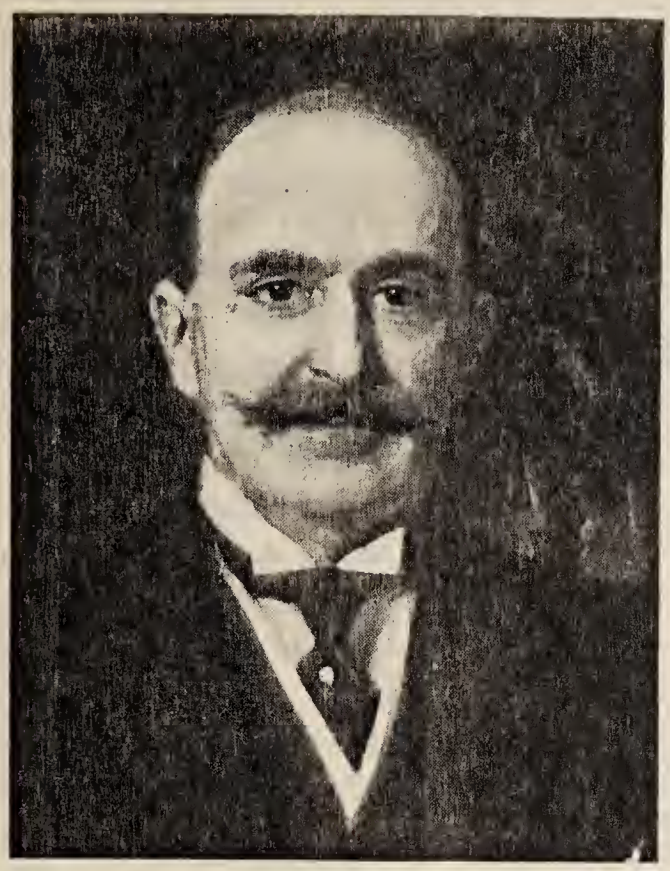
The company maintained a sales office in London, England, for many years. The increased demand in England for the company's product necessitated the construction of an English factory at Gunnersbury Avenue, Chiswick, London, in 1932, where a substantial part of the output of the Hartford plant in the form of small parts is sent.

The company gradually divorced the line of wiring devices originally made and has specialized in selected quality items for the industrial trade. Early in the history of the company switches for electric ranges were manufactured and this has since become the predominate product. Many new and original types were developed so that the company now enjoys leadership in this field.

As the electric range business assumed greater proportions, thermostats for controlling the ovens were made and now a comprehensive line of these instruments, both for electric ranges and electric water heaters, is a part of the product. In addition, the company manufactures a great many special items such as relays, door bolt control switches and other specialties for electric heating, lighting and motor control.

George Hegeman Hart succeeded his father in the presidency of the company in 1931 and the company's affairs are now conducted under his management.

THE HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Hartford, Connecticut



Dr. George C. F. Williams
President, 1912 to 1933

THE CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL COMPANY was founded in 1881 as the result of the fortuitous meeting of an inventor, George J. Capewell of Cheshire, and a manufacturer and promoter, Mr. A. W. C. Williams of Hartford.

Towards the later seventies of the last century Mr. Capewell had developed a machine to make horse shoe nails, which up until very nearly that time had been produced by hand with the blacksmith's hammer and anvil. Mr. Capewell, who lived in Cheshire at the time, had told his physician, Dr. William C. Williams also of Cheshire, of this machine. To Dr. Williams the possibilities of the idea were apparent, and he was particularly interested since his brother, Mr. A. W. C. Williams, was a manufacturer of some prominence who had already established factories in England and France for the production of lawn mowers and machine screws. On the occasion of his next visit to Cheshire, Dr. Williams introduced him to the inventor: this was the inception of the Capewell Horse Nail Company.

The company was incorporated in the year 1881 under the laws of Connecticut, the initial capital being subscribed by Mr. Williams and a few other people of means who had been interested in the venture by him. A small amount of floor space with power was leased, and operations were begun with some half a dozen machines. The first seven years of the company's existence were a period of hard sledding, but by 1888 the tide had turned and the success of the concern had become assured.

Dr. George C. F. Williams, the fifth president of the company, and the son of Dr. William C. Williams and nephew of Mr. Williams, joined the company at this time (1888) as a result of certain business adjustments, and immediately became an officer and director of the concern. Upon his entry into the company, he and his uncle assumed the active business management of the establishment. The growth and development of the business was very largely due to Dr. Williams' energy and ability as an organiser and administrator. Mr. Capewell also was actively connected with the company as Vice-President and Superintendent.

A horse shoe nail has many exacting qualities not known nor suspected by the layman. The Capewell factory produced the finest possible horse nail and marketed it through a large, highly geared selling organization that contacted every wholesaler, retailer and horse shoer in the United States, numbering scores of thousand. As a result of the quality of the nail and the efficiency of the selling organization, the name *"Capewell"* applied to a horse nail was as *"sterling"* to silver, and Capewell horse nails became known throughout the country as the finest horse nail on the market at a time when this product was as extensively used and important commercially as automobile tires are at present.

Dr. Williams actively managed the business until the day of his death, November 15, 1933. The forty-four years of his management of the Capewell Company witnessed its growth from an obscure little business to the largest manufacturer of horse shoe nails in the world. In addition to a

large business in the United States, this company exports its product to more than half a hundred different countries in both Hemispheres. This wide distribution requires the production of the many different styles of horse nails demanded by the various nations, and literally hundreds of varied styles and sizes of horse shoe nails are now being produced and sold.

In addition to horse nails, this company manufactures a product known as a foundry nail or foundry casting chiller, employed in the manufacture of steel castings. The manufacture of these products is carried on in a large modern fireproof factory situated in Hartford, Conn.

Dr. G. C. F. Williams was well known in Connecticut for his many varied interests in addition to his industrial activities. He gave liberally of his time to the service of the State, was a noted antiquarian and authority on American history and, among other things, served as Chairman of the Connecticut Tercentenary Commission until his death.

When Dr. Williams died in 1933 in his 77th year, his son, Staunton Williams, was elected to succeed him as President, the third generation of the Williams family to assume the management of the company. Mr. Williams was a lawyer, a member of a New York firm, and was actively engaged in practice in New York City, but had been connected with the Capewell Company as an officer and director for a number of years prior to his election as President.

First Board of Directors

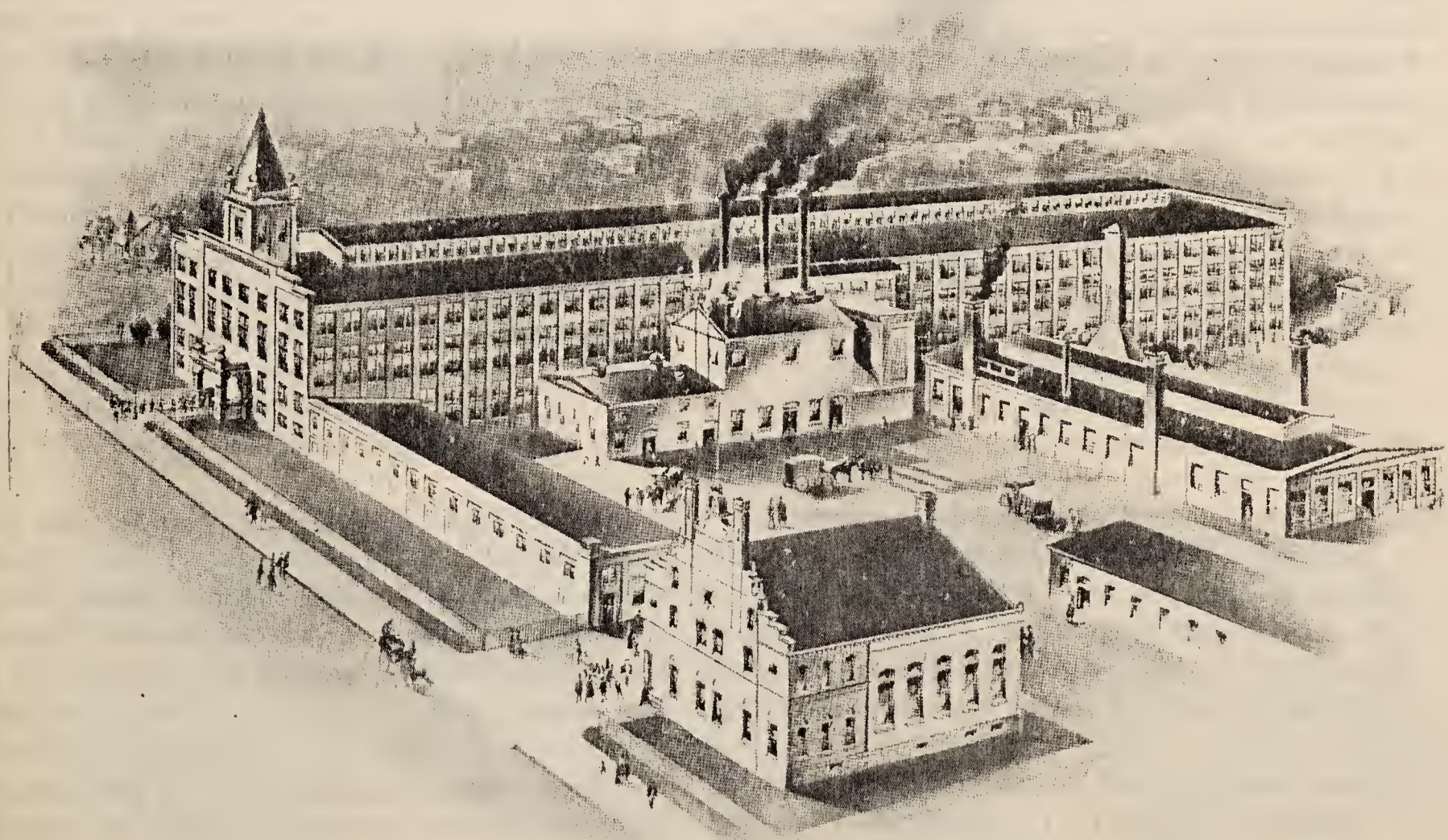
George J. Capewell
Newton Case
William A. Healy
Frank L. Howard
James L. Howard
Charles W. Leonard
George S. Moulton
William H. Post
Caleb M. Talcott
A. W. C. Williams

Present Board of Directors

Charles P. Cooley
William S. Conning
E. Kent Hubbard
Truman S. Lewis
Charles S. Thayer
Arthur L. Shipman
Staunton Williams

Presidents and dates of service

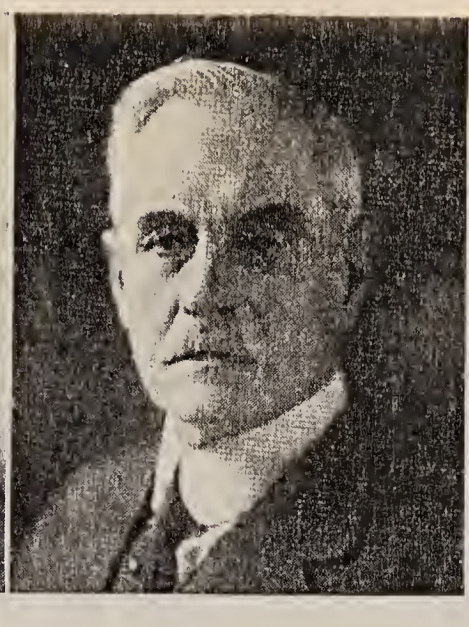
Frank L. Howard	1881-1887
E. C. Lewis	1887-1901
John E. Gillette	1901-1911
John H. White	1911-1912
George C. F. Williams	1912-1933
Staunton Williams	1933 to Date



The Factory and Main Office of The Capewell Horse Nail Company at Charter Oak Avenue and Governor Street, Hartford.

SIMON FAIRMAN

A. F. CUSHMAN



ADRIAN P. SLOAN

HARRY E. SLOAN

THE building of Fine Lathe Chucks by The Cushman Chuck Company and its predecessor is one of those industries which has been continuously identified with Hartford for a long time, even though the inception of its first Chuck came from an idea that originated in the mind of a certain Simon Fairman, living in Waterford, New York, and afterwards in West Stafford.

Mr. Fairman invented in 1830 a certain turning lathe accessory, which would automatically center the work to be held, and at a later day, this mechanical device came to be known as a Geared Scroll Chuck.

The old patent with its signature by John Forsyth, Secretary of State, under Andrew Jackson, can be found in the Cushman files, and with it is a cut of the original Chuck which is reproduced on the following page.

Of the Chuck invented by Simon Fairman, little was heard for the next thirty years, but in 1862, A. F. Cushman, his son-in-law, began to make it in an industrial way at his residence, then on the corner of Spring and High Streets, Hartford. From that time to this, a Geared Scroll Chuck has been associated with the name of Cushman.

The fame of the Cushman Scroll Chuck extended to practically every civilized country, and although others have built similar ones, and although the Cushmans have been equally successful in making Lathe Chucks of many other types, as they are still doing, Cushman Geared Scroll Chucks have retained to this day the unique prestige that they possessed so long ago.

As time went on A. F. Cushman's business grew, and his facilities for making Chucks expanded correspondingly. More than once it was necessary to move into larger quarters, but at length the business settled down into its present home on upper Windsor Street. There, in place of the original Lathe and Drill Press, which A. F. Cushman operated by hand or foot power, is a commodious factory, and in it can be found the latest of modern machine tools and those special facilities which are an absolute essential to every builder of fine chucking equipment.

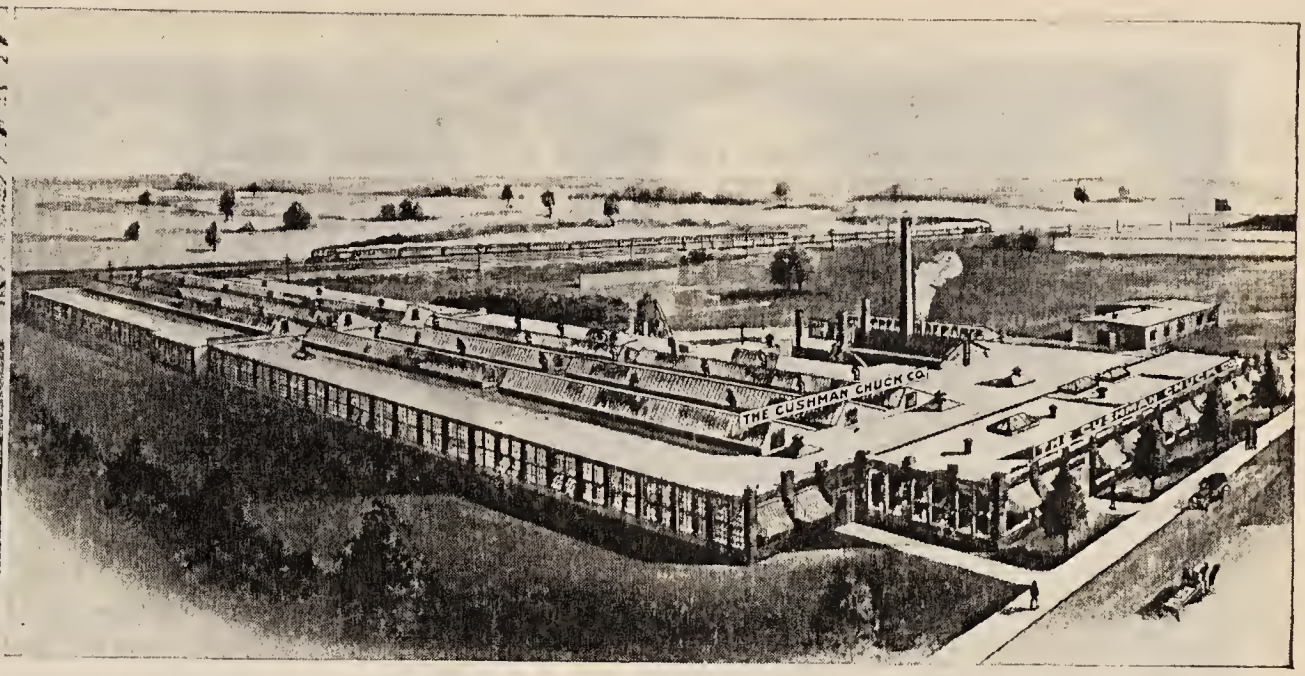
A. F. Cushman in middle life became totally blind, and after that, although he retained the full use of his active mind, and could supervise his business to the day of his death at the age of eighty-one, more and more the responsibility for its mechanical side, improving of former chuck models, designing new ones, and the general oversight of the work that was being done, fell to the lot of Adrian P. Sloan, who had long been Mr. Cushman's superintendent.

The business was incorporated in 1885 as The Cushman Chuck Company, A. F. Cushman, President. Following Mr. Cushman's death in 1914, his son, Eugene, became President, and at his death in 1919, he was succeeded by his son, Richard Cushman, who in 1923 resigned in favor of Adrian P. Sloan, with the latter's son, Harry E. Sloan, as Vice-President and Works Manager.

In 1928 there was another change, and Mr. Sloan, on account of increasing years and the pressure of his other interests, withdrew from his more active duties of the business, becoming Chairman of its Board of Directors, and the enterprise has since been under the supervision of Harry E. Sloan, President. The other officers are Edgar J. Sloan, and Jas. J. Jordan, Vice-Presidents; A. Boyd Sloan, Secretary and Treasurer; Harry W. Hultgren, Assistant Secretary, and Edward L. Field, Assistant Treasurer.

From their earliest days, the Cushmans have looked beyond the home market. In 1861 Chas. Churchill had gone from Hampden, Conn., to London, England, and become a pioneer in introducing American tools into that country. In one of his early catalogues are listed egg

The Factory of 1862



Main Office and Factory Today

beaters, nutmeg graters, apple parers, lawn mowers, water pumps, and *Cushman Chucks*. This, in effect, marked the beginning of the use of Cushman Chucks in foreign countries. They followed English engineers wherever the latter went, and were known to mechanics all over the world, regardless of country and language, as "Cushmans".

About fifty percent of the Chucks made in the Cushman factory were exported, and they so continued to be until the World War.

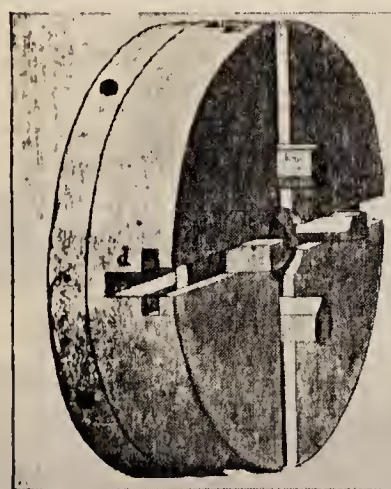
Both in this and other countries, Cushman Chucks have maintained to this day a reputation for precision, workmanship, and general excellence that is not surpassed.

The Cushman Chucks of 1935 have hardly even a family resemblance to those of 1862. Changes have been made, but the most important are of a kind not always apparent to the eye. These changes have been the result of the great progress that has been made in engineering and metallurgy during recent years, and which have brought about an almost unbelievable development in the making of steel alloys and the heat treatment of them.

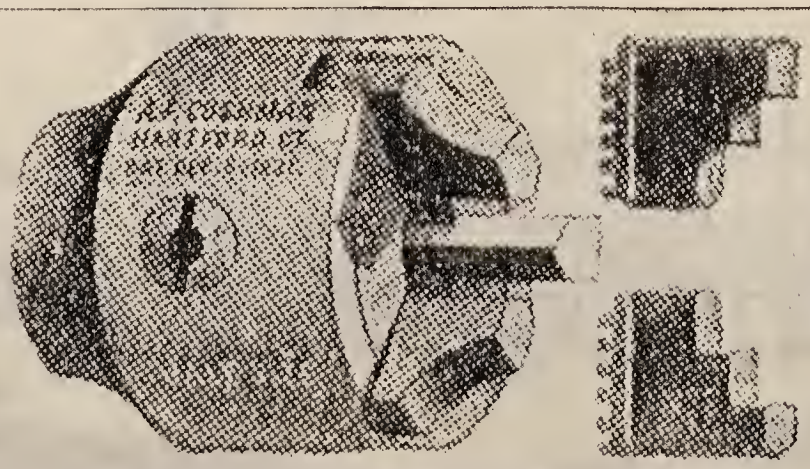
One of Cushman's latest type of Chucks is known as "the Cushmatic", capable of exerting a tremendous gripping power, and in it the jaw movement is actuated by an electric power unit instead of by a hand operated wrench.

Also, the Power Unit referred to above has been made adaptable to purposes other than for Chucks, such as molding presses, the clamping vises of welding machines, the operating of the die movements, and for drawing the cores in die castings, opening and closing industrial doors, and for many other purposes.

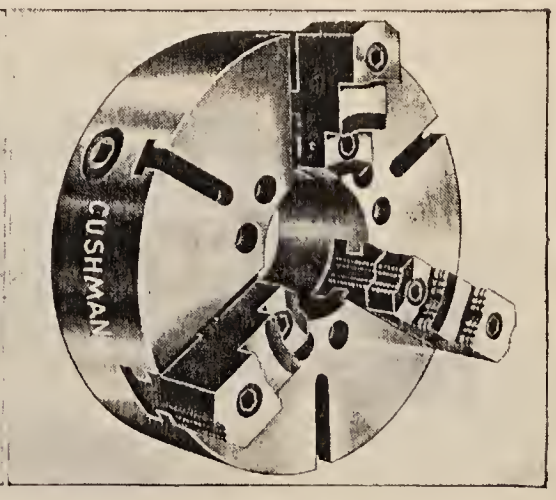
For The Cushman Chuck Company, as with other makers of so-called durable goods, recent years have been trying ones, but it has seemed to have lost none of its vitality, and now in its fourth generation is finding itself able to successfully meet present conditions and is hopefully looking forward to whatever the future has in store for it.



1840

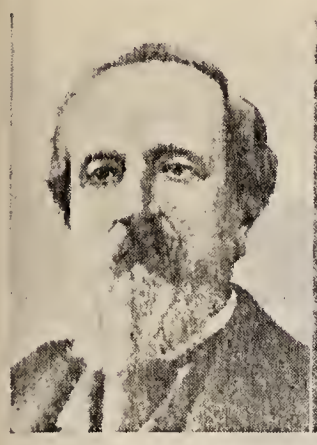


1865

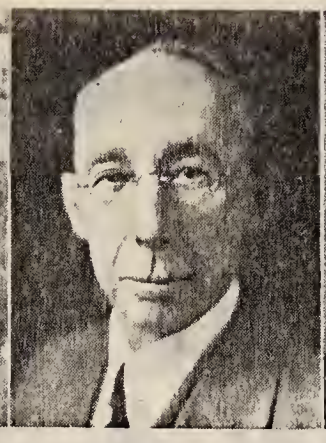


1935

THE ROOT COMPANY - 1866 - THE VEEDER MFG. CO. - 1895
VEEDER-ROOT, INC. - 1928


Joel Root

Charles Root


Curtis Veeder

David Post, Sr.

John Chidsey

Graham Anthony

THE present company, Veeder-Root, Inc., was established in 1928, but its beginnings go back to two previous companies; the Veeder Mfg. Co. and the Root Company. A curious Yankee inventor, and a perspicacious Yankee manufacturer laid the solid foundations of this successful business in the late nineteenth century.

Curtis H. Veeder, an electrical engineer and inventor of note, was full of curiosity and demanded that it be satisfied. To this end he designed several cyclometers in the early nineties that he might know how many miles he traveled on his bicycle. In July, 1894, he invented the compound differential gearing, and then success was in his grasp.

Shortly afterward he made a practical design of the cyclometer, secured patents on it, made working models and interested David J. Post, then treasurer of the Hartford Cycle Co., in them. As a result of Mr. Post's interest, the Veeder Mfg. Co. was incorporated August 5, 1895.

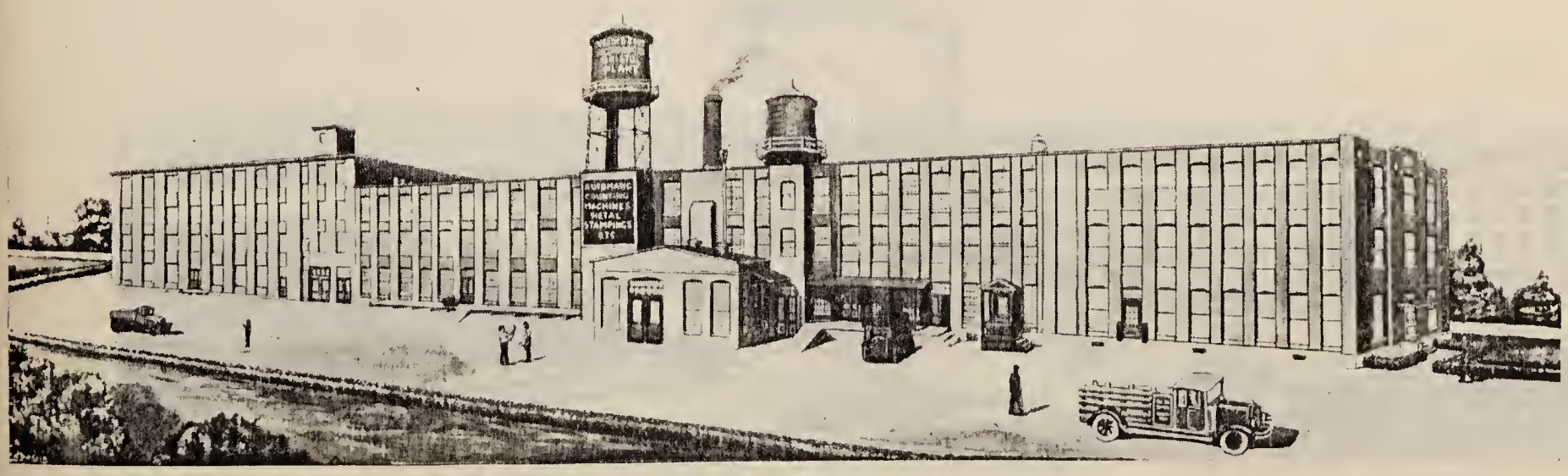
The first headquarters of the infant company was in the building occupied by America's oldest newspaper—*The Hartford Courant*. The little device proved to be more troublesome to manufacture than any of Mr. Veeder's more formidable designs. To produce it accurately required special machinery nowhere available. Experiments were started in 1896 on die casting machines, which finally resulted in the completion of three successful machines still in use today. With the completion of a successful method of manufacture and the development of Veeder metal (a metal developed by Mr. Veeder especially for die casting work) it was quite natural that the Veeder Mfg. Company should branch out into the manufacture of counters as well as die castings for industrial uses, especially after the heyday of the bicycle.

The automobile bred the need for speedometers. The Veeder Company was best equipped to make the vital parts—wheels and pinions—and today, as a part of Veeder-Root Incorporated, still retains a very large portion of this business, including among its customers practically all of the well-known manufacturers of speedometers.

Presumably inspired by the early success of New Britain hardware manufacturers, Joel H. Root, a well-known citizen of Bristol, Conn., began to manufacture small hinges in 1866. Within two decades the business had grown in a limited way and was taken over by Charles J. Root, a son of the founder, who expanded it still further. By 1889 he had been sold the idea of manufacturing a counter by a resident of New Haven. It was known as the Elm City counter, the name being taken because the instrument came originally from New Haven, known throughout New England as "The Elm City." This original Root counter was designed chiefly for attachment to heavy machinery as has been the case with practically all of the long line of Root automatic counter devices.

After the untimely death of Mr. Root by an automobile accident in 1907, Mr. John T. Chidsey, then an expert accountant of the Sessions Foundry Company, Bristol, was asked by the administrator of the estate to assist in taking inventory. Several weeks of close association with company affairs gave Mr. Chidsey sufficient knowledge of the business to inspire him with the idea of buying it. Although the nation was at grips with a financial panic, he, with the assistance of his many friends and the banks of Bristol, succeeded in raising the necessary funds to take over the management of a new corporation known as the C. J. Root Company (later, The Root Co.).

Under Mr. Chidsey's leadership additional counting devices were added (especially for the textile industry) as well as a number of special hinges for pianos, automobiles, boats, etc. Because the greater



The Bristol Division of VEEDER-ROOT, INC. where Counters for Heavy Machinery Are Made.

MAKERS OF PRECISION COUNTING DEVICE
HARTFORD AND BRISTOL

Above:—The Original Plant of The Root Company in Bristol. Standing Second from the Left in this Picture is John Sonstroem, and Fourth from the Left his brother Fred, and Second from the Right is Frank Northrup; all of whom are still associated with VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Today. Right:—The Old Hartford Courant Building where the Veeder Mfg. Co. Started Manufacture of Cyclometers on the First and Third Floors.

portion of the company's products had to be plated, a job plating department was established and is today considered one of the best and most modern plating plants in New England.

Withing three years (in 1910) after Mr. Chidsey had taken over the reins of the business, a three-story modern brick building of fireproof construction was built supplanting the old wooden structure. Additional buildings were added in 1913, 1919 and 1925 increasing the floor space to 64,000 square feet which represented a growth of 1400 per cent in manufacturing space between 1907 and 1925.

By this time both companies had found their niche; expanded as leaders in their respective fields. The Veeder Company dominated in the sphere of counting devices for the smaller types of machines and had built up a business in the manufacture of die castings. The Root Company led the field in the development and sales of counting de vices for application in the heavier industries, as well as establishin a large hinge and stamping enterprise and a model job plating de partment which specialized on the plating of difficult shapes. Fo lowing the line of good economics in manufacture and distributio after the retirement of Mr. David J. Post and Mr. Curtis H. Veede from the Veeder Mfg. Co., the two companies were consolidated o May 15, 1928, into Veeder-Root, Incorporated, with main offices i Hartford.

The present officers of the Company are: John T. Chidsey, Chair man of the Board; Graham H. Anthony, President; John H. Chaplin Vice President and Sales Manager; Charles G. Allyn, Secretary an Treasurer.

The Hartford Division of VEEDER-ROOT, INC., where the Smaller Counters are Made.

THE ARROW-HART & HEGEMAN ELECTRIC CO. *Incorporated 1928*

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

EDWARD R. GRIER *Chairman* — JOHN R. COOK *President* — MONROE GUETT *Vice President* — SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS *Vice President* — CHARLES G. PERKINS — ALFRED H. PEASE

THE ARROW-HART & HEGEMAN ELECTRIC COMPANY was incorporated in 1928, the result of the merger of the Arrow Electric Company, founded in 1905, and the Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Company, founded in 1890. At their inception, both units of this Company were pioneers in developing switches and other electric wiring devices; today the combination is rated as one of the largest manufacturers of these products in the world.

The Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Company was started in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1890 by Gerald Waldo Hart and George S. Hegeman. In 1891 they moved to Hartford, a closer source of supply for materials and labor, and this Company was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut in 1891. Mr. Hegeman died in 1897 and the following year Mr. Hart severed his connection with the Company, being succeeded by Alfred H. Pease, who controlled the business and was its President until his death in 1913. Following his death Shiras Morris was elected President, which position he retained until his death in 1927. Samuel P. Williams was then made President, and shortly afterwards the merger was effected with the Arrow Electric Company in 1928.

The beginnings of the Arrow Electric Company are to be found in the switch business started by Charles G. Perkins in 1880. It was while conducting this business that he developed the Perkins electric switch, a special type of carbon filament for incandescent lamps, and numerous other appurtenances for the infant industry. Mr. Perkins was one of the first Yankee inventors to turn his mechanical skill and ingenuity to these electrical problems. This earliest venture into the manufacturing field was disposed of to other interests about the year 1900. Mr. Perkins entered into the manufacturing field a second time in 1905, with the founding of the Perkins Corporation. In 1908 Edward R. Grier joined the organization, and the corporation became the Arrow Electric Company. The original factory was housed in small rented quarters near the "Glenwood" Railroad Station, just across the railroad tracks from one of the company's present modern plants.

The Arrow Electric Company experienced its growth from one of the city's small manufacturing establishments to its present pre-eminent position in the field, largely as a result of Mr. Grier's business acumen. It was also through his foresight and financial ability that the merger with the Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Co. was brought about in 1928, a measure resulting in great economies in production and new goods developments as it combined two outstanding engineering units.

With the consummation of the merger, the manufacturing activities of the two companies were brought together, with offices in the main plant on Hawthorne Street. Its other plants in Hartford are located at Broad Street and Capitol Avenue; Russ, Lawrence and Broad Streets; and Capitol Avenue and Laurel Street. Subsidiary plants are the Washington Porcelain Co., Washington, N. J., Arrow-Hart & Hegeman (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, Arrow

Electric Switches, Ltd., London, England. Through distributing agencies and branches, the companies' products go to every part of the world.

Mr. Grier was elected President of the Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Company at the time of its formation, and remained in this capacity until 1932, when he became Chairman of the Board. John R. Cook was then elected President.

Behind the establishment and the development of this institution there is the interesting story of the control of electric light and power which, until about 1880, had been more of a dream than a reality. It was the necessity of solving this problem which led to the formation of both the Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Co. and the Arrow Electric Company.

The problem of controlling electric current, turning it off and on, and making it convenient for public use, was solved in a primitive but satisfactory manner by Mr. Hart and Mr. Perkins. Later, as the electrical industry progressed, improvements and new designs were developed in switches, lampholders, receptacles, and other current controlling devices, to keep abreast of this rapidly developing industry. Thousands of new electrical wiring devices had to be designed to supply the needs of modern lighting, power control, and electrical appliances in homes and industry. With each of these improvements and new developments greater perfection in design and performance was required. In these 55 years of progress, the founders and developers of this Company, through years of research, experiments and tests, became recognized leaders in this branch of the electrical industry. Foremost among these men is the company's vice president and chief engineer, Monroe Guett, in whose name an impressive number of patents have been granted. He has been in active charge of factory operation and inventive development since the founding of one of the branches of the company in 1890.

The Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. today continues this tradition of producing modern electrical wiring devices and control apparatus to meet the wide and diversified requirements of today's national and international markets. Throughout the company's history, dating back to the beginnings of the industry itself, this company has concentrated its efforts in making the control of electricity efficient, safe and convenient for everyone.

OFFICERS

Edward R. Grier	*Chairman*
John R. Cook	*President*
Samuel P. Williams	*Vice President*
Monroe Guett	*Vice President*
Thomas A. Inch	*Treasurer*
Charles A. TenEyck	*Assistant Treasurer*
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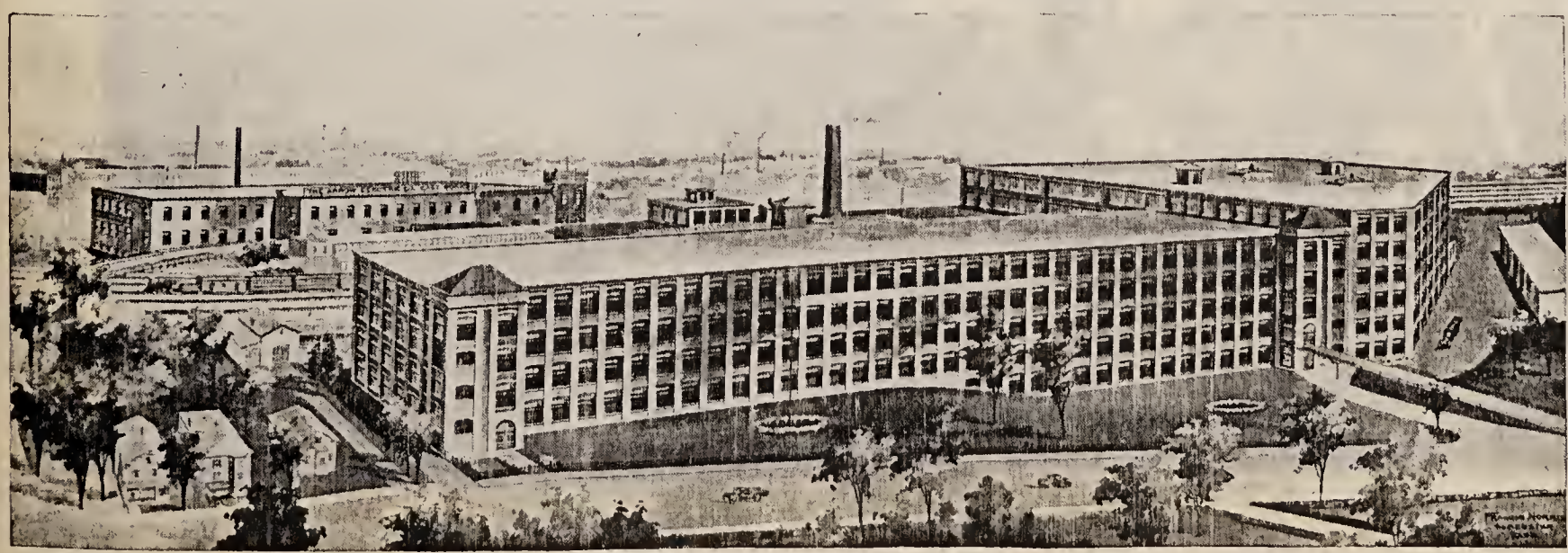
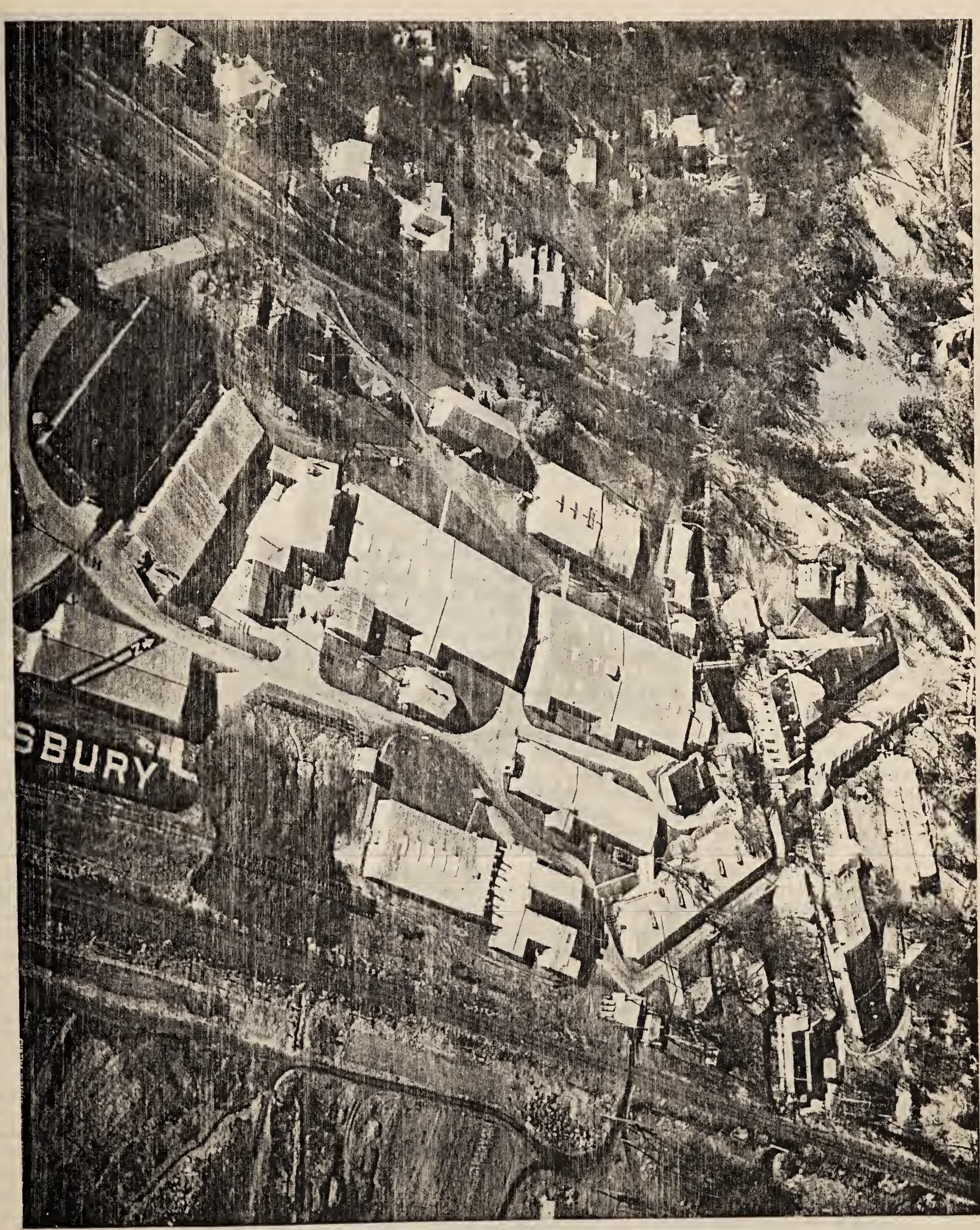


Hawthorne Street Plant & Offices

AIR VIEW OF ENSIGN-BICKFORD PLANT AT SIMSBURY



THE ENSIGN-BICKFORD COMPANY, SIMSBURY *Founded in 1836*

JOSEPH R. ENSIGN

JOSEPH TOY

WILLIAM BICKFORD

SAFETY FUSE, consisting of a core of black powder which is enveloped in jute yarn and surrounded by additional cotton yarns and waterproofing materials, in general appearance like a good sized piece of twine, is used in blasting operations in mines and quarries for conducting fire to the blasting cap which, in turn, sets off the explosive charge.

The story of the fuse industry in America commences with its introduction and manufacture at the site of the first American copper mine, Newgate, at Granby, Connecticut (then a part of Simsbury). In 1830 the Phoenix Mining Company purchased the Newgate property for $1,200 and commenced mining operations under the superintendency of Richard Bacon of Simsbury.

About the year 1836, while travelling in England in the interest of copper mining, Richard Bacon called on members of the firm of Bickford, Smith & Davey the original manufacturers of Safety Fuse, and asked to be appointed agent for the sale of fuse in the United States. After some deliberation a shipment of fuse consigned to Bacon was sent to America, but an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent made further importation prohibitive. Negotiations then ensued resulting in partnership arrangements between the English firm and Bacon for the introduction of the manufacture of safety fuse in the United States.

The original completed partnership agreement for the establishing of the first American fuse company dated May 6th, 1837, started the co-partnership of Bacon, Bickford, Eales & Co.

Thus it was that the first American made fuse came to be manufactured at the site of the first copper mine in America—Newgate—a circumstance which was logical in view of Mr. Bacon's connection with the Phoenix Mining Company and the fact that the fuse could be used there. Within a very short time, however, mining ceased at Newgate and the fuse works were moved to a small water-power site at East Weatogue.

In 1839, Mr. Joseph Toy, a young Cornishman, was sent over from the English firm. In 1851 the partnership became Toy, Bickford & Co. and the plant was moved to its present site on Hop Brook in Simsbury. Under the management of Joseph Toy the fuse business was ably carried on and at his death in 1887 Mr. Rasph H. Ensign, his son-in-law, became manager of the firm, which then took the name of Ensign, Bickford & Co. In the year 1907 the partnership of Ensign, Bickford & Co. was incorporated under the name of The Ensign-Bickford Company. At that time consolidation of the Climax Fuse Company at Avon, Conn. with The Ensign-Bickford Company took place.

With all the developments in fuse manufacture that have gone on abroad and at home, The Ensign-Bickford Company management has kept constantly in touch. The result of this has been that the product of The Ensign-Bickford Company has steadily improved and its use has become widespread. Many million feet of fuse were manufactured for the Isthmian Canal Commission for use in the construction of the Panama Canal; and during the World War special fuse was furnished for hand grenades, mis-fire charges and other special uses. The Company received a citation from the War Department in recognition of the services rendered. To keep insofar as possible a control on materials entering into the manufacture of safety fuse, the Company has built its own cotton and jute mills and has established a Laboratory for testing not only raw materials but the finished product.

In the year 1913 The Ensign-Bickford Company introduced Cordeau-Bickford into the United States. This is a detonating fuse consisting of a lead tube filled with trinitrotoluene and it is now widely used by quarries and mines, especially in well-drill shooting where many holes have to be shot at one time.

The present factory is located at the south end of the town on Hop Brook. The buildings were designed and constructed by employees of the Company and built of native red sandstone taken from the Company's own quarry. The Company maintains some 250 homes for its employees, who number approximately 390 for the Simsbury and Avon plants together.

The present officers of the company are Joseph R. Ensign, President; Robert Darling, Vice-President; Henry E. Ellsworth, Vice-President; J. Kell Brandon, Secretary; Chester R. Seymour, Treasurer; Robert E. Darling, Assistant Secretary; John E. Ellsworth, Assistant Treasurer.

G. E. Prentice, *President*

THE G. E. PRENTICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized in 1912 by its present president, George E. Prentice. Mr. Prentice's years of experience before starting his own business had been varied and his career up to the formation of his own company is an interesting one; it is largely due to his industry and inventive and business ability that his first tiny factory has since 1912 grown into the second largest slide-fastener production plant in the world.

Mr. Prentice had worked in a printing plant and a shoe store in England before coming to this country, and in America he was for seven years connected with the jewelry firm of Churchill and Lewis in New Britain. When this company moved to New York, Mr. Prentice was immediately taken on by the Traut and Hine Manufacturing Company. In a little over a year his accomplishments were recognized and he was made superintendent of the plant.

The Traut and Hine Company was one of New Britain's pioneer hardware factories and at this time it was going into its eighth year. Until that time the firm had never paid a dividend. A year after Mr. Prentice took over the reins the stockholders received their first dividend check. Machinery hummed, orders poured in, profits were realized. Mr. Prentice's inventions caused a number of patents to be taken out and assigned to the concern.

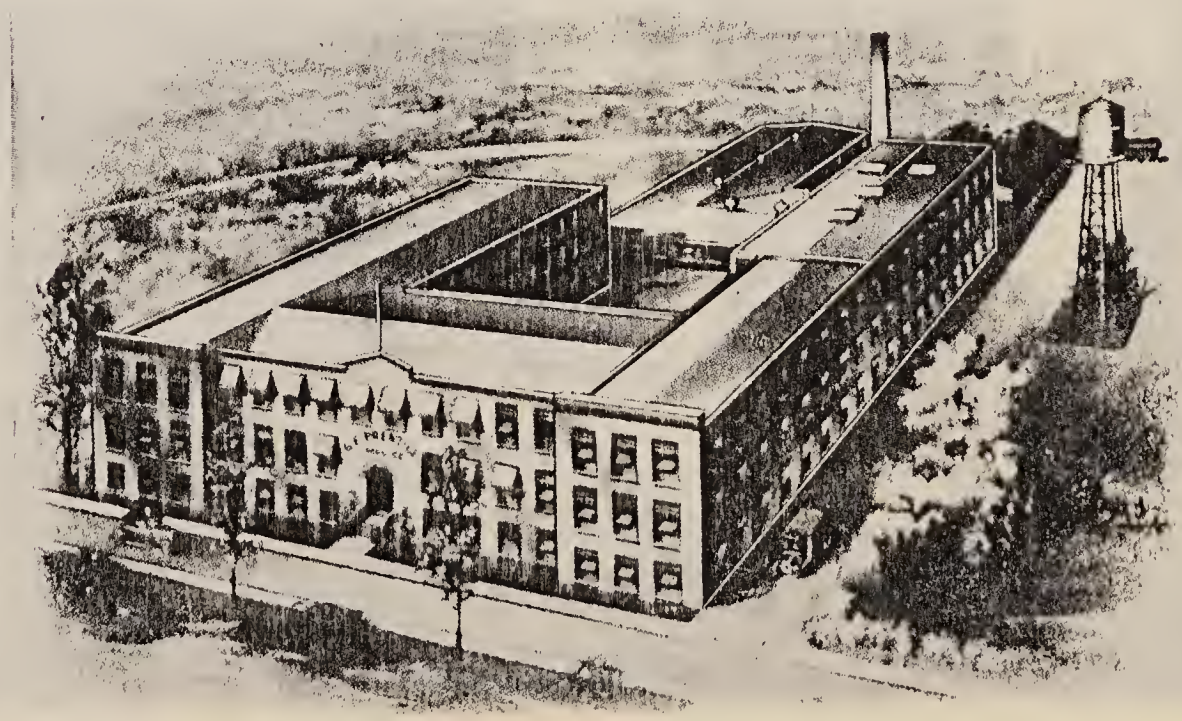
In 1912 George Prentice resigned his Traut and Hine position to start his own business. A good organizer, a fine mechanic, and possessing shrewd executive ability, he went over to Kensington and with two helpers he set up his new factory.

To start, he personally designed a number of suspender, garter and arm band buckles, then cut the master hubs, made the dies and plating solutions and went out and sold the goods from the first samples. Despite Mr. Prentice's almost superhuman efforts in attempting to make the business profitable, the gross sales for the first year were disappointing. However, by the application of sound business principles, sales increased in every succeeding year; through times of normal business and through times of depression, the sales have grown without a break.

When the house of Prentice took on the aspect of being a successful enterprise, the producing of the comparatively new slide fastener or zipper was undertaken. It was Mr. Prentice's object "to develope for commercial uses, the smoothest, strongest and best interlocking slide fastener and to be able to manufacture it so inexpensively that it would be possible to use it on all grades and classes of merchandise." With this thought in mind, Mr. Prentice and his associate, Robert C. Legat, finally succeeded and were granted United States Patent No. 1658392.

The bulk of the company's business is now in the manufacture and sale of the zipper. They make zippers for more than one hundred and fifty different articles, from automobile tire covers to sporting and leather goods, indeed for practically every article which needs to be opened and closed. The company holds patents on five different kinds of slide fasteners; of which it manufactures two, it being the only house in the world producing two types of this item. And to add to its laurels, the Prentice machines turn out the smallest zipper known, and, too, make more sizes of this article than any other firm.

The concern does a gross business of close to $1,000,000 a year; its machinery produces 10,000 different kinds of designs and articles. In addition the factory is the largest maker of key-holders of the leather case variety in the world, while in the field of invention George Prentice has produced over one hundred United States patents and one hundred and fifty in foreign countries.



Main Plant of the G. E. Prentice Mfg. Co. at Berlin, Connecticut

First and Present Permanent Home of Salvation Army in Hartford

The Salvation Army's prison work started here in 1885. Since May, 1935, the Army work in this division, which covers Connecticut, Vermont and Western Massachusetts, has been carried on by Adjutant Ralph Miller, youngest Divisional Officer in the United States. Adjutant Miller succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Albert E. Bates in this position.

THE FLINT-BRUCE COMPANY was founded in the days when Grover Cleveland was president and life moved along leisurely in carriages. Under the leadership of one of its co-founders it has lived through forty-four years of the greatest changes that history has ever witnessed. In 1891 John E. Bruce and Will Filley opened a furniture store at 103 Asylum Street, at exactly the same location as the Asylum Street entrance of the present-day store. The only other furniture stores in Hartford at that time were George W. Flint's, Julius Kellog's, Seidler & May's, Henry Speiske's, C. C. Fuller's and Robbin's; today the Flint-Bruce Company is the only one left of this large group.

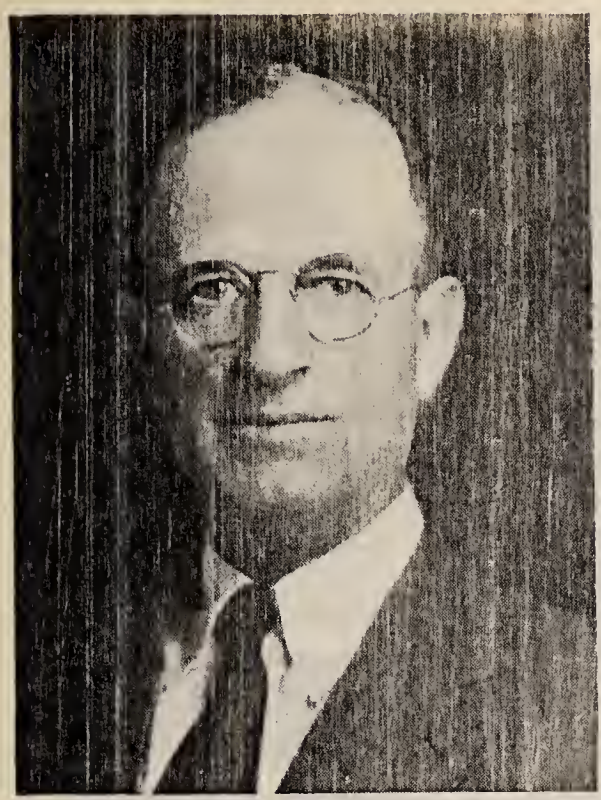
This venture of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Filley was almost immediately successful, and within a few years the store had expanded from the original quarters of a single floor to occupy the entire building at 103 Asylum Street. Mr. Filley remained with the company for eighteen years, retiring in 1909.

Soon after Mr. Filley's withdrawal from the partnership, George W. Flint and Company merged with Mr. Bruce to form the Flint-Bruce Company. Shortly after this merger the promise of increased business was so great that a six-story building was erected adjoining the original home and extending through to Trumbull Street.

Following the death of Mr. Flint in 1921, George W. Butler was admitted to the firm as a partner to take full charge of the buying and merchandising. There was a strange coincidence in Mr. Butler's entrance to the firm, for as a boy he had worked in his father's store which was adjacent to Flint-Bruce's. After many years of experience in metropolitan furniture stores he returned to very nearly the site of his first job.

JOHN E. BRUCE
President and Founder of The Flint-Bruce Company

The Flint-Bruce Store as It Was in 1891. Today the Store Occupies Thirty Times the Space Shown Here.



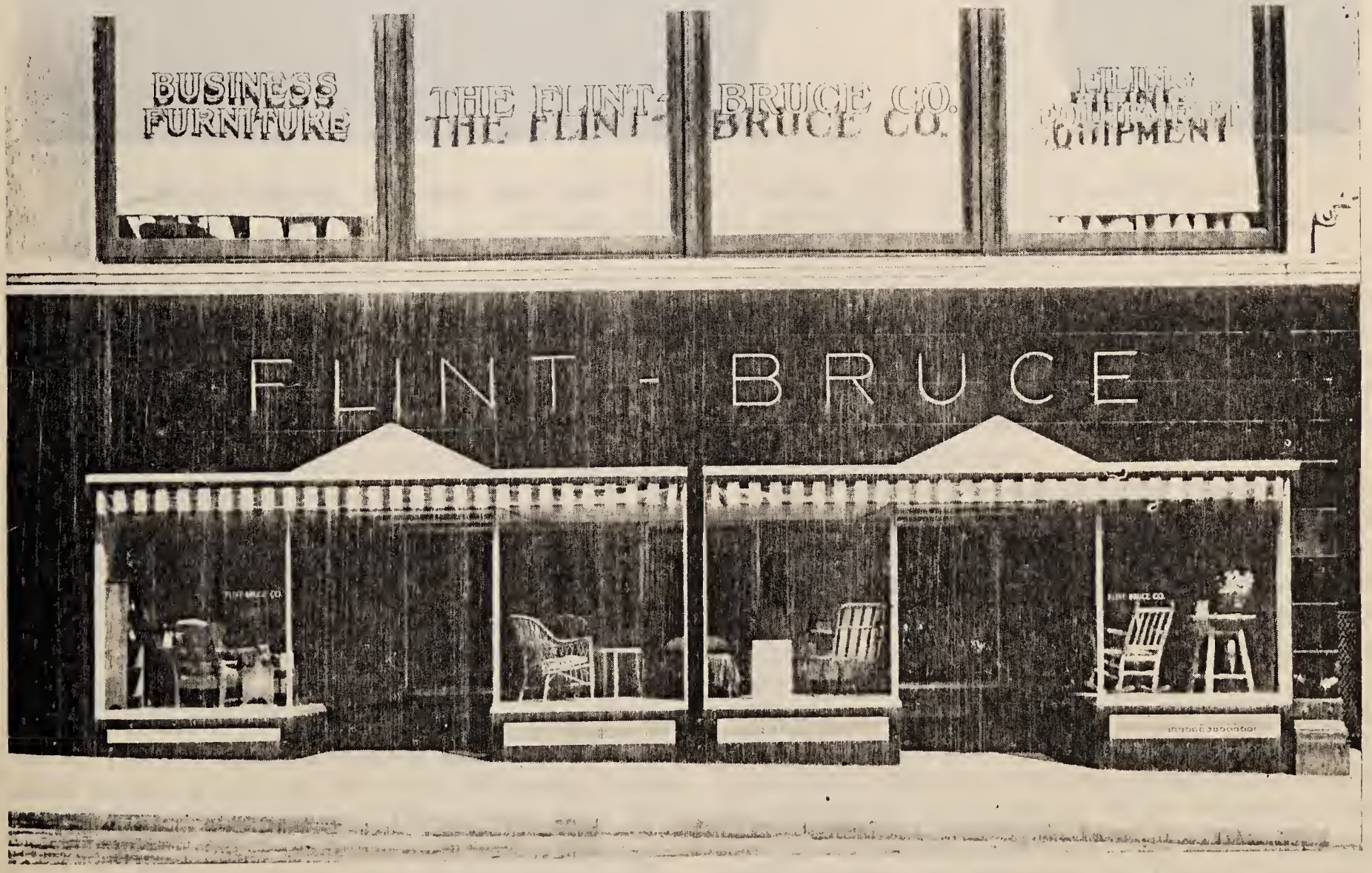
GEORGE M. BUTLER
Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer of The Flint-Bruce Company

In the latter twenties the Flint-Bruce Company experienced a growth which was phenomenal. A separate department was installed for their large stock of early American reproductions, and many new lines of household furnishings and equipment were added to their stock. During this time an interior decorating department was built up to serve the customers; more room was acquired for display on Trumbull Street; and a six-story warehouse fronting on the railroad on Atlantic Street was purchased.

Today the Flint-Bruce Company has two acres of floor space devoted to the display of home-furnishings, of which their stock is the greatest of any store in New England with the exception of Boston. In the present modern store there are separate departments for radios, kitchen equipment (gas, electric, and coal ranges, washing machines, refrigerators and ironers), office furniture, and floor coverings. Two complete homes—thirty model rooms have been built and furnished with a view to best showing of the furniture and offering a suggestion to the buyer as to decoration.

The Flint-Bruce Company is a member by invitation of the Grand Rapids Furniture Guild, to which fewer than four hundred of the twelve thousand furniture stores in the country belong. It is a member of Century Furniture Associates, a buying group of forty-eight furniture stores whose purchases total many millions. All the benefits and price concessions of large scale buying, can be given to the customers of the individual stores.

Although The Flint-Bruce Company is Hartford's oldest furniture store, it succeeds in remaining modern and ahead of the times, for the conservatism taught by years is always well tempered with the youthful, progressive spirit which is an inherent part of the Company's policy.



The New Entrance on Trumbull Street to Hartford's Oldest and Largest Furniture Store.

Fred Atchison, fifty-two years with Honiss's known from coast to coast, and friend of many Hartford celebrities

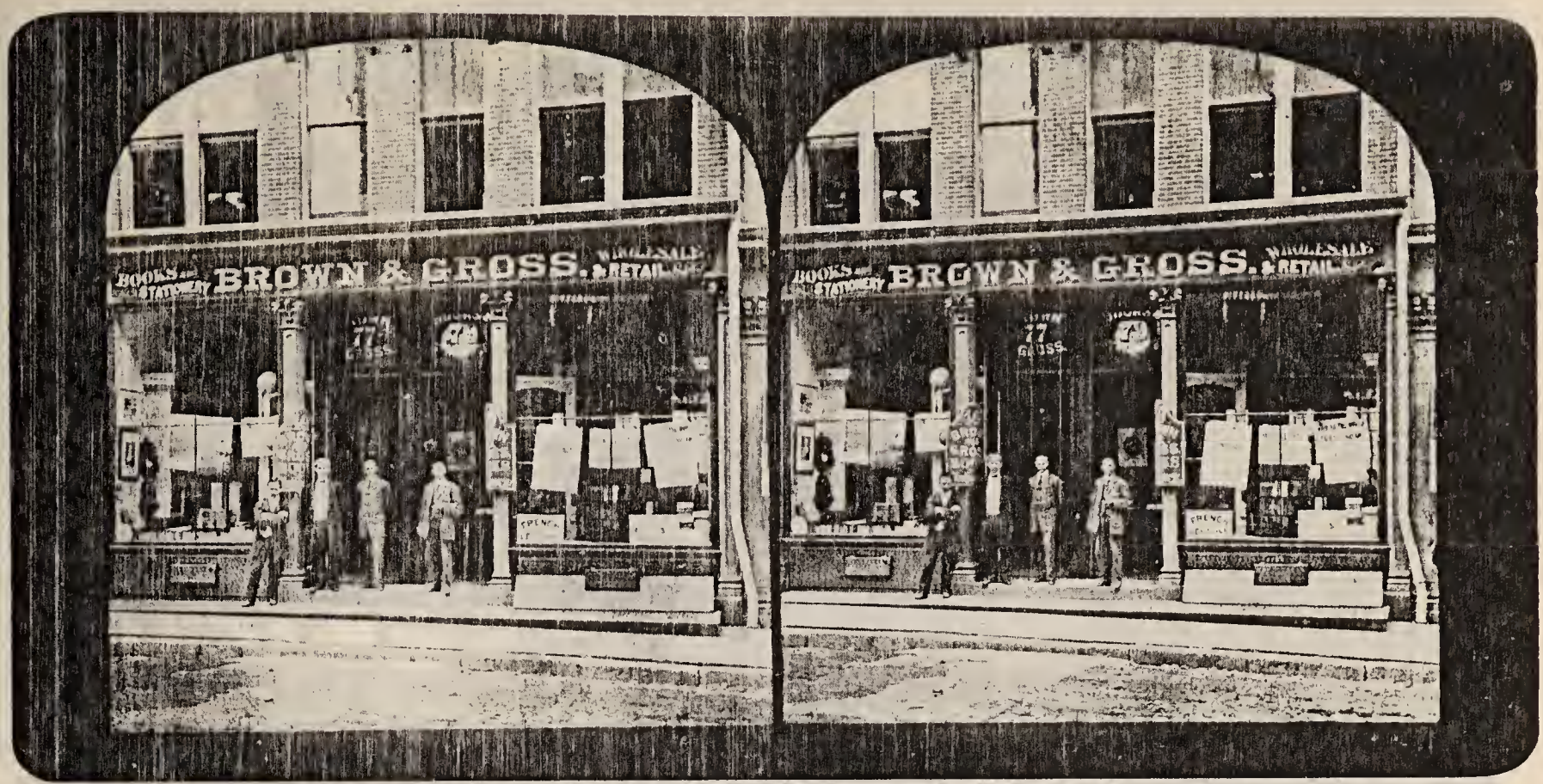
THE HONISS OYSTER HOUSE COMPANY, now in its ninetieth year, is the oldest and most famous of Hartford's eating places. It began its long and successful career in 1845, when it was opened as an "oyster depot" under the United States Hotel, then one of the best known hostelries in America. At that time there were only three tables, seating a total of nine persons; today Honiss's seating capacity is one hundred and fifty.

The business, started by two partners, Barnes and Coats, later passed into other hands and was successively controlled by Henry Goodale, A. Thomas & Company, and Charles Bradley. About 1870 Thomas A. Honiss assumed control, and thirteen years later he was joined by Mr. Fred Atchison, present genial host and president. During the year 1900 Mr. Honiss retired from business, selling his interest to Mr. Edwin Tolhurst, a half brother. Mr. Atchison, with two associates, Thomas E. O'Neill and William W. Hastings, purchased the business in 1914 and incorporated in the following year as the Honiss Oyster House Company. Mr. Hastings is still with the company as vice-president. The other officers are John J. Rome, secretary, and C. L. Andrew, assistant treasurer.

Many historical objects decorate the entrance to the Honiss Oyster House. In fact, they constitute a unique art gallery, for Mr. Atchison has made a lifelong hobby of collecting famous historical portraits and unusual relics. During the years this famous restaurant has served its inimitable sea foods to many celebrities of America and the Continent.

Honiss's trade extends beyond the restaurant, however. Thousands of pounds of their famous sea foods leave their retail and wholesale departments weekly for customers in Hartford, West Hartford, and nearby institutions. The deliveries are made twice daily, morning and afternoon, by Honiss's three delivery trucks.

1835-WITKOWER'S CELEBRATES ITS 100th ANNIVERSARY-1935



Witkower's As It Appeared in 1878 Under the Name of Brown & Gross

HEN Witkower's in Hartford celebrated its one hundredth anniversary this year, the shades of many great men must have joined the festivities unseen. For Witkower's is a bookstore with a tradition and with memories. On March 6, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, who had spoken in Hartford the day before, came to the store to meet Gideon Welles and to hold a two-hour political and economic discussion with him, which led to the appointment of Welles as Secretary of the Navy in the Lincoln cabinet. For a number of years Mark Twain was almost a daily visitor to the store; so were Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner and William Gillette. Leverett Belknap, who became a partner in the firm in 1880, and who is known now as a genial eighty-four-year-old antiquarian, tells of frequent hilarious sessions in the back room of the shop when Mark Twain would convulse his hearers with funny stories, not unmixed with profanity.

Although the store has gone through seven changes of name and three of location since it was founded, it has not lost the atmosphere which has made it so successful. For the past sixty-six years it has been at the same address, 77 Asylum Street, and the facade has scarcely been changed in that time. But the casual observer would be wrong if he inferred from the rather old-fashioned looking display windows and entrance that the store itself was old-fashioned. Israel Witkower, the present owner, is known through New England as one of the best informed bookmen in the business and as a good merchandiser.

Caleb M. Packard and Flavins A. Brown entered into partnership as Packard & Brown at 20 State Street in May, 1835, buying out H. F. Summer & Company, a bookshop which had been operating at that address for five years previously. In 1838 Mr. Packard retired from the business and became a bookkeeper in a bank. His successor as a partner was Edward W. Parsons, a youth of twenty-one. The name of the firm was changed to Brown and Parsons. In 1844 the firm bought out the bookstore of John Paine, on Main Street, and for a while ran the two stores, but in 1846 the business was moved to the corner of Main and Asylum Streets, where Brown and Parsons installed "the first real show windows ever seen in Hartford." The store remained there for over twenty-three years, becoming known as "The Old Corner Bookstore."

Mr. Parsons retired from the firm in 1852 and Flavins A. Brown carried on the business under his own name for the next six years, publishing a number of books under his own imprint. William H. Gross joined Mr. Brown in 1858 and the firm became known as Brown & Gross. This name lasted for thirty-three years until the death of Mr. Gross in 1891, although Mr. Brown died in 1880. The business was moved to its present location in 1869. Shortly after Mr. Brown's death, Leverett Belknap was taken into partnership. He had joined the firm as a boy in 1864, so that the lives of two men, Mr. Brown and Mr. Belknap, extend over the entire century of the store's existence. When Mr. Gross died in 1891, a year after George F. Warfield became a partner, the firm name was changed to Belknap and Warfield.

After forty-six years in the business and thirty years as partner, Mr. Belknap retired in 1910 and the firm became G. F. Warfield and Company. For ten years he was the sole owner, but in 1920 he took in as partner Israel Witkower, who had been with the store since 1903. When Mr. Warfield retired in 1929, Mr. Witkower became the sole owner and the name was changed for the seventh time to Witkower's.

Since Mr. Witkower has owned the store several changes have been made. The store has been extended in length, a large circulating library has been added as well as a greeting card department. Only this year the greater part of the basement has been turned into an Old Book Bargain Basement, which is proving very successful.

Although the personnel has changed from time to time, and although "Anthony Adverse" has taken the place of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a best seller, Witkower's remains a bookstore with a tradition of service and bookishness.

P. O. Postma's Shop at 19 Pearl Street, Hartford, Connecticut

P. O. Postma

Otto Postma

THE business now carried on by P. O. Postma at 19 Pearl Street was established by Thomas Steele in 1836 on Main Street, which at that time was the location of nearly all mercantile enterprise.

When Thomas Steele began business for himself over a century ago, nearly all of the goods which he sold were imported from abroad, there being as yet little jewelry or silverware industry in this country. At that time Connecticut-made clocks were well established, but metal movements were still looked upon as being impractical. Watches were made by skilled workmen by hand and were rare. The mass production of this article was still to come. Consequently this business at first consisted largely of repair work on the fine jewelry, plate and watches owned by the wealthier citizens, with an occasional commission from the sale of some imported goods.

The business prospered and some few years later Steele took his son in business with him and the partnership continued until 1886 at the same location.

At that time August H. Schmidt became successor to Steele and continued the business at 19 Pearl Street. Later his brother-in-law, Jacob Fox, associated himself with him and they remained together in business until 1910, when it was purchased by J. Fred Bitzer, Jr. Mr. Bitzer died in 1930 and was succeeded by the present owner, P. O. Postma.

The present business presents a different picture than that of 1836. Rather than going abroad for goods to sell, today they are largely made in America (many of them in Connecticut) and of the trade a great part is watches which were a great rarity in the days of Steele. But aside from the changes in merchandise and its larger part in the total business, the business has remained with the same ideals that were given to it by Steele: a craft requiring great technical skill and training. Associated with Mr. Postma is his son, Otto Postma.

THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG COMPANY was founded in 1884 by Samuel Donchian who had come to this country shortly before and settled in Hartford. Mr. Donchian's first store was located in a bookshop and was shortly afterwards moved across the street to a spot near where the present building of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company now stands. For many years the company was located on the site of the present Judd Building at 75 Pearl Street. In 1910, however, the company erected its own building, which it now occupies at 205 Pearl Street. Mr. Donchian died as this structure was being completed and since this time the business has been carried on by his family. The officers of the company are: Mrs. S. B. Donchian, President; Paul S. Donchian, Vice-President and Treasurer; and Richard D. Donchian, Vice-President and Secretary.

The position of the company has been one of notable progressiveness. Samuel Donchian was among the very first importers of oriental rugs in America and for twenty-three years he dealt exclusively in this line. However, in 1907, he broadened his merchandise to include rugs of the domestic variety and from that time the company has continued to expand their line. During the last year the company has emphasized their linoleum line and today it handles everything which is used to cover floors. From small beginnings the Samuel Donchian Rug Company has come to be the largest exclusive floor covering company in New England.

SAMUEL DONCHIAN

PAUL S. DONCHIAN

RICHARD D. DONCHIAN

DONCHIAN BUILDING — Home of Connecticut's Largest Rug Establishment

A remarkable still life photo showing the portrait on pine of the famous Dame Pitkin and the famous Pitkin glass jar

CONNECTICUT for many years has been the happy hunting ground for the seekers of rare antiques. Auctions held in various towns from time to time have disclosed pieces of almost priceless value. H. A. Willard, in 1917, began specializing in the appraisal of such articles and in the conducting of auctions at which have been sold some of the rarest finds in the last quarter century; such as the earliest known dated pine dower chest found in Newington and sold to William Goodwin of Hartford; the rarest example of a four skirted turned center stretcher table in oak, a picture of which is shown on this page, and also the portrait on pine of Dame Pitkin, head of the family who conducted the famous Pitkin Tavern and glass works, also the unique Pitkin glass jar.

Mr. Willard has always conducted his business in Hartford county, also he is frequently called outside the county in the course of his auction and appraisal work. During the present Tercentenary year Mr. Willard has opened to the public a permanent exhibit and private salesroom at 39 Mulberry Street, where he welcomes all those interested in antiques. Here the visitor will find a constantly changing group of valuable and unique pieces. During the current year, for example, there has passed through his hands more than a half a dozen rare Oriental silk prayer rugs. Pieces from his collection of early glass have been sought for by important collectors and Metropolitan dealers all over the country.

During the depression many valuable pieces have appeared on the market that would not otherwise have been available. Some families have been forced by necessity to dispose of heirlooms that have been precious family possessions for many generations. Many of such pieces Mr. Willard has bought outright, while others he has undertaken to dispose of to the best advantage on a commission basis. At his salesrooms at present may be seen a rare collection of small baby chairs, including a fancy Carver arm chair, a plain Carver arm chair, the only slant arm baby chair, a Queen Anne baby arm chair, and many others.

CHARLES DICKENS VISITS HARTFORD - 1842

Charles Dickens

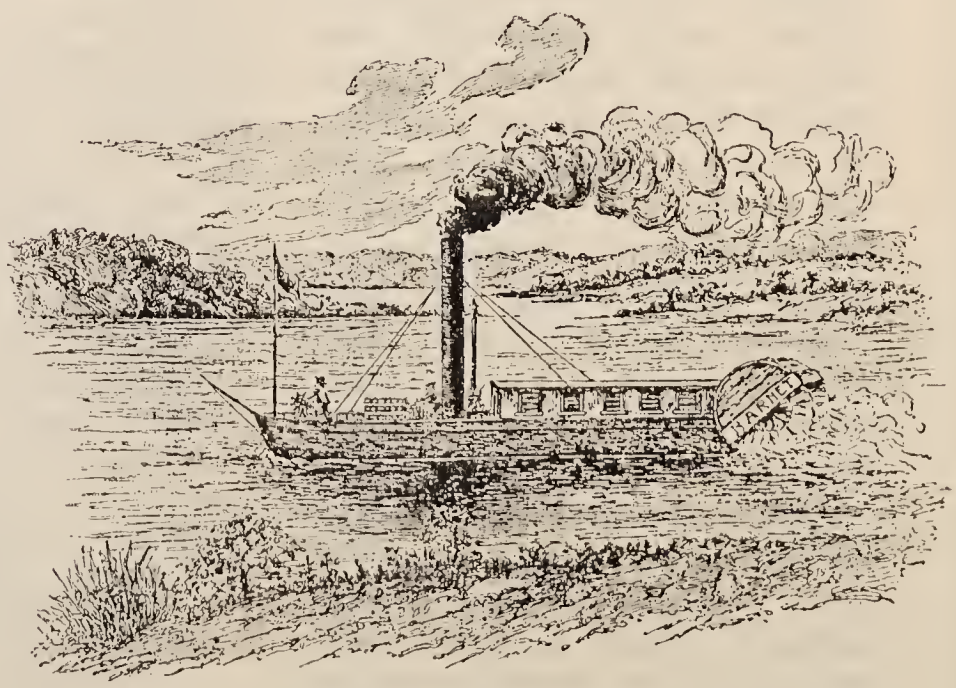
CHARLES DICKENS, while in America in 1842, proposed to visit Hartford, Connecticut, going by way of Springfield, Massachusetts, from Boston. As it was in the midst of the winter the roads were in bad shape and it was decided to make the trip by steamer on the river to save time. February was unusually early in the year for the hazarding of the trip but the pilot, Adna Allen, was apparently unafraid so, after a hearty dinner in Springfield, Dickens embarked on the steamer *Massachusetts*. The novelty of this passage so impressed him, that in "American Notes," he writes of it at length. The following passage is his description of travel in the nearly toy boats of that day.

"The captain of a small steamboat was going to make his first trip for the season that day (the second February trip, I believe, within the memory of man), and only waited for us to go on board. Accordingly, we went on board, with as little delay as might be. He was as good as his word, and started directly. It certainly was not called a small steamboat without reason. I omitted to ask the question, but I should think it must have been of about half a pony power. Mr. Paap, the celebrated Dwarf, might have lived and died happily in the cabin, which was fitted with common sash windows, like an ordinary dwelling-house. These windows had bright red curtains too, hung on slack strings across the lower panes, so that it looked like the parlor of a Lilliputian public-house, which had got afloat in a flood or some other water accident, and was drifting nobody knew where. But even in this chamber was a rocking chair. It would be impossible to get on anywhere, in America, without a rocking chair.

"I am afraid to tell how many feet short this vessel was, or how many feet narrow; to apply the words length and width to such measurement would be a contradiction in terms. But I may state that we all kept the middle of the deck, lest the boat should unexpectedly tip over; and that the machinery by some surprising process of condensation, worked between it and the keel; the whole forming a warm sandwich about three feet thick. It rained all day, as I once thought it never did rain anywhere but in the Highlands of Scotland. The river was full of floating blocks of ice, which was constantly crunching and cracking under us; and the depth of water in the course we took to avoid the larger masses, carried down the middle of the river by the current, did not exceed a few inches. Nevertheless we moved onward dexterously; and being well wrapped up, bade defiance to the weather, and enjoyed the journey.

"The Connecticut is a fine stream; and the banks in summer-time, I have no doubt, beautiful. * * * After two hours and a half of this odd traveling (including a stoppage at a small town), where we were saluted by a gun considerably bigger than our own chimney), we reached Hartford, and straightway repaired to an extremely comfortable hotel."

Mr. Dickens was given a most cordial reception at Hartford, and the city and its inhabitants impressed him most agreeably. His opinion, expressed later, was that Hartford was a lovely place where he had many friends whom he never could remember with indifference. He declared that he should always entertain most pleasant and grateful recollections of the city.



The River Steamer "BARNET", owned by the Connecticut River Company.

The above account is taken from "The Connecticut River Banking", a memorial volume issued by that institution in 1925, its centennial year. Henry W. Erving is the author. The book is intimately concerned with the development of transportation on the river.

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SUMMER.

AUTUMN.

THE HARTFORD SCHOOL OF MUSIC, INC.

Archibald A. Welch, *President*
Helen Tiffany, *Music Director*
Rosamond H. Porter, *Secretary*

THE HARTFORD SCHOOL OF MUSIC was founded in 1890 by Mrs. Archibald A. Welch at the request of Dr. Hartrant, President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, who felt that his students needed to know something of ecclesiastical singing and instrumental music. During the first years of its existence the School was located in the buildings of the Seminary on Broad Street. Later it moved to the old Abbey house on the corner of Spring Street and Asylum Avenue, and eminent teachers of voice, piano and violin from Boston and New York such as Villa, Whitney, White, Edward H. Noyes and Emilio de Gorgorza were members of the faculty.

During the early period Mrs. Welch devoted much of her time and energy to the direction of the School and its development. After her death it was necessary to secure the services of a musical director and at that time it was decided to find a permanent home for the school and the house at 834 Asylum Avenue was purchased.

The school has occupied these quarters for the past eight years during which time many changes have taken place. On the fortieth anniversary of its founding an endowment fund was announced. The need of a more active string department became apparent and that same year marked the start of the Hartford School of Music Orchestra under the leadership of Harold Berkley of New York. Under his guidance it has grown from its original modest beginning of seventeen players to a membership of some fifty players. This is the third season that concerts by the orchestra are being sponsored by the Bushnell Memorial as part of their free series. There is also a Junior Orchestra conducted by Charles Krane of New York.

Piano, violin, 'cello, voice and theory are taught at the School and the heads of the different departments are:

Maude Hurst Blanchard, *piano*
Harold Berkley, *violin*
Charles Krane, *'cello*
Eleanor Scheib, *voice*
Robert Doellner, *theory*

THE J. M. NEY COMPANY—1812

The J. M. NEY COMPANY, the oldest dental gold manufacturer in the United States, traces its origin back to the year 1812 when Marcus Bull set up his shop in Hartford for the working of gold. Fifty-three years later upon the death of E. Hurlburt, the owner of the business at that time, John M. Ney purchased and reorganized the concern. He remained as its president until his death in 1907. Upon incorporation in April, 1909, this position passed to his son, Harry C. Ney, its present president.

The manufacture of gold for dental purposes has continued to be the principal business of the Company. By the development of new materials, the Research Department of this Company has made important contributions toward the advance of American Dentistry. In addition the Company manufactures precious metal alloys for jewelers and industrial firms and maintains a modern refining plant for the conversion of scrap metals.

1892 THE HARTFORD ENGRAVING CO. - HARTFORD 1935

THE Hartford Engraving Company, one of the very oldest, if not the oldest continuous relief printing plate engraving company in New England, is located at 125 Trumbull Street.

This well known concern has passed through many new methods of producing illustrations for transmitting persuasive power of pictures to mental registration.

Knowledge represents combined and collective experiences, impressions and observations, transformed into sound and hieroglyphics or symbols, from which all nations derive their dialect alphabets. Chiseling out relief lines or cutting away the surface of wood blocks around the lines by hand originated among the Chinese about 1418, for the purpose of decoration of draperies and wearing apparel. It was done with a maul and chisel.

Origin of Planographical Printing-plates

Intaglio methods or sunken lines into the solid surface of wood and stone plates, which appeared about 1450, undoubtedly descended from the period of carving "the ten Commandments" upon stone slabs (which were done in the same manner), followed in 1470 by hand tooling in stipple, producing graded shadows.

For a long time stone slab intaglio engraving prospered. Not until the early part of the 17th century were many changes made. With the coming of "Armor-plate" and other polished metallic surfaces, intaglio methods became useful for initials, official charters, maps, rewards of merit, etc. In 1670 "mezzotint" a mechanical overlay device for shading tints, improved results. Ruled parallel and geometrical lines are a hundred year later mechanical invention, for decoration of certificate borders, banknotes, and plain background shading.

Origin of Typographical Printing-plates

WOOD ENGRAVING

Thomas Bewick, who is called "the father of modern wood-engraving" upon end grain of boxwood, received a medal of excellence from the London Society of Arts in 1771. (This was closely followed by planographic Lithography in 1796.)

JARED BUTLER STANDISH

THE HARTFORD ENGRAVING COMPANY
COR. OF TRUMBULL & PEARL STREETS
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Mr. Jared Butler Standish, proprietor of the Hartford Engraving Company, entered the employ of A. Mugford, Wood Engraver, 71 Asylum Street in October, 1883, and became a master of portraiture upon boxwood. He relates his recollections as follows: "I remember very well the rumblings of distant peril as a new photo-mechanical process called 'Photo-Engraving' which was being used successfully in New York to illustrate outline and full tone shaded drawings as well as photographs from objects, in circulating publications. Groups of subjects were etched upon zinc and copper in a few hours, which previously took many engravers many hours to execute by hand singly upon boxwood. This sounded the knell in a slowly growing procession for the decline of wood engraving."

Etching of relief lines upon metalic surface for printing, became accomplished in 1826, eliminating by the middle of the 19th century an army of wood engravers employed in the work, who only a short time previously had mortally wounded the profession of planographic stone, steel and copper-plate engraving industries.

Speaking of those days, Mr. Standish wonders about the reaction of the apprentice of today "if he was obliged to get out of bed before daylight, milk two cows, walk, or, in winter skate four miles on the river, to his work, leaving the ice about sunrise, build a fire and dust out the office before 8:00 A.M."

About 1890 Mr. Standish helped to make the first copper half-tone plate in Hartford, which was used by the American Publishing Company.

Photo Engraving

The Hartford Engraving Company first started at New Britain in 1892 by Lewis & Atwell. In 1894 it moved to Hartford and located in the Hartford Courant building, having a contract to do the Courant illustrating by the recently perfected method of "Half-tone etching."

In 1902 Mr. Standish bought a half interest in the Hartford Engraving Co., forming a co-partnership with Frederick Wessel (formerly of Wessel, Churchill and Lewis of New Britain, Jewelry Manufacturers), resigning from the Mugford Company, where he had been 19 years. His company engaged in illustrating the last few years of the "Connecticut Quarterly" with Edward B. Eaton and Herbert Randall, editorial associates.

The company were pioneers in three color halftone illustrating, doing work for the Phelps Publishing Company, then located in Springfield, Mass., publishing the "Good Housekeeping" magazine.

Mr. Standish furnished many of the illustrations for the Adams, Stiles Histories of Wethersfield, designed the Wethersfield Town Seal, Washington bi-centennial cachet, originated the first and second congregational church buildings as they first appeared and visualized in pictures several historical events. Like most old time engravers, Mr. Standish is a historian of recognized authority and has executed a great deal of historical research regarding the priority of the town, which has been adopted and recorded officially, also a town guide with a map of important historical locations; all of which he has given to the welfare and prestige of his native home town without expense.

PAUL DINSMORE STANDISH.

The 52 years of experience of this firm is exemplified in the quality of its productions (having made the illustrations for this Connecticut book).

For the past 12 years of the time, Mr. Standish has had his son, Paul Dinsmore Standish, as his business and photographic associate, and the company welcome difficult stunt illustrating.—*Editors.*

THE Chas. C. Hart Seed Company, of Wethersfield, prides itself on being a direct descendant of one of Connecticut's oldest nationally known business enterprises—the production and distribution of garden, field and flower seeds. Established in 1892 by Mr. Chas. C. Hart, who had formerly been connected with Johnson, Robbins & Co., one of America's pioneer seed houses, the business rapidly increased and in 1894 Mr. Hart entered into partnership with Mr. Frank J. Welles. At this time their extensive trade in growing canner's stocks of sweet corn seed was established and wider fields were entered with the wholesale and jobbing trade of the seed business.

Mr. Hart's four sons became associated with the firm and in 1913 a mail order department was established, in 1916 Mr. Welles' interest in the concern was acquired. In 1922 the business of E. M. Lyman & Son, of Springfield, was purchased and moved to Wethersfield and in 1924 the seed business of Robert M. Reeves and Co., of New York City, was acquired. In 1925 the firm incorporated under its present name and since that time its growth has been rapid and continuous.

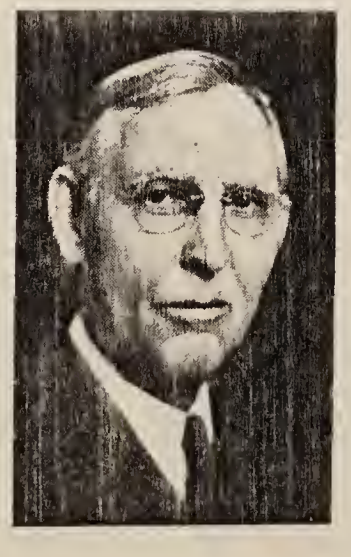
The growing and distribution of seeds is a highly specialized industry requiring infinite skill and patience in the breeding of new strains of high quality and in the maintenance of quality in existing strains. No seed house can successfully continue unless it is able to win and hold public confidence. The Chas. C. Hart Seed Company takes pride in their reputation for fair and honest treatment and in the high quality and purity of their product. Thousands of hardware and general stores throughout New England and the Atlantic seaboard aid in the distribution of Hart's Seeds to home and market gardeners.

The Hart Company maintains growing stations in Maine for the breeding and production of selected strains of Peas and Beans and in Connecticut for hybrid crosses and open pollinated strains of Sweet Corn. Connecticut grown Sweet Corn seed possesses unusual vigor and vitality and produces green corn of a flavor and sweetness unknown in seed from any other section of the country. Beet, Carrot, Lettuce, Onion and various other seeds of importance are grown along the Pacific coast and in Colorado, Michigan, Idaho and New Jersey and vast quantities of Spinach, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Turnip seed are imported from Denmark, Holland, England, France and Italy.

Over three million packets are required to distribute Hart's Seeds to the consumer and these are filled and sealed by machines whose capacity is over 3000 per hour. Thus, from a small beginning, The Chas. C. Hart Seed Co., has attained a position of considerable importance in the nation's seed trade and has earned and held public confidence since 1892.

FRANK S. HART

WILLIAM G. HART


CHARLES C. HART

EVERETT H. HART

FREDERICK C. HART

JOHN OLDHAM SETTLED WETHERSFIELD IN 1634

ARTHUR W. WILLARD
Town Clerk

Photo by Arthur C. Hart

Famous Wethersfield Elm

THE ORIGINAL "ADVENTURERS"
who purchased the Wethersfield land
from the Indians in 1636

JOHN OLDHAM
ABRAHAM FINCH
JOHN STRICKLAND
JOHN CLARKE
ANDREW WARDE
ROBERT ROSE
LEONARD CHESTER
ROBERT SEELEY
NATHANIEL FOOTE
WILLIAM SWAYNE

LEWIS W. BUTTON
Town Clerk of Rocky Hill

THE first white man known to have visited what is now Wethersfield was John Oldham. He came to this place with two others overland from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, returning in September, 1633. He was well received by the Indians and accordingly made plans to return the following spring of 1634, with a party. This he did without the permission of the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony. Oldham's companions, all from Watertown, Massachusetts, built a few rude huts and planted wheat in preparation for a permanent settlement.

In the spring of 1635 Oldham returned to Watertown and discovered that permission to leave had been granted. Consequently, all this year a number of families migrated to the new settlement; land was bought from the Indians, 1636 the town laid out, and the name Wethersfield chosen. Nevertheless, the town remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts until 1639, when the Fundamental Orders were drawn up.

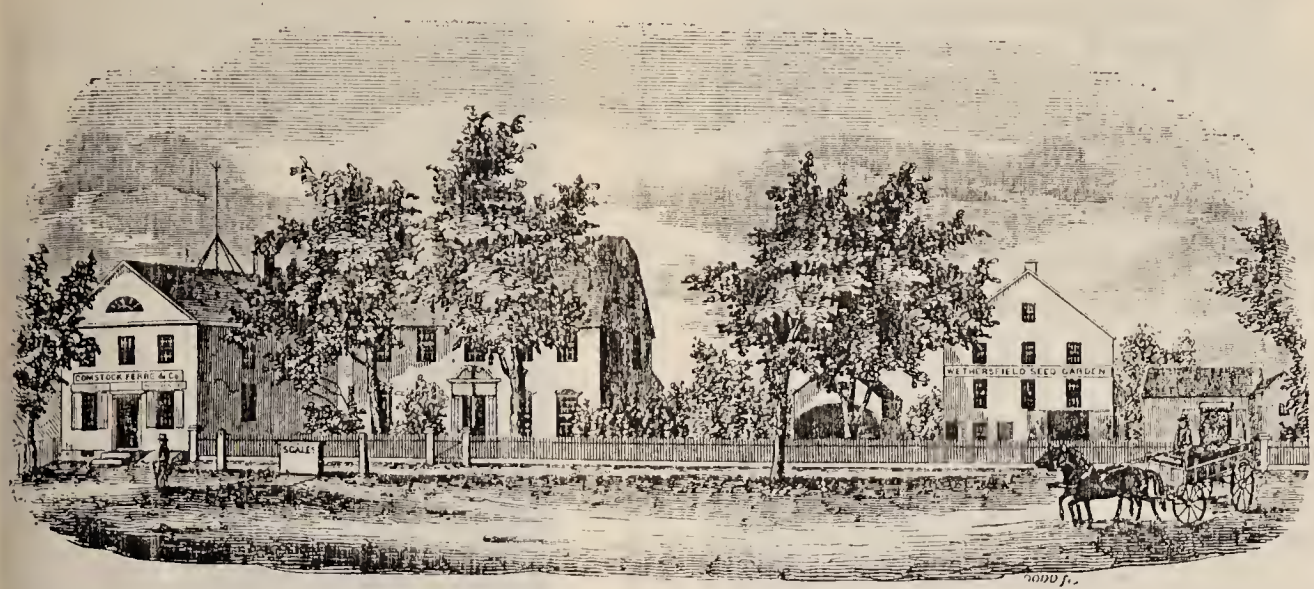
The hardships of the first few years were great. There was the terrible Indian Massacre of 1637, in which three women, six men and twenty cows were killed; these crippled the settlement, as the Indians wanted, as this was no small proportion of the inhabitants. In addition the settlers found difficulty in keeping live stock until the number of wolves had been reduced. It was a wild land; one girl shot a bear from her doorway—"He was a good Fatte one and kept us all in meate for a good while."

However, Wethersfield prospered and a lively commerce began. As early as 1648 ships were going to the West Indies with pipe staves; later they went to distant parts with salt beef, pork, and fish, bricks, horses, onions, etc. The first ship in Connecticut, "Tryall", was built in 1649 at Wethersfield. Warehouses, shops, and a shipyard rose, as well as a tavern and private houses. The bulk of these are now buried in time or by the shifting course of the Connecticut River.

All of the early settlers in Wethersfield did not remain there. Perhaps it was because they were so high-spirited that they soon became restless. A great many settlers kept coming all the time, and the rising prices of land made them think of selling out and trying another place. Possibly the ministers encouraged this feeling; four early towns were started with ministers who had been first in Wethersfield. The first real delegation departed for Milford in 1639. A few went to Stratford and Fairfield. In 1640 Stamford was practically settled by Wethersfield people. This took a majority of the church members and householders. In 1644 others went to Branford. Thus as the colony grew there were a few Wethersfield people in nearly every town. The last organized emigration was in 1659 to Hadley, Massachusetts. These emigrations left the town well depleted, but there was such an immediate influx of newcomers that within a year there was a good-sized population again.

During her more than three hundred years of history, Wethersfield has experienced, in addition to emigrations, several territorial losses. These have taken the form

1820 COMSTOCK, FERRE & CO. - WETHERSFIELD 1935



The Home of Comstock, Ferre & Company, Connecticut's Oldest Seed House

EDWARD W. WILLARD
Treasurer and General Manager

JOHN C. WILLARD
Secretary

CONNECTICUT enjoys a world-wide reputation for its seed industry. The growing of seeds undoubtedly originated with the growing of onions for which Connecticut, particularly Wethersfield, was famous in Colonial times. Records show that immense quantities of "Wethersfield Reds" were shipped prior to 1761. Seed growing for sale commenced when the importation of garden seeds from England was shut off by the Revolution of 1776.

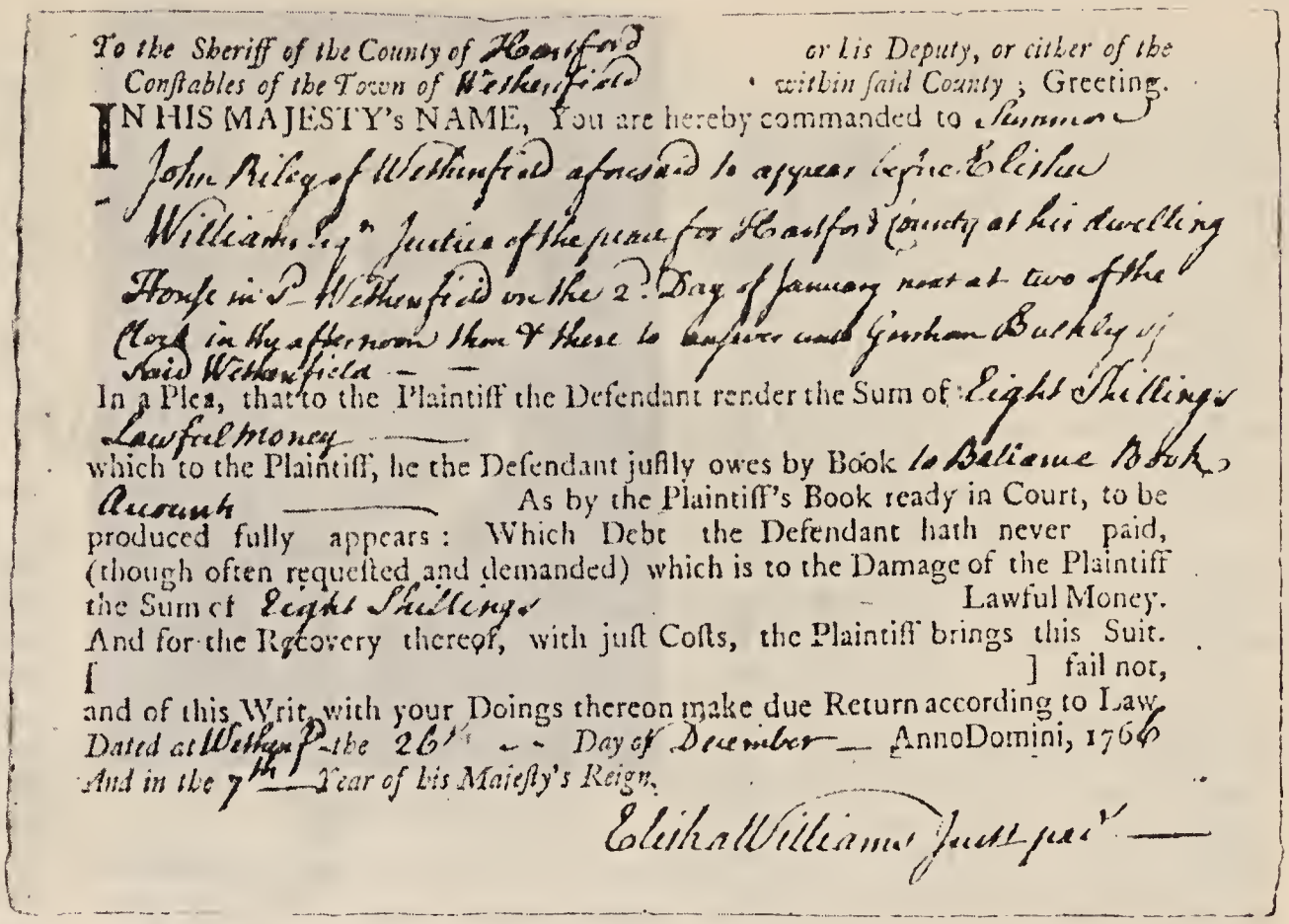
Comstock, Ferre & Co., the oldest seed firm in the state, began with the venture of James Lockwood Belden about 1820. In 1837 the business was purchased by Franklin G. Comstock and his son William G. Comstock. Eight years later Henry Ferre entered into partnership and the present name was adopted. Great interest in the industry is shown by the number of well-known Hartford and local business men who appear as stockholders when the firm was incorporated in 1853: William G. Comstock, Henry Ferre, Daniel Strong, Charles Clapp, Thomas Belknap, William T. Lee, Henry Strong, Case, Tiffany & Co., Tertius Wadsworth, William Boardman, Samuel Humphrey, David W. Clark, William Isham, Ellery Hills, Thomas H. Holladay, Lynde Olmsted and H. L. Bidwell. Largely through William G. Comstock's efforts an excellent trade was built up extending to "the Frontier" in the days when St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis were the extreme western outposts.

Today's business is countrywide as to wholesale trade with a constantly increasing demand for local market garden, farm and private garden planting. The growing of seeds requires contact with the entire world to produce in the greatest perfection the many varieties now offered. Farms are still operated in Wethersfield where large quantities of seed are produced, notably sweet corn, tomato, turnip and summer squash.

Through long experience this firm is well qualified to maintain the high standard required by particular planters. A complete line of garden, flower, grass and field seed is carried, also fertilizers, insecticides and other garden requirements. Every care is used in the cleaning and handling of seeds, each lot being given a thorough germination test and later tested for performance in the field. The confidence which the customers of Comstock, Ferre & Co. have shown through over a century is evidence that good seed is recognized as the foundation of agricultural prosperity.

Edward W. Willard has been the Treasurer and General Manager of Comstock, Ferre & Company since 1924. He has been with the company for more than thirty years. Mr. Willard represents the seventh generation of the family born in Wethersfield. Josiah Willard, first of the name in this town, was the eldest son of Major Simon Willard who migrated from Massachusetts to Connecticut settling Wethersfield in February, 1661. He was appointed as writing teacher by the town of Wethersfield being the first to hold that office. He purchased a home on Broad Street which is now occupied by John C. Willard. The original deed to this property was witnessed by his brother who later became head of Harvard College.

"WETHERSFIELD" — PETER'S "HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT"



To the Sheriff of the County of Hartford or his Deputy, or either of the Constables of the Town of Wethersfield within said County; Greeting.

IN HIS MAJESTY's NAME, You are hereby commanded to Summon John Riley of Wethersfield aforesaid to appear before Elisha Williams Esqr Justice of the peace for Hartford County at his dwelling House in S^d Wethersfield on the 2^d Day of January next at two of the Clock in the afternoon then & there to answer unto Gurdon Buckley of said Wethersfield —

In a Plea, that to the Plaintiff the Defendant render the Sum of Eight Shillings Lawful money —

which to the Plaintiff, he the Defendant justly owes by Book to Balance Book Account — As by the Plaintiff's Book ready in Court, to be produced fully appears: Which Debt the Defendant hath never paid, (though often requested and demanded) which is to the Damage of the Plaintiff the Sum of Eight Shillings — Lawful Money.

And for the Recovery thereof, with just Costs, the Plaintiff brings this Suit.

[ ] fail not,

and of this Writ, with your Doings thereon make due Return according to Law.

Dated at Wethers^d the 26th — Day of December — AnnoDomini, 1766

And in the 7th — Year of his Majesty's Reign.

Elisha Williams Justice pac^e —

Early Document Now in Possession of Judge Walter S. Comstock

WETHERSFIELD is four miles from Hertford, and more compact than any town in the colony. The meeting-house is of brick, with a steeple, bell, and clock. The inhabitants say it is much larger than Solomon's Temple. The township ten miles square; parishes four. The people are more gay than polite, and more superstitious than religious.

This town raises more onions than are consumed in all New-England. It is a rule with parents to buy annually a silk gown for each daughter above seven years old, till she is married. The young beauty is obliged in return, to weed a patch of onions with her own hands; which she performs in the cool of the morning, before she dresses for her breakfast. This laudable and healthy custom is ridiculed by the ladies in other towns, who idle away their mornings in bed, or in gathering the pink, or catching the butterfly, to ornament their toilets; while the gentlemen far and near, forget not the Wethersfield ladies' silken industry.

Wethersfield was settled in 1637,* by the Rev. Mr. Smith and his followers, who left Watertown, near Boston, in order to get out of the power of Mr. Cotton, whose severity in New-England exceeded that of bishops in Old-England. But Mr. Smith did not discard the spirit of persecution as the sole property of Mr. Cotton, but carried with him a sufficient quantity of it to distress and divide his little flock.

*NOTE: 1634 correct date.

Excerpt from Peters' General History of Connecticut, Published in England in 1778

of townships which broke off from the mother town but still remained in close sympathy with it. They began as separate parishes and thus formed entities which eventually received incorporation as townships: Glastonbury (1693), Rocky Hill (1843), and Newington (1871) were so formed.

Wethersfield was the scene of thrilling action in colonial and revolution days. It was a center of resentment at the time of the Stamp Act and later the Boston Port Bill of 1774. In 1775 the company which Col. John Chester raised here was "the largest and best equipped and trained company of volunteers which marched from Connecticut." General Washington stopped in Wethersfield several times and during the last of these stays, in the Webb house, he planned with his staff the siege of Yorktown, which brought the Revolutionary War to an end.

In her long history, Wethersfield has contributed much to the state and to the nation. She has sent men to the wars and has furnished numerous citizens who have been outstanding in civil life. Wethersfield has always reflected an advancing spirit. From the days when this spot became the temporary home of Yale College in 1716, she has had fine schools, while the tradition and importance of her churches goes back to the very founding of the settlement. Many of the important facts concerning early Wethersfield history have been established through the long and careful researches of Jared B. Standish.

THE VILLAGE CEMETERY

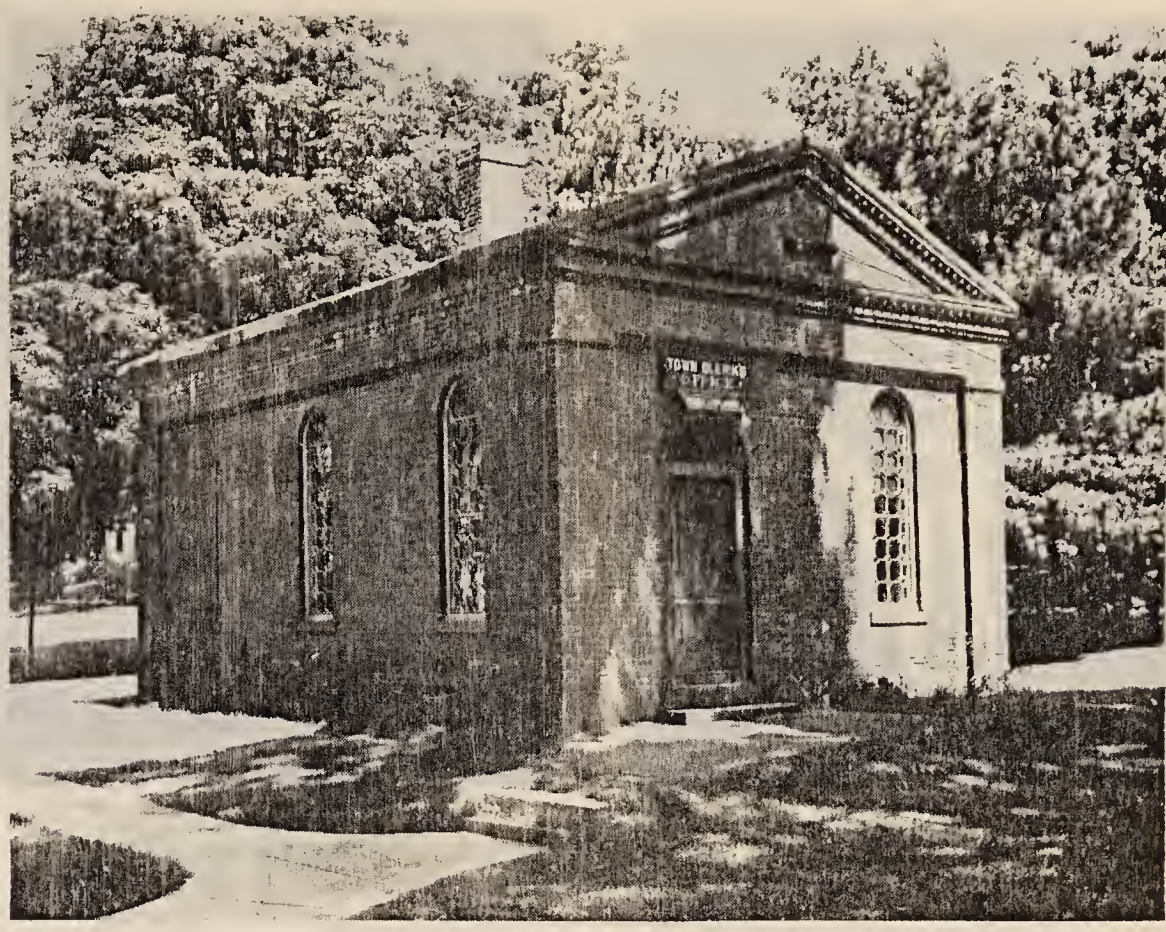
At the northeasterly corner of the large Square, or Common, which the forefathers of Wethersfield established at the beginning of their settlement, they placed their burying ground. It is a sandy hill, that old Cemetery, started nearly three hundred years ago, around which are the more level portions added in later years. Proofs are not wanting that this hill was originally a burial-mound of aborigines.

"Nowhere in New England can a more beautiful natural location be found for the interment of loved friends, commanding as it does a wonderful prospect of the Great River winding for miles through its fertile meadows, with the uplands of Glastonbury in the background. Here, near the little log church, the fathers of the town were laid to rest. It originally embraced the eastern and a part of the western declivity. Due to the sandy nature of the soil, as well as to the fact that few trees have existed to collect those enemies of sandstone and marble; dampness and mold." These are the words of Edward Sweetser Tillotson, who copied the inscriptions on all of the monuments and published same in 1899. He included, also, inscriptions found in the other burying grounds in the territory which was Ancient Wethersfield, and now are the Towns of Newington, Rocky Hill, and Glastonbury.

Although there were burials beginning in the very earliest days, the earliest stone, now, is that of Leonard Chester, with the lettering on it still plain, who died in 1648.

WEST HARTFORD - - -

MRS. MABEL HURLBURT
Town Clerk of Farmington



Farmington Town Hall

ORIGINAL SETTLERS OF FARMINGTON

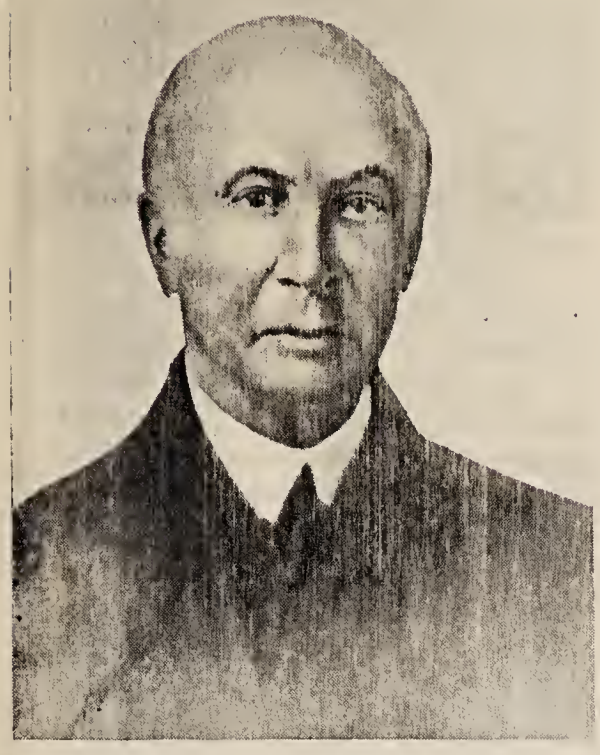
MR. JOHN STEELE
ELDER WILLIAM GOODWIN
DEACON ANDREW WARNER
STEPHEN HART
WILLIAM LEWIS
REV. ROGER NEWTON
MATTHEW WEBSTER
THOMAS BARNES
JOHN BROWNSON
RICHARD BROWNSON
GEORGE ORVICE
THOMAS PORTER
JOHN WARNER
THOMAS DEMON
JOHN COLE
DEACON THOMAS JUDD
THOMAS UPSON
DEACON ISAAC MOORE
JOHN LOMES
WILLIAM HITCHCOCK
or HECOCK

FEW Connecticut towns have a more colorful history than Farmington. Settled in 1639 and called Tunxis Sepus (Little River), it was incorporated in 1645 and given the name which it now bears. Originally it covered an area of 225 square miles and included what are now the towns of New Britain, Berlin, Southington, Bristol, Burlington, Avon, and Plainville. In 1685 a patent was granted to the proprietors of the Town, confirming the charter granted in 1645. Land was purchased from the Indians by the settlers, who later organized themselves as Proprietors of the Town, taking possession of all the land within the limits of the town in 1672 and ordering a division on certain ratable property holdings.

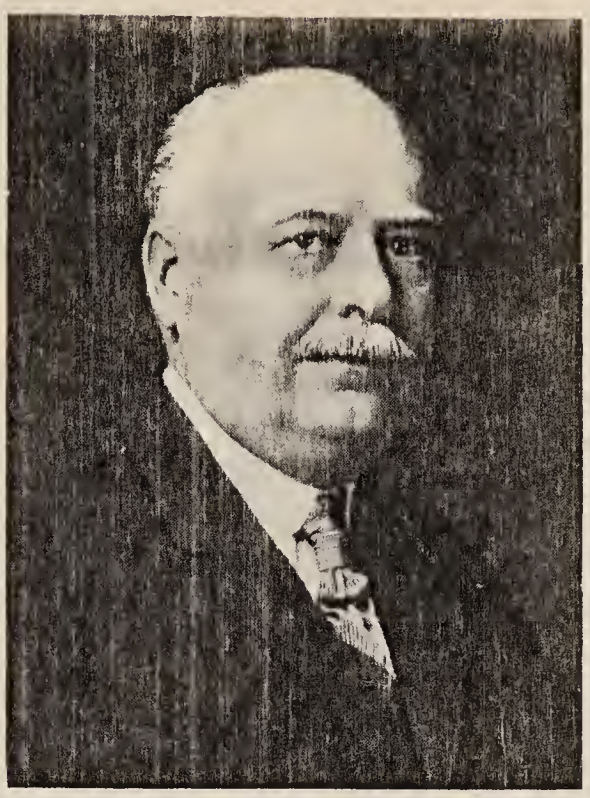
The Farmington Canal, an institution of great expectation, was chartered in 1828. Work was commenced on it in Northampton in 1825. It connected New Haven with Northampton and was to compete with Connecticut River traffic, but with the growth of the railroads it was abandoned. Its course, however, is clearly marked through the town; the fast crumbling pillars of the aqueduct are a landmark at the north end of the Farmington River.

The churches of Farmington have always been important factors in her life. The Congregational church with its Christopher Wren spire, generally conceded to be the daintiest and most exquisite in rural America, is a true Colonial structure. The present edifice was built in 1771, but the church was organized in 1652; and it is interesting to note that there have been but thirteen ministers since that time. In addition the libraries have always played an important part in the town, the present beautiful building being a memorial erected by D. Newton Barney. The earliest library of which we know was the Farmington Library Company begun in 1785.

The village of Farmington was untouched by the industrial activity of the Nineteenth Century, and it is this fact that makes it the delightful place it is today. The solid and substantial homes that line the streets are constant reminders of the sturdy folk who built them. Four of these houses remain and they are among the oldest in Connecticut, dating from approximately 1660. These houses are; the Whitman house, now the Farmington Museum; the central part of the Elm Tree Inn; the home of C. Stanley Mason; and the house on Main Street occupied by William Lawrence. Farmington also points with justifiable pride to the Grist Mill on the Farmington River, known as Brownson's Mill in the late seventeenth century, and now known as Winchell Smith's Grist Mill.



TIMOTHY COWLES
First President



WILLIAM A. HITCHCOCK
Present President

J. HARRIS MINIKIN
Present Treasurer

EARLY in 1851, a group of public-minded citizens of the town of Farmington met to consider the advisability of organizing a mutual savings bank, setting the example for several other enterprising towns and cities in the state. Farmington was an important town, and its citizens felt an impelling urge to give it the added advantages which might accrue from a bank of its own.

So the matter was discussed, and notice was posted on the common sign post concerning a meeting to be held in July, 1851, to organize a corporation, and a charter was granted by the General Assembly in that year.

On August 14, 1851, the commissioners appointed to organize the bank met, with Erastus Scott as chairman, and William Gay as clerk pro tem, and elected the first officers of the corporation:

On these men devolved the responsibility for the safekeeping of money entrusted to their care, and the assurance to the public that the affairs of the bank would be conducted honestly and efficiently. The new bank was dedicated to public service, and the officials received little or no compensation. It was not until 1854 that it was voted to pay the treasurer $50 for his expenses for six months.

At a meeting of the directors held August 15, 1851, the treasurer was empowered to receive deposits Mondays and Thursdays of each week from 12 to 3 p. m. But the bank prospered and by 1860 office hours were from 8 to 12 a. m. and from 4 to 8 p. m. daily.

The first office of the bank was at the house of Simeon Hart; the second in 1853, was at the home of Samuel S. Cowles. By 1853, deposits had increased so that the treasurer was empowered to buy a safe.

In 1865, the corporation purchased, from Erastus Gay, land on the west side of Main Street and transferred its headquarters to a small brick and brownstone store (remodeled and enlarged in 1890) which occupied part of the site of the present building, to remain there until the erection of the Colonial brick structure in 1928.

At the close of the first year of its existence the bank had 135 depositors who had deposited $5,530.25; at the end of the eighty-fourth year it has 9,500 depositors and $12,314,964.61 on deposit.

For eighty-four years this bank has understood and met intelligently the needs of the large area which it serves, and has been a successful factor in the prosperity of Farmington and the surrounding communities.

First Report to General Assembly

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Connecticut to be convened on at New Haven on the First Wednesday of May 1852, in conformity with an act of the Legislature passed June 2d 1843, I hereby transmit a Statement of the condition of the Farmington Savings Bank on the first day of April 1852.

The first deposit was made in said Bank, Aug 25th 1851. Interest on deposits commenced by direction of the Trustees, October first. A Dividend was declared Jan 1. 1852, of the earnings of the Bank, in order that the semi-annual dividends, might be made in future, on the first days of January and July.

Number of Depositors —	*135.*
Amount Deposited	*$5530.25*
Deposits withdrawn	*75.31*
Dividend Jan 1 1852, at the rate of 5 per cent	*17.49*
Interest received Jan 1 1852	*28.28*
Expenses ~~preceding~~ to Apl 1, 1852	*46.12*
Loans secured by real estate	*4525.00*
Cash on hand April 1st	*929.94.*

A COMMUNITY INSTITUTION FOR EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS

ORIGINAL FOUNDERS OF THE FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK

Erastus Scott
William Gay
Timothy Cowles
Egbert Cowles
Asahel Thomson
Henry Mygatt
Simeon Hart
Thomas Cowles
Ira Hadsell
E. W. Carrington
Samuel S. Cowles
Chauncey Rowe
Timothy Porter
Austin F. Williams
John Deming
Lucius S. Cowles
George Cowles
Abner Bidwell
William L. Cowles
Solomon Whitman
John Hooker

PRESIDENTS OF THE FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK

Timothy Cowles	1851-1853
John T. Norton	1853-1861
Asahel Thomson	1862-1866
William Gay	1867-1889
Winthrop M. Wadsworth	1890-1891
Franklin Wheeler	1892-1907
Henry W. Barbour	1908-1914
Julius Gay	1915-1918
Timothy H. Root	1919-1931
Herbert Knox Smith	1931-1931
William A. Hitchcock	1932-

Early Home of the Farmington Savings Bank

LIST OF TREASURERS

Simeon Hart	1851-1852
Samuel S. Cowles	1853-1872
Julius Gay	1873-1910
Edward H. Deming	1911-1928
J. Harris Minikin	1928-

ORIGINAL OFFICERS

Timothy Cowles, *President*
William L. Cowles, *Vice President*
Samuel S. Cowles, *Vice President*
Simeon Hart, *Secretary and Treasurer*

FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS

William Gay
Ira Hadsell
Henry Mygatt
Chauncey Rowe
Thomas Cowles
E. W. Carrington

PRESENT OFFICERS

William A. Hitchcock, *President*
George G. Williams, *Vice President*
Robert Porter Keep, *Vice President*
J. Harris Minikin, *Secretary and Treasurer*
Allen I. Balch, *Assistant Treasurer*
Mary S. Halloran, *Assistant Secretary*

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Charles G. Bill
George G. Williams
William A. Hitchcock
Robert Porter Keep
John H. Thompson
J. Harris Minikin
Austin D. Barney
S. Leonard Root

Present home of the Farmington Savings Bank

AVON OLD FARMS, AVON, CONNECTICUT

AVON OLD FARMS is a College Preparatory School founded in 1927 by Mrs. John Wallace Riddle, who was also the school architect. It is maintained under a Deed of Trust, the entire property and its management being placed by her in the hands of a self perpetuating Board of Directors of which she is now chairman.

The buildings stand along a ridge overlooking the lovely Farmington River valley, in the midst of a 3,000 acre estate which consists of farm meadow land and forests with thirty miles of bridle paths. The stone and brick buildings, English in style, are beautifully built and furnish an excellent example of handcraft both in the stone and wood work.

While the school follows the broad cultural traditions, its point of view toward the individual boy is modern and liberal. Avon does not believe that a certain type of youth is especially to be desired, or that the school's function is to mould boys to this type. On the contrary, it values boys as separate and distinct individuals. It is vitally interested not in sameness among boys but in differences; not in a pattern to follow but in personalities to develop. It distinguishes closely between education based primarily on pressure from without, social or otherwise, and education based primarily on tapping the sources of power within a boy. For this reason, individual freedom, under supervision, is very real at the school and permeates its whole daily life.

Avon offers to boys from the ages of twelve to eighteen an all around preparation for the universities and colleges. A certain number of boys are taken each year who do not expect to go to college. The school aims particularly to educate the whole boy, first by thoroughly understanding him as an individual, and then by planning for his full development according to his own needs. Avon is approved by the New England College Entrance Certificate Board, which means that nearly all colleges accept without examination a boy whom the school certifies—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton still require the college entrance board examinations.

The equipment for football, baseball, track, tennis, polo, hockey, and other sports is excellent. There are no inter-scholastic athletics except polo, but nearly the whole school takes part in intramural sports. The school has had an unusually fine health record. Two trained nurses are in constant attendance in the Infirmary.

The Student Government is of a distinctive form, being organised as the Village of Old Farms based on the New England township. The Warden and members of the Council are elected by citizens of the village, and in non-academic matters they and their appointees are given a large measure of responsibility under guidance of a faculty member. The village has its own laws and its own Courts.

Another feature is Community Service. Every boy in the first four forms is obliged to give eight hours weekly to some sort of work for the common benefit of the village. He may choose to work in the forests, poultry run, stables, shops, power plant, etc. At least once during the year he will take his turn at the farm. This makes possible an experience which may enrich the life of a boy as nothing else can, and is given an important place in the all around training the school provides.

WILLIAM HOLMES BUILT A TRADING POST AT WINDSOR 1633

THE history of Windsor really begins in 1631 when the River Indians, fearing conquest by the Pequots, endeavored to persuade white men to settle among them, making offers of grain and other assistance in doing so. Governor Winslow of Plymouth was greatly interested in the idea, and, after some investigation, sent Lieutenant William Holmes, in 1633, with material for building a house and with other supplies in "a large new bark." As the boat sailed up the Connecticut River past what is now Hartford, it was threatened by the fort of the Dutch, who were also colonising Connecticut, and was called upon to halt, but passed on safely and disembarked eight miles above at the mouth of the next river. At this point Holmes built his trading house and stockade; it was the future Windsor.

This settlement did not remain long alone. In 1635 a party from Dorchester, Massachusetts, came and later another group, the "Lords and Gentlemen," came from England with a grant from the Earl of Warwick. Both of these parties occasioned much dispute, and this was only quieted when the original settlers divided with them the land north of the Farmington River. The Dorchester party was the most numerous and had the greatest influence in laying the foundation of the Ancient Town of Windsor.

In 1637, danger from the Pequot Indians caused all of the settlers to abandon their dugouts and come together on what is now Palisado Green. Here they surrounded themselves with a strong palisado. Two years later the meeting house was built and the same year the grist mill, first in Connecticut, was started. Windsor was now thoroughly established.

Windsor has been vastly reduced from its original size. In 1670 Simsbury became a separate town; Granby was later (1786) split off from Simsbury. Further divisions from Windsor have been: Coventry (1712); Enfield and Suffield (1723); Tolland (1715); Litchfield (1719); Bolton (1720) from which Vernon (1820) was taken; Harwinton (1737); Torrington (1740); and East Windsor (1768) from which came Ellington (1786) and South Windsor (1845). Further divisions were Barkhamstead and Colebrook (1779); Manchester (1823); Wintonbury (1835); and Windsor Locks (1854).

WINDSOR'S ORIGINAL INHABITANTS (1640)

Henry Wolcott, Esq..	John Taylor
William Phelps	Elzwed Pomeroy
John Whitefield	William Hosford
Humphrey Pinney	Aaron Cook
Deacon John Moore	Elias Parkman
Deacon William Gaylord	Thomas Stoughton
Lieut. Walter Filer	Owen Tudor
Matthew Grant	Capt. John Mason
Thomas Dibble	Matthew Allen
Samuel Phelps	Richard Oldage
Nathan Gillet	Henry Stiles
Richard Vore	William Hayden
Abraham Randall	George Philips
Bigot Eglestone	Return Strong
George Phelps	John Hillyer
Thomas Ford	Thomas Barber
Edward Griswold	Nicolas Palmer
John Bissel	Thomas Buckland
Thomas Holcomb	Isaac Sheldon
Daniel Clark	Robert Watson
Peter Tilton	Stephen Terry
Messrs. — Newberry	Bray Rosseter
Roger Ludlow, Esq.	Thomas Dewey
Joseph Loomis	William Hurlburt
John Loomis	Roger Williams
John Porter	Thomas Bascomb
William Hill	Nicolas Denslow
James Marshall	Thomas Thornton

SUFFIELD SAVINGS BANK . . . . . *Founded 1869*

SAMUEL R. SPENCER, *President*

Presidents of Suffield Savings Bank

MARTIN J. SHELDON
July 6, 1869 to Nov. 6, 1869

DANIEL W. NORTON
Nov. 6, 1869 to July 15, 1871

BYRON LOOMIS
July 15, 1871 to May 7, 1877

WILLIAM H. FULLER
May 7, 1877 to Jan. 6, 1890

WILLIAM L. LOOMIS
Jan. 6, 1890 to July 11, 1894

MATTHEW T. NEWTON
July 11, 1894 to Jan. 8, 1906

CHARLES C. BISSELL
Jan. 8, 1906 to Feb. 3, 1914

SAMUEL R. SPENCER
Feb. 9, 1914

THE charter of the Suffield Savings Bank was granted by the Legislature in May, 1869, and was accepted by the corporators at a meeting July 1 following. It opened for business in the First National Bank building but was later located in offices at the south end of the Cooper block, remaining there until 1914 when its own handsome building was constructed on the present site.

The Bank Today

WILLIAM J. WILSON, *Treasurer*

Treasurers of Suffield Savings Bank

CHARLES A. CHAPMAN
July 6, 1869 to May 7, 1877

WILLIAM L. LOOMIS
May 7, 1877 to July 28, 1877

BENJAMIN F. HASTINGS
July 28, 1877 to Aug. 6, 1877

SAMUEL WHITE
Aug. 6, 1877 to July 29, 1896

MARTIN H. SMITH
July 29, 1896 to Jan. 8, 1906

WILLIAM J. WILSON
Jan. 8, 1906

Asst. Treasurers Suffield Savings Bank

EMMA L. NEWTON
Jan. 12, 1903 to Jan. 8, 1906

HAROLD K. PERKINS
Jan. 23, 1928

A Home Newspaper Serving the Towns of Farmington Valley

THE BRISTOL PRESS was founded as a weekly newspaper by Charles H. Riggs, in 1871, when the population of Bristol was less than 4,000. Mr. Riggs, in starting the paper, solicited prepaid subscriptions and, with some borrowed money, he was able to get together an equipment of type and machinery so that he could issue the new paper. The first issue appeared on March 9, 1871. Mr. Riggs filled a unique place in the community and he was an especially able man as a country editor.

For seventeen years Mr. Riggs carried on the business alone, and in 1888 he sold to Messrs. Haviland and Duncan, of Southington, who published the paper for three years, when the Bristol Press Publishing Company, with a capital stock of $10,000, was organized and purchased the business.

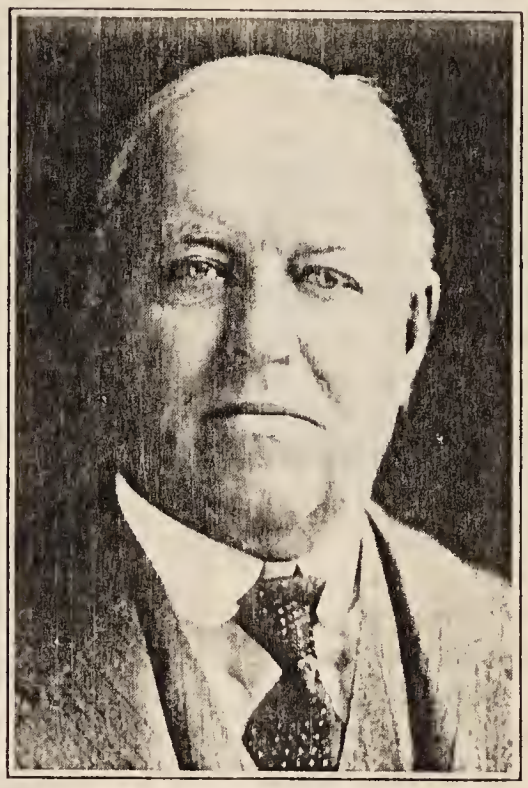
The first officers of the company were: O. F. Strunz, president; J. H. Sessions, Jr., vice-president; S. K. Montgomery, secretary, and Richard Baldwin, treasurer.

While the Bristol Press was still a weekly, in March, 1902, Arthur S. Barnes, then at New Haven, returned to his native town, as manager of the Bristol Press Publishing Company. Under Mr. Barnes' management, the Press was immediately changed from a six column to a seven column paper, and the number of pages were increased.

In 1910, when the population of Bristol was 13,500, the management of the paper decided that Bristol should be served more frequently than once a week by a local paper. Therefore, the Bristol Press was changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly, published on Monday and Thursday. This semi-weekly continued until October, 1916, at which time membership was taken in the Associated Press and the Bristol Press became a daily.

The Press considers it as its first duty to chronicle events in Bristol and to endeavor to influence public opinion on local events. In politics, it is independent believing that such is the only courrse for a local paper.

Associated with Mr. Barnes for many years have been Thomas A. Tracy, as city editor, and Wallace H. Miller, editor of the paper.



ARTHUR S. BARNES

In 1908, the Bristol Press Publishing Company purchased the Farmington Valley Herald, which it publishes once a week. In 1911 the New Hartford Tribune was purchased and combined with the Farmington Valley Herald. This paper serves the towns of the Farmington Valley between Hartford and Winsted. It is strictly a home newspaper for these towns.

When the Farmington Valley Herald was taken over by the Bristol Press Publishing Company, George A. Beers became its editor and for twenty-five years he continued in this work, visiting all of the towns of the Farmington Valley regularly each week. The editor at present is G. Stephen Potwin.

The Press has its own two-story brick building on Main Street, and a thoroughly modern equipment for producing a daily paper. The Bristol Press is also equipped for producing commercial job printing, which has been a department of the business ever since the paper was established.

THE settlement of Bristol began more than a century after the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth. Bristol was not of the first or second generations of the English settlement, but perhaps should be classed as the fourth. Newtown begat Hartford, Hartford begat Farmington, and Farmington begat Bristol; but a long time elapsed between the first white men's houses in Farmington in 1640 and the first house in Bristol in 1727. The rough hills upon which the greater part of Bristol is built and the heavy forest with which these hills were then covered were attractive to Indian hunters and perhaps afterwards to their white successors, but they were attractive to neither red man nor white as a site for dwelling houses, nor were they capable of easy conversion into farms.

The Farmington proprietors, in 1672, then eighty-four in number, took formal possession of an extensive tract of territory, then unbroken wilderness, west of their home settlement. They laid out a parallelogram eight miles long and four wide and called it "reserved land"; the rest of the land they divided among themselves. However, it was not until 1721 that an actual survey and allotment of the western land was made. This gave Farmington people definite title to land in what is now Bristol.

The first actual settler, so far as our present knowledge goes, was Daniel Brownson of Farmington, probably a son of the Richard Brumpson who had received a grant in 1663. Daniel Brownson received a deed dated May 22, 1727, to the seventy-first lot in the fifth division, which had been allotted to Isaac Brownson, and built a house thereon. The western end of this lot was about a mile from the present westerly line of Bristol; the Brownson house was not far west of the present corner of West and South Streets. As the years went by, other settlers arrived and within ten years there was an established populace.

What the old road to the church in Farmington was like we can only imagine; doubtless a mere bridle path winding among the trees and over the streams. At any rate, in 1742 the little body complained to the General Assembly that they were so remote from any meeting house that it was difficult to attend meetings. Their petition for a separate parish was heard and granted in that same year and the future Bristol was now on its way. This group was called the New Cambridge Society.

In connection with the growth of this society another grew up somewhat later to the north which was called West Britain. In 1785 it seemed advisable to petition for incorporation of both into one town, and this petition was granted in that year, the name Bristol being adopted. But there were mutual antagonisms between the two sections of the new town, and in 1806 the northern section, formerly West Britain, was split off and given the name Burlington.

For over a century Bristol retained its town status, but in 1887 a need was felt for a local government which could provide municipal advantages not available to a town government. Consequently, after some years of argument, a borough charter was given by the General Assembly in 1893 and ratified by the voters. Both town and borough government were superseded when the City of Bristol was incorporated in 1911.

While Bristol has been the scene of various industrial ventures too numerous to list, it is chiefly noted as a city of clocks. Bristol has been making and selling clocks for about one hundred and fifty years. During nearly all that time it has been the principal industry, and for at least half that time the only manufacturing industry of any size. Probably no other town in the world, certainly none in the United States, has made so many clocks as Bristol. Bristol clocks were the first to be exported to England, and have been sold all over the world for nearly a century.

These early clock makers were not manufacturers but handicraftsmen, who made their clocks by hand and sold them to such wealthy people as could afford fine hand-made furniture. A third of the nineteenth century had passed before clockmaking became an industry which supplied the common people with a means of regulating their lives by an accurate knowledge of the time. What revolutionized the business and made the clock a universal household article was the superseding of wood by metal and of springs by weights and pendulums.

It is said that in about 1850 there were fifty or more concerns making clocks or clock parts in Bristol, all together probably not making as many clocks per year as the Ingraham Company and the Sessions Company now make in a week. It is interesting to note, also, that such companies as Veeder-Root, Incorporated; Wallace Barnes; the New Departure Company; the Bristol Brass Corporation; and the American Silver Company all trace their organization directly or indirectly to the clock industry in Bristol.

Bristol's greatest growth has come since about 1870 and is due to her great industrial development. From 1870 to 1930 the city grew from a population of 3,788 to a population of 28,487, an increase of 651 per cent. In a corresponding period previous to 1870, it grew only 165 per cent. It is now the twelfth largest town in Connecticut.

EARLY SETTLERS OF BRISTOL

DANIEL BROWNSON
of Farmington, 1727

EBENEZER BARNES
of Farmington, 1728

NEHEMIAH MANROSS
of Lebanon, 1728

NATHANIEL MESSENGER
of Hartford, 1729

BENJAMIN BUCK
of Farmington, 1729

JOHN BROWN
of Colchester, 1729

ELIAS INGRAHAM
Founder and President 1824–1885

Plant About 1875

ELIAS INGRAHAM, the founder of The E. Ingraham Company, came to Bristol in 1824 to work as a cabinet maker, originally obtaining employment with George Mitchell and later with Lawson and Chauncey Ives. He apparently had an unusual flair for design and produced a number of original and handsome clock cases.

In 1835 he purchased a shop, with water privileges, and sometime during this period, associated with his brother Andrew, and Elisha C. Brewster, and formed the partnership of Brewster & Ingrahams. Many of the clocks which they produced are still in use as timepieces and are highly prized as antiques. They confined their production largely to the old-fashioned, rectangular-shaped shelf clocks with ogee mouldings and looking-glasses or pictures in the lower half of the door frame, to the gilt Gallery clocks such as were used in the early Churches, to the Doric clocks, and to the Sharp Gothic clocks.

Elias Ingraham originated the four-pillared Sharp Gothic clock which in its day was the biggest seller among American clocks and was extensively copied by all early makers. The original model was cut from a block of mahogany when Elias was on a trip to Caracas, Venezuela.

About 1854 the firm name was changed to E. & A. Ingraham, but in 1855 the entire plant was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about twenty thousand dollars. Apparently their business was carried on in a small way, for a time, in Ansonia, Conn., and it is believed that they ceased manufacturing during the panic of 1857. However, in 1859 they were again manufacturing in Bristol, and from that time on there is a continuous record of their production and sales in the hands of the Company.

About 1859 Elias's son became a partner in the business and was continued as a partner until 1880, when a joint stock company was formed under the name of The E. Ingraham & Company, which in 1884 was changed to The E. Ingraham Company.

Clock-making started in the town of Bristol about 1790, the earlier manufacturing being confined largely to wooden movements. About 1830 Bristol was the center of the American clock business, and as late as 1860 there were in excess of seventy individuals, concerns, and partnerships engaged in Bristol in the production of clocks,—The E. Ingraham Company being the sole survivor of the many early Bristol producers. It is also interesting to note that The E. Ingraham Company is the only early American clock concern operated by the Founder's descendants, being carried on to-day by the great-grandchildren of Elias Ingraham.

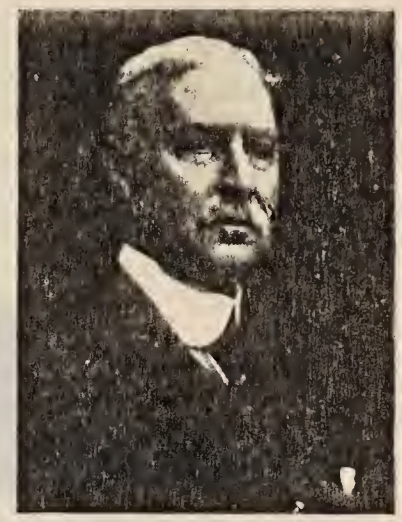
In the early days, manufacturing was conducted on an entirely different scale and methods from the

Edward Ingraham

1885–1892

Walter A. Ingraham

1892 to date



H. B. Ingraham

1892–1930

present. Of interest is a contract entered into in 1848 by Brewster & Ingrahams and Anson Atwood, who for many years was employed as a Superintendent, from which we quote in part: —

> "The said Atwood further agrees to keep good order in the establishment, and allow no gambling, nor wrestling, or scuffing, nor profane language, have regular hours for business and not allow the factory to be opened on the Sabbath, except in the morning before Church, and this only for the purpose of washing, shaving and preparing for church. He and his hands shall be regular attendants at the Church on the Sabbath.

It is quite apparent that no contract with a clause similar to the above would be accepted today.

The E. Ingraham Company has always been abreast of the times and has constantly expanded its lines to meet trade requirements, being responsible for many innovations and improvements in the horological art.

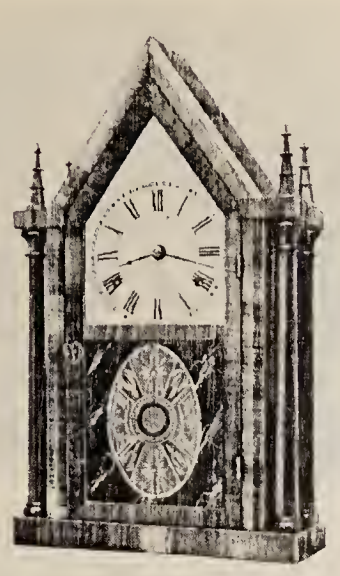
In 1890 the firm began the manufacture of standard alarm clocks, in 1913 the manufacture of low-priced pocket watches, in 1915 of eight-day alarm clocks, in 1930 of wrist watches, in 1931 of self-starting electric clocks, and in 1932 of manual-starting electric clocks.

Probably no concern has done more in originating and refining designs, either in wood-case clocks, in alarm clocks, or in watches, and certainly no clock concern has contributed more to the public in the way of mechanical improvements. In this latter field particularly, its contributions have been numerous and important, though many of a technical and scientific nature aimed at improvements in quality and in timekeeping. However, certain of the improvements originated by this company have constituted valuable conveniences to the public,—such as, for example, the enclosed bell in alarm clocks, the stem shut-off for readily turning off the alarm, the unbreakable crystal for watches, the bringing of the tonneau-shaped movement into the non-jewelled wrist watch field, and the development and presentation to the public of low-priced wrist watches and electric striking clocks, etc.

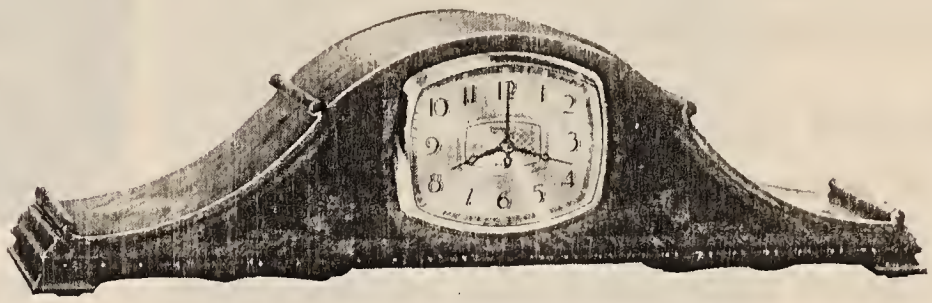
The Company's patent portfolio consists of 25 or more Design Patents and 75 or more Mechanical Patents with many more Design and Mechanical Patents pending, indicative of the inventive ability within the organization and of the Company's determination to keep in the lead in its developments in the clock and watch industry.

The Company is fortunate in operating in a plant, all buildings of which are of modern brick or concrete construction, scientifically heated, ventilated, and lighted, and thus furnishing ideal working conditions. The Company has never hesitated to spend money for the finest of modern equipment, and its plant is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery obtainable. A large force is engaged in keeping the machinery and tools in such perfect repair that many machines are operating better and more accurately today than when purchased. It has also been the policy of the Company to employ only highly skilled American labor at wages considerably above the average for the industry, and the Company takes reasonable pride in the fact that practically its entire organization was maintained throughout the depression and at 1929 wages.

The business has grown constantly and even during the recent depression has shown continual progress.



An early Ingraham Clock



A Modern Ingraham Electric Clock

What Is Produced

THE E. Ingraham Company manufactures an unusually comprehensive line of timepieces, producing popular-priced, non-jewelled watches, both pocket and wrist, 30-hour Alarm Clocks, 8-day Alarm Clocks, and 8-day Mantel and Office Clocks with both marine and pendulum movements. The Company also manufactures a complete line of Manual and Self-Starting Synchronous Motor Electric Clocks with timepiece, alarm, and striking movements and cased for all possible usages. The Company is also a large producer of radio cabinets, humidors, and woodworking specialties, and in all its lines of production it fabricates from the raw materials all the parts that go into the finished product.

A Heritage

THE E. Ingraham Co. is proud of its heritage of more than a century of experience in the production of non-jewelled timepieces. Four generations have been engaged in the process of developing timepiece craftsmanship, and to-day the Company covers the entire field with a very complete line of merchandise. The Company is also proud in its belief that its clocks and watches have long been recognized for their sturdiness, accuracy, and unequalled values. A large force of skilled and experienced Americans are engaged in its plant under ideal manufacturing conditions with the finest facilities and equipment and with a minimum of labor turnover. The entire organization has been maintained intact and with practically no wage reductions and under very satisfactory operating hours during the recent depression.

Under the present capable management of the fourth generation, who are direct descendants of the founder, the Company has made rapid and successful progress.

Many new mechanical developments have originated under their direction. New and modern designs in both metal and wooden cases have been devised to meet the ever changing style trend.

Notable in the recent advancement, is the development of an up-to-date wood-working plant fitted with the most modern machinery, making possible further strides in the construction of not only clock cases but table model radio cabinets, which bear the fine appearance of high grade, hand-finished furniture.

An increased production schedule has necessitated extensive additions of machinery, buildings, and employment which is at present over 2,000.

Present Plant of The E. Ingraham Company

The original factory of the Wallace Barnes Company. The present administration building is located on this same site.

THE Wallace Barnes Company was founded in 1857 under the name of Dunbar and Barnes, it being a partnership between Wallace Barnes and Mr. Dunbar. For three quarters of a century this concern has been under the management of the same family and engaged in the same business on the same location.

We have recounted elsewhere in these pages the story of the Platt Co. deeding away their future when, at about 1850, they paid Wallace Barnes his wages with a wagon load of hoop wire. The Barnes family have never swapped their business out of existence.

Little is known of the firm in the days of the partnership, but it is presumed that though their business was probably small, it was successful. Nor is it known why these two men dissolved partnership. Whatever the reasons, Mr. Barnes bought out the interests of Mr. Dunbar in 1864 and from that time continued alone in the enterprise until he was joined by his son in 1880.

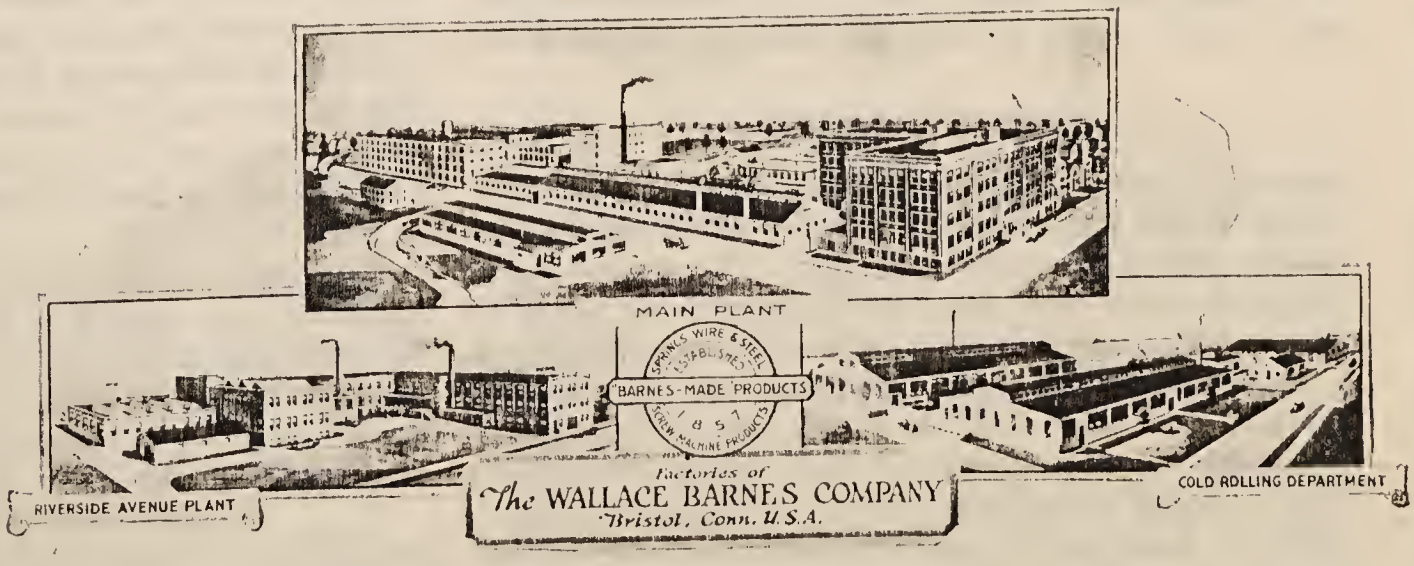
The early years of the business were spent in manufacturing hoops for the then popular hoop skirts. While this product was the bulk of the output, they also manufactured clock springs for the many clock manufactories thereabouts.

The keen-witted foresight of the founder of the firm is well illustrated by the renting of the hoop-making machinery and rooms to a New Jersey firm but a few years before the fashions changed and many firms went out of business through concentration on this item. Throughout the history of the Company this factor has stood out, foresight in determining the demands of the country.

From 1866, the history of the Wallace Barnes spring plant parallels the development by Yankee ingenuity of a host of new products. The first of these was the crude lamp which extinguished the candle and made a market for what were called "Chimney cleaner" springs for cleaning the chimneys of these kerosene lamps. In rapid succession came the screen tension springs, piano action springs, truss springs, coat collar springs, letter file springs, book back springs, bicycle bell springs, toe clips, anti-rattler springs for buggies, trouser guard springs (these were made by the millions during the height of the bicycle fad), telephone springs, head band springs for telephone operators, etc., etc.

In the panic of 1893 the employees of Wallace Barnes sandwiched an occasional job in between all too frequent fishing trips. Business was almost at a standstill and save for the business acumen of Carlyle F. Barnes in rebuilding the ill equipped and almost bankrupt business, the business might have failed.

After its second president had carried the business through its one great low point, the Company prospered and has continued to expand year by year to this present day. Chief among the inventions which have helped in this development are the telephone, bicycles, automobiles, typewriters, phonographs, electrical and mechanical appliances, and radios. A new



The present extensive factory of the Wallace Barnes Company, where all varieties of springs are manufactured.

WALLACE BARNES,
President 1857–1893

CARLYLE F. BARNES,
President 1893–1926

era in spring making, which started in 1914 with the great advances in metallurgy, brought about countless refinements in spring design to which the World War gave impetus.

The Company employs today over 1,000 workmen at peak production; each year more than 3,000 tons of metal are consumed in the manufacture of the thousands of varieties of springs which the Company manufactures. The Wallace Barnes Company, through careful attention to the changing demands of the years and diversification of their products, has grown from a small partnership to one of the great industrial institutions of Connecticut.

WALLACE BARNES

Wallace Barnes was born in Bristol, on December 25, 1827. He was the son of Alphonzo and Almira Barnes. After a boyhood spent in the schools of this little village, he started work at an early age and spent the next few years in acquiring a knowledge of business and in sharpening his already keen sense of trading. It was through this latter ability that he finally came to be the owner of his own manufactory and the founder of one of Connecticut's great business enterprises.

While Wallace Barnes was still a young man, he was employed by the A. S. Platt Co. in Bristol. As a workman there he received $1.25 a day for his labor, and since this was in a time when money was scarce he was at one time paid his wages in hoop wire, the product of the firm. When he came into possession of this hoop wire it marked the end of his labors in the shops of other people.

He immediately started to find someone to whom he might trade his hoop wire, which in those days did possess a real value for hoop skirts were the height of fashion and many men wished to get the materials necessary to set themselves up in this prosperous business. Still he traveled far to find the bargain that he wished, for it was in Albany, New York, that he finally traded his hoop wire for a gentleman's furnishing store.

Mr. Barnes now had a snug little business, but he neither desired to remain in the gentleman's furnishing business nor in Albany. His next "swap" was to trade his store in Albany "sight unseen" for a farm in Missouri, whereupon he returned to Bristol a landed proprietor.

Soon after his return he exchanged his farm for a blacksmith shop on School Street. Within a short time he sold the land and building for $1600, this amount for a wagon load of wire and much Yankee shrewdness.

With his $1600 Mr. Barnes purchased the business of the Platt Company from Mr. Julius Wright, settling himself by this act for the remainder of his life. The new firm was at first a partnership, with Mr. Dunbar as the other member, but within a few years Mr. Barnes bought out Mr. Dunbar's interest and the Wallace Barnes Company was formed.

Mr. Barnes remained in active charge of the business until his death in 1893, giving nearly forty years of his life to the enterprise he had founded with so small a start.

CARLYLE F. BARNES

Carlyle F. Barnes, who succeeded his father as executive head of the Wallace Barnes Company, was born in Bristol, December 11, 1852. He was a direct descendant, through his father, of Thomas Barnes who left England in mid-seventeenth century to settle in Farmington, Conn. Records show that he was established there as early as 1660. A second ancestor was among the little band that landed in Plymouth in 1620, the real pioneers of New England.

After receiving his earlier schooling in Bristol, Carlyle Barnes went to Williston Seminary from which he graduated in 1870. After his graduation he lived for a time in Hartford, Connecticut; working there first as a clerk in

FULLER F. BARNES,
President 1926–1930
Chairman of the Board

HARRY C. BARNES,
Treasurer

the store of R. F. Blodgett, and later for four years as a clerk at the Hartford office of Cheney Brothers.

He returned to Bristol, after his brief experience in business at Hartford, to enter the employ of the Wallace Barnes Company. Here he remained until his death in 1926. While his father was still alive he was made treasurer of the concern, and upon his father's death in 1893 he was elected to the presidency.

When he succeeded to this latter position the business was still small and business conditions were of the worst. It was the year of the worst depression known up to that time. Mr. Barnes brought the firm through these trying times and as soon as they were over he began a program of extensive expansion, which was cut short only by his death. To him belongs a large part of the credit for the Company's position today.

Besides his long affiliation with the Wallace Barnes Company; he was also president of the C. J. Root Co., and vice-president of the Bristol Savings Bank. In 1907 he was elected Burgess of the Borough of Bristol.

He was married October 1, 1885 to Lena Forbes, daughter of Samuel Forbes of Forestville. To them were born Fuller Forbes Barnes and Harry Clarke Barnes, both of whom have become executives in the Company.

After a lifetime of great activity, Carlyle Barnes died on April 4, 1926.

FULLER FORBES BARNES

Fuller F. Barnes, the third president of the Wallace Barnes Company, who has been actively associated with the direction of the corporation in an executive capacity since 1910, was born March 6, 1887 in Bristol.

His father, the late Carlyle F. Barnes, was the president of the Wallace Barnes Company, and his mother, Lena Forbes, was of a very old and distinguished family.

His early education was gained in the public schools of Bristol and Philips Andover Academy. In 1910 he graduated from Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Immediately after he had completed his education he came to the Wallace Barnes Company as treasurer, which position he retained until 1926. In 1913 he was also made general manager. Upon the death of his father in 1926, he was elected president, whereupon he resigned from his other two offices. In 1930 he retired from the presidency and became Chairman of the Board.

He is a director of Veeder-Root, Inc., Bristol Bank & Trust Co., Dunbar Bros. Co., Manufacturer's Association of Hartford County, William D. Gibson Co., Wallace Barnes, Ltd. He is president of Associated Spring Corp. of Delaware, and Barnes, Gibson and Raymond, Inc. He is treasurer and director of the Washburn Wire Co. and vice-president of North Side Bank and Trust Co. and the American Electrical Works. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

He is President of the Spring Manufacturers Association of the United States. He was State Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District during the sessions of 1929 and 1931.

HARRY CLARKE BARNES

Harry C. Barnes, treasurer of the Wallace Barnes Company, was born in Bristol on November 20, 1889. He is the son of Carlyle Barnes and Lena Forbes.

He was educated in the Bristol public schools and Holbrook Military Academy. After completing his courses there he studied at the New England Conservatory of Music.

He came to the Wallace Barnes Company in 1913, and after a few years spent in becoming acquainted with the manufacturing processes was transferred to the office and made secretary of the Company. He held this position until 1926, at which time he was made treasurer, which position he has held ever since.

He is a director of the Bristol Bank & Trust Co.; vice-president and director of Wallace Barnes Co., Ltd.; director of Barnes, Gibson and Raymond, Inc.; secretary of Associated Spring Corp. of Delaware. For four years he was a member of the Bristol City Council.

The Bristol Brass Corporation Plant in 1850

THE Bristol Brass Corporation of Bristol, Connecticut was founded on April 3, 1850, as the Bristol Brass and Clock Company. Prominent among the founders of the new concern were many men who were later to become famous for their connection with the development of the manufacture of brass within this state. The first president was Israel Holmes, and the secretary-treasurer was L. D. Coe, both of whom were outstanding figures in the building of the American Brass Company.

There are two generally accepted reasons for the founding of this new enterprise: the manufacturers, who were among those interested, wished to provide themselves with a source of supply of sheet brass for their own mills, or else they desired to set up a plant, apparently as an experiment, which would be completely self-contained. The latter reason seems to have been the dominant one in the first decade of the Company's existence, when they were engaged in the manufacture of clocks; but, when they left this field in 1860, the large part of their production of sheet brass did serve as a source of supply for many years to the mills of the founders.

After 1890 the Company began to develop considerable of an outside trade in sheet brass, thereby setting the policy that was to remain until the present day. At about 1900 they began the manufacture of rod, wire and brazed tubing, which they added to their line. Since that date they have successfully undertaken the manufacture of a greater variety of products, always stressing the necessity of a quality product, for which they have been rewarded by the confidence of the industry and a business that reaches 4,000,000 pounds per month at peak production.

The first site of the Company was chosen for the water power that was available there from the Pequabuck River. Water power at that time was not only the cheapest source of power, but also the most dependable and efficient. Though steam replaced the water, and was in turn replaced almost entirely by electricity as a source of energy, the plant has remained upon the original location for eighty-five years.

Like most other companies of that day wood was burned in the furnaces used for annealing; here again Bristol was a happy location because of the abundant supply of chestnut thereabouts. When the chestnut blight came to Connecticut, and the source of supply was nearly wiped out, the wood burning furnaces were replaced by the more modern oil-burning type. Within recent years these have been superseded by electric furnaces, the Bristol Brass Corporation being the second company to install this modern equipment. Today, in spite of the greater convenience and efficiency of the electric furnace, there are a few types of special mixtures which are annealed over the wood fires, since there are some classes of work in which wood can not be excelled.

The present modern plant is located at the east end of Bristol, and radiating from the site of the original mill extends over eight acres of land. At peak production the Company employs over four hundred men. The chief products today are: Sheet, rod, and wire, in a wide range of sizes and tempers. Specialties of the Company are rivet and screw wire and welding rods; accurate gauge brasses for automobile radiators and low brasses for use in vanity and cigarette cases.

OFFICERS

Albert D. Wilson, *President and Treasurer*

Charles T. Treadway, *Vice-President*

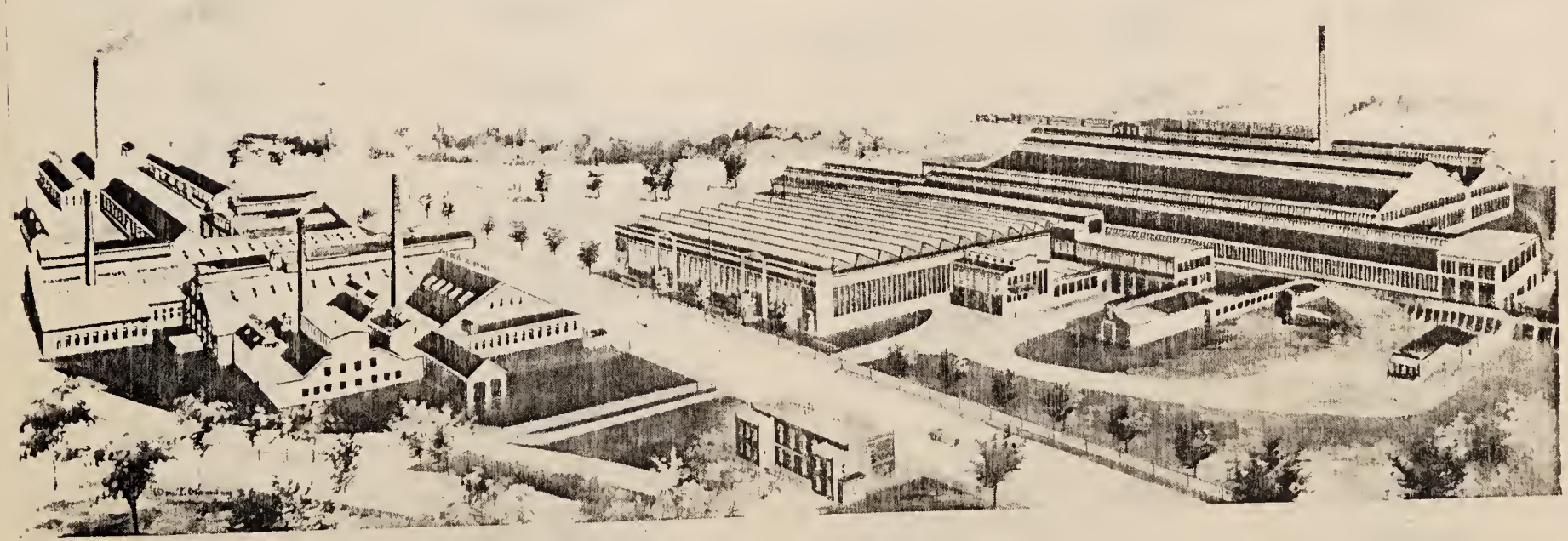
Frederick M. Siebert, *Vice-President and Sales Mgr.*

Harry N. Law, *Secretary*

Carl A. Gustafson, *Assistant Treasurer*

James R. Chamberlain, *Assistant Secretary*

Original Board of Directors	*Presidents*	*Present Board of Directors*
Israel Holmes	Israel Holmes, 1850–1851	Dudley Ingraham
John P. Elton	Elisha Welch, 1851–1887	Edward Ingraham
Philo Brown	Andrew F. Atkins, 1887–1893	W. K. Sessions
Green Kendrick	James H. Welch, 1893–1902	F. M. Siebert
L. W. Coe	Pierce N. Welch, 1902–1909	T. G. Treadway
E. N. Welch	Julian R. Holley, 1909–1911	A. D. Wilson
E. C. Brewster	Albert F. Rockwell, 1911–1924	C. T. Treadway
J. C. Brown	Alexander Harper, 1924–1935	F. F. Barnes
Elisha Manross	Albert D. Wilson, 1935–	H. K. English
		Dean Welch
		F. S. Chamberlain
		Harry N. Law



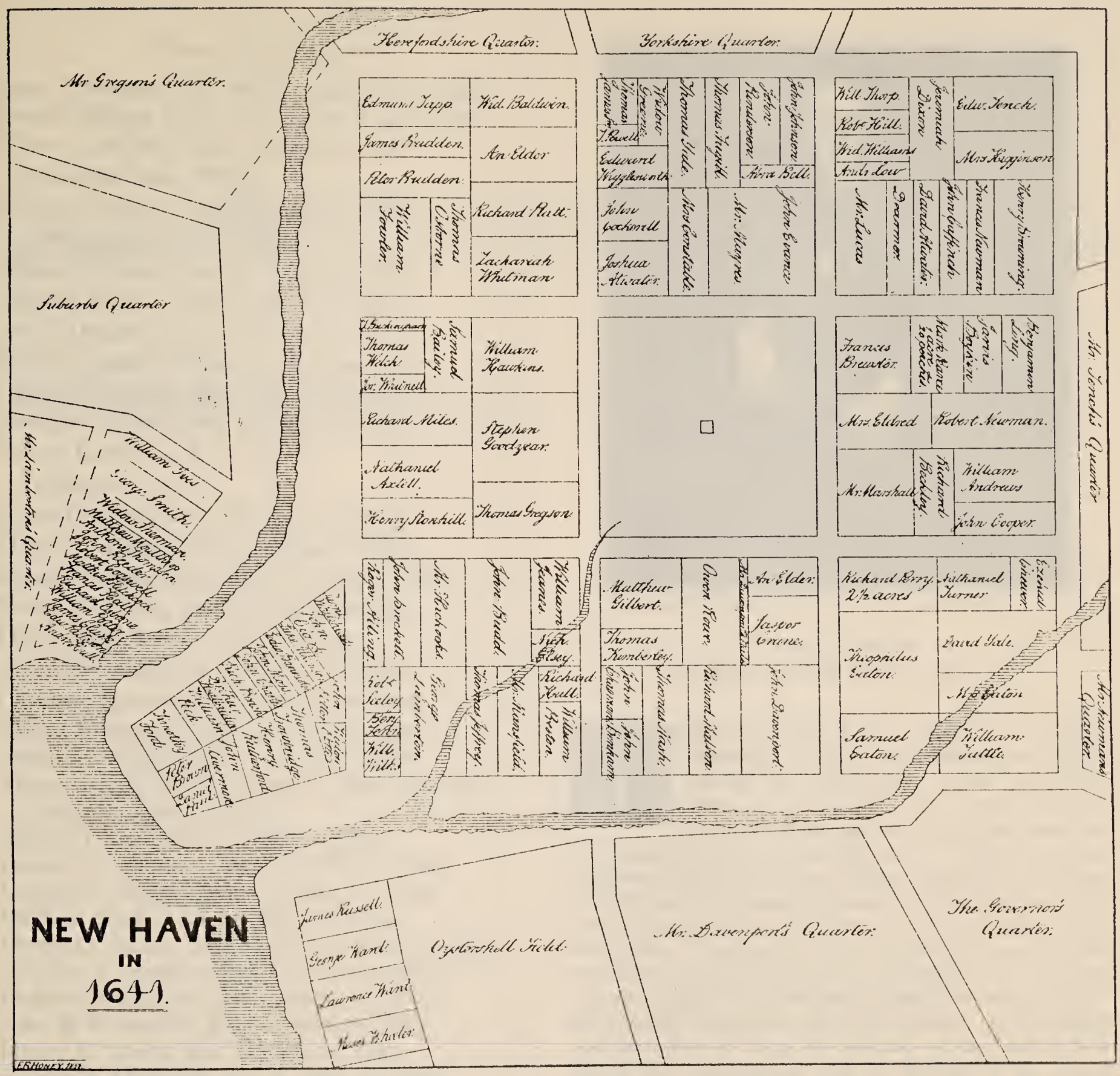
The Bristol Brass Corporation Plant Today

THE TWENTY-SEVEN TOWNS OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT TOGETHER WITH THEIR PRESENT ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

ESTABLISHED	TOWN	MILES FROM HARTFORD	ACRES	POPULATION
1638	New Haven	38	14,260	162,655
1639	Branford	43	15,219	7,022
1639*s*	Guilford	37	30,193	3,117
1639	Milford	45	16,290	12,660
1670*n*	Wallingford	24	23,933	14,278
1675	Derby	48	3,293	10,788
1686	Waterbury	30	18,405	99,902
1780	Cheshire	26	19,359	3,263
1784	Woodbridge	43	12,758	1,630
1785	East Haven	39	8,069	7,815
1786	Hamden	34	21,054	19,020
1786	North Haven	30	13,890	3,730
1787	Southbury	44	25,818	1,134
1796	Wolcott	33	13,125	972
1798	Oxford	45	23,035	1,141
1806	Meriden	18	19,483	38,481
1807	Middlebury	36	12,479	1,449
1822	Orange	42	11,184	1,530
1826	Madison	40	25,948	1,918
1827	Prospect	31	8,726	531
1831	North Branford	35	16,498	1,329
1832	Bethany	42	12,816	480
1844	Naugatuck	35	10,750	14,315
1850	Seymour	42	9,509	6,890
1871	Beacon Falls	39	5,792	1,693
1889	Ansonia	43	3,715	19,898
1921	West Haven	42	7,204	25,808

NEW HAVEN COLONY FOUNDED 1638



THE FREEMEN *in the* COURTE OF NEW HAVEN *in* 1639

Mr. Theophilus Eaton
Mr. John Davenport
Mr. Robert Newman
Mr. Matthew Gilbert
Thomas Fugill
John Ponderson
Jeremiah Dixon
Mr. Nath. Turner
Mr. Ezekiel Chevers
William Andrewes
Mr. Samuel Eaton
John Clarke
John Chapman

The above map is from E. E. Atwater's history of New Haven Colony. The list of "Freemen" is from "New Haven Colonial Records, 1638-1649". Transcribed and edited by Charles J. Hoadlay M. A. in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, 1857.

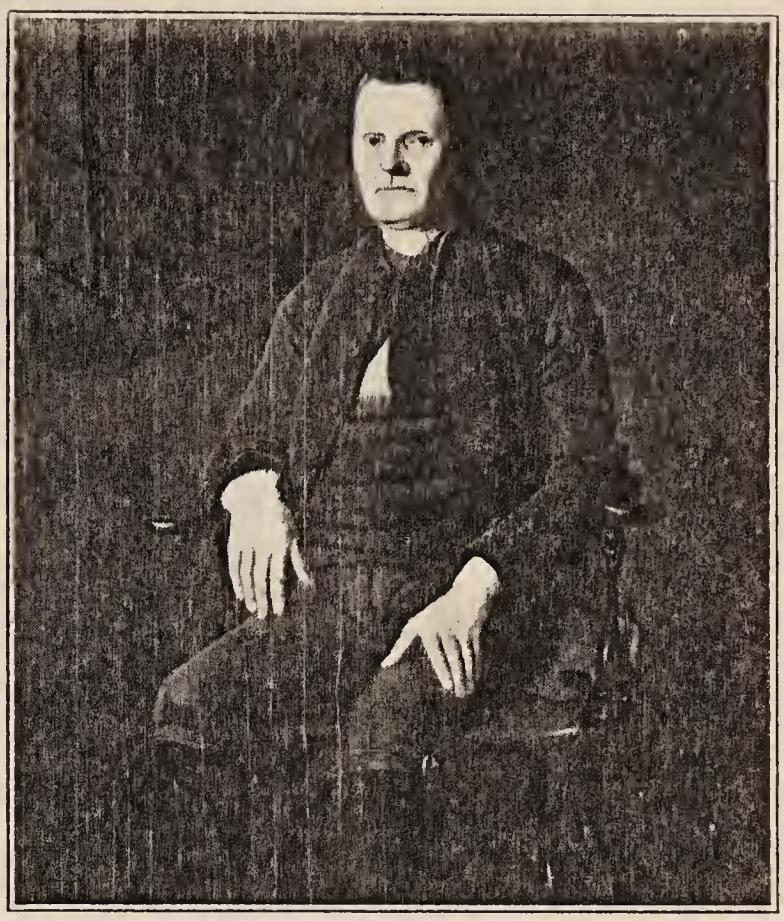
Robert Seeley
Thomas Geffreyes
Richard Hull
Thomas Kimberley
Mr. Thomas Gregson
John Mosse
Adam Nicholls
Abraham Bell
William Thorpe
Mr. Francis Newman
Andrew Low
Thomas Mounson
Mr. ..... James
Mr. George Lamberton
..... Nash
Mr. Richard Perry
William Peck
Andrew Hull
Goodman Sherman

Goodman Gibbs
Goodman Livermore
Thomas Ellsey
Mr. Joshua Attwater
Antony Tompson
Edward Wigglesworth
John Vincent
Mr. John Wakeman
John Benham
Mr. Stephen Goodyear
John Potter
Mr. Jasper Craine
Andrew Warde } Rip:
Francis Bell }
Richard Miles
Roger Aller
Mr. Richard Malbone
William Ives
Francis Browne

John Nash
Goodman Davis
Mr. Gibberd
Goodman Abbott
Samuel Whitehead
John Brockett
Richard Law
Mathew Camfield
Tristram Rayner
Brother Lamson
Captaine Underhill
Richard Gildersleeve
Matthew Moulthrop
Goodman Preston
William Tompson
Henry Lendall
William Fowler
John Cowper
Joseph Nash

Mayors of New Haven

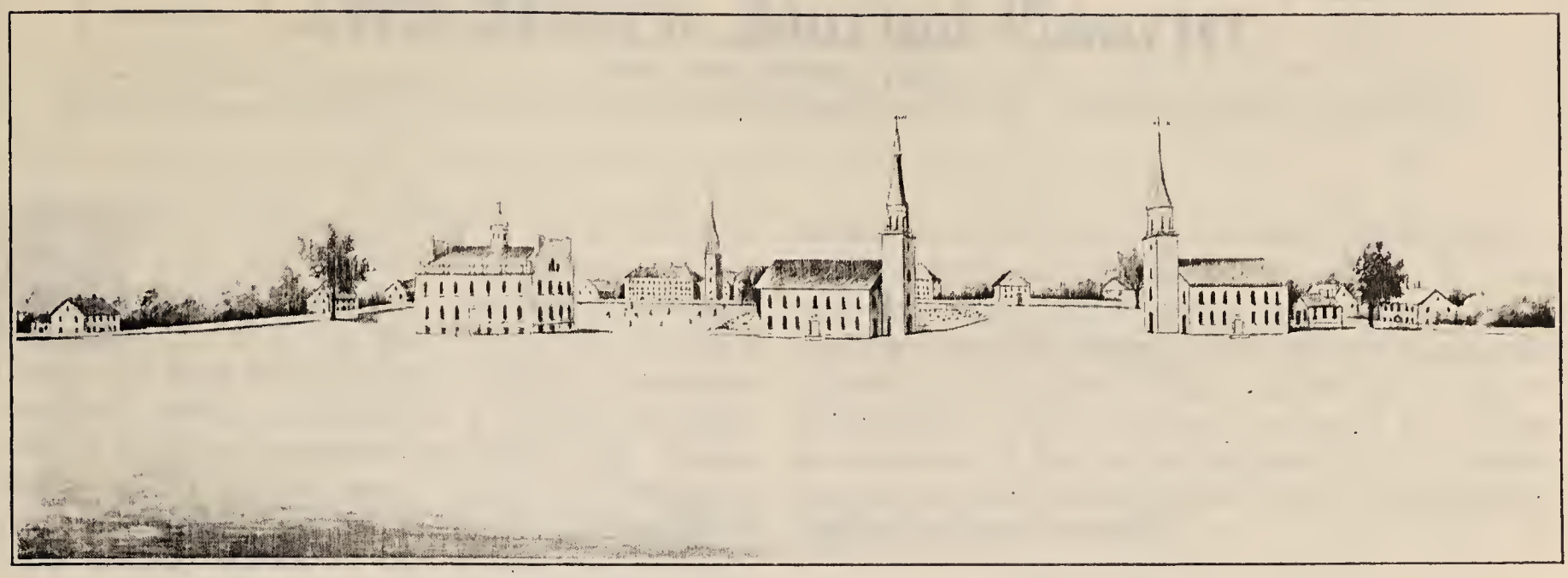
Roger Sherman, Feb. 10, 1784, to July 2, 1793
Samuel Bishop, Aug. 19, 1793, to Aug. 7, 1803
Elizur Goodrich, Sept. 1, 1803, to 1822
(resigned June, 1822)
George Hoadley, June 4, 1822, to 1826
(resigned May 11, 1826)
Simeon Baldwin, June 6, 1826, to 1827
William Bristol, June 5, 1827, to 1828
David Daggett, June 2, 1828, to 1830
Ralph I. Ingersoll, June 1, 1830, to 1831
Dennis Kimberly, June 7, 1831, to 1832.
Ebenezer Seeley, June 5, 1832, to 1833
Dennis Kimberly, June 4, 1833
(refused to serve)
Noyes Darling, June 10, 1833, to 1834
Henry C. Flagg, June 3, 1834, to 1839
Samuel J. Hitchcock, June 3, 1839, to 1842
Philip S. Galpin, June 6, 1842, to 1846
Henry Peck, June 1, 1846, to 1850
Aaron Skinner, June 3, 1850, to 1854
Chauncey Jerome, June 5, 1854, to 1855
Alfred Blackman, June 4, 1855, to 1856
Philip S. Galpin, June 2, 1856, to 1860
Harmanus M. Welch, June 4, 1860, to 1863
(resigned June 2, 1863)
Morris Tyler, June 2, 1863, to 1865
Erastus C. Scranton, June 6, 1865, to 1866
Lucien W. Sperry, June 6, 1866, to 1869
William Fitch, June 1, 1869, to 1870
Henry G. Lewis, June 7, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1877
William R. Shelton, Jan. 1, 1877, to 1879
Hobart B. Bigelow, Jan. 1, 1879, to 1881
John B. Robertson, Jan. 1, 1881, to 1883
Henry G. Lewis, Jan. 1, 1883, to 1885
George F. Holcomb, Jan. 1, 1885, to 1887
Samuel A. York, Jan. 1, 1887, to 1889
Henry F. Peck, Jan. 1, 1889, to 1891
Joseph B. Sargent, Jan. 1, 1891, to 1895
Albert C. Hendrick, Jan. 1, 1895, to 1897
Frederick B. Farnsworth, Jan. 1, 1897, to June 1, 1899
Cornelius T. Driscoll, June 1, 1899, to 1901
John P. Studley, June 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1908
James B. Martin, Jan. 1, 1908, to 1910
Frank J. Rice, Jan. 1, 1910, to Jan. 19, 1917
Samuel Campner, Jan. 19, 1917, to 1918
David E. Fitzgerald, Jan. 1, 1918, to 1926
John B. Tower, Jan. 1, 1926, to June 5, 1928
Thomas A. Tully, June 5, 1928, to 1932
John W. Murphy, Jan. 1, 1932



Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University

ROGER SHERMAN
First Mayor of New Haven, 1784–1793

THE site of New Haven, called by the Indians, Quinnipiac, first became known to the English through the Pequot War in the summer of 1637. In June of that year a party of settlers under the leadership of Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport had arrived in Boston. When they were informed of the level, fertile lands along the Sound and the easy means of access by water, an exploring party was sent to explore the ground with a view to making a settlement there. This party was so favorably impressed that they left seven men there to make preparations for a permanent colony. The following April, the remainder of the company arrived by boat from Boston. In November and December of 1638, the purchase of the land at New Haven was consummated with the Sachems of the various tribes. A year passed after the arrival before the settlement was ready for any formal establishment of a civil or ecclesiastical authority, and it was June, 1639, when the free planters met and the "seven men" were chosen to establish a church. The Church was instituted in August by the solemn and formal covenant of these men. On the 25th of October the civil authority was established, the "seven men" having conferred suffrage upon "all those that have been received into the fellowship of this church since the gathering of it, or who being members of other approved churches, offered themselves. Theophilus Eaton was chosen as the first magistrate and Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Nathaniel Turner and Thomas Fugill as deputies. New Haven remained a separate colony, apart from Connecticut, until December 13, 1664, when the last General Court was held; New Haven Colony was absorbed into Connecticut by the Charter received from Charles II.



An Early View of the New Haven Green

While New Haven refused to submit, at first, they were given no choice when the Royal Commissioners arbitrarily assigned New Haven to the jurisdiction of Connecticut in the year 1664. For some time after her forced submission to Connecticut, New Haven was penalized for her stubbornness by refusal of suffrage, but by 1670 most of the ill-feeling had died away and amicable relations existed thereafter. After the union with Connecticut, New Haven became a meeting place of the General Court of the Colony and so remained until 1875. New Haven, after losing her sovereignty, became a township and a county seat, continuing with this form of local government until 1784 when the act for incorporation as a city was passed by the General Assembly. Under this form of government, the present one, Roger Sherman, the great statesman, was chosen as the first mayor.

In the founding and early growth of New Haven, the church was of prime importance. We have already noted that the basis of suffrage in the early settlement was dependent upon church qualifications; this Church, which was founded nearly three hundred years ago is today known as the Center Church, remaining today upon the same spot where it was placed by those seven men. The first minister was John Davenport, one of the co-founders of the settlement, who is best remembered for the sermon which he preached on the first Sunday after the arrival of the settlers. The First Church remained the only church in New Haven until 1742, when forty-three seceders founded what is now known as the North Church. The basis of secession was the adoption by the First Church of the Saybrook Platform, which in forming a Consociation did away with the single council of each individual church. To the seceders this was tantamount to abolishing the whole foundation of the church. The present structure on the Green was erected in 1815, and in the same year the name of the society was designated as The United Society by an act of the legislature. Trinity Church, the first Episcopal Church in New Haven, was founded about 1752, the exact date not being known. At that time a house of worship was built on the east side of Church Street, which continued as the home of this body until 1816, when the present edifice on the Green was consecrated.

In speaking of the three oldest churches of New Haven, we have had occasion to mention several times the Green. This historical landmark is as old as the settlement itself. When the land was first laid out and divided among the settlers in 1638, the New Haven Green was designated as the center square of the nine original squares (see map on p. 197). It has so remained the center of the city to this present day. In addition to being the home of the three oldest churches, it was also the location of the first County House, and of New Haven's two statehouses. Most of New Haven's important history has centered in and about the Green.

Today, New Haven's greatest claim for greatness lies in her cultural advantages. It is very largely the early and proper establishment of educational institutions within the settlement that today gives her this predominance. When the settlers arrived in 1638, they brought with them an excellent schoolmaster who remained in New Haven until 1649. After his departure the teaching of the children of the Colony was undertaken by various men until the founding of Hopkins Grammar School in 1668. This school was the first institution of its kind in the country and it has continued to serve all people from that day to this. Its establishment was made possible by a bequest from Governor Hopkins, which was further increased by a town appropriation. The second notable step in marking New Haven as a great cultural center was the removal of Yale College to New Haven in 1716. Since the story of Yale is well known we need not mention it further here. In the primary and secondary schools New Haven has continued throughout its history to keep with the leaders, she being among the first to adopt the present system and to provide public high schools. Today, in addition to her two high schools and the Boardman Trade School, New Haven is the home of Arnold College of physical education, Albertus Magnus College, New Haven College for Women, Connecticut College of Pharmacy and many schools for commercial training. Both in number of institutions and in the quality of their training, New Haven easily ranks first in the State in cultural attainment.

If It's News and True It's Here

New Haven Journal-Courier

AND NEW HAVEN TIMES

Weather Today
Fair; Warmer
(Detailed Report on Third Page)
High Tide 2 M. P. M.

VOL. CLXIX, NO. 33 AN INDEPENDENT PAPER NEW HAVEN, CONN., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1935 MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PRICE THREE CENTS

THE NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER is the oldest newspaper now being published in New Haven, although it is not the first. The first in New Haven and New Haven County was the *Connecticut Gazette,* a weekly published by J. Parker and Company in 1755 and suspended in April, 1764. James Parker was a printer and a friend of Benjamin Franklin and the paper he put out was first published "near the hay market". Mr. Parker was not only the first "journalist" in New Haven, but the first postmaster.

After Parker had suspended the *Gazette,* it was revived by Franklin's nephew Benjamin Mecom, who had had a precarious career in various printshops along the Atlantic coast after an apprenticeship with Franklin at Philadelphia. Mecom operated the *Gazette* until 1768. "The printer of this paper now informs the public that he is preparing to remove from this place with his family; and that he chiefly depends on his debtors for something to pay the expense", he wrote in the last issue, that of February 19, 1768. Moreover, "Since he now discontinues this *Gazette,* it may not be improper to say that all persons may be supplied with a newspaper by Messrs. Thomas and Samuel Green . . ."

Journal Established

Four months before this second death of the *Gazette,* the *Connecticut Journal and New-Haven Post-Boy* had been established October 23, 1767, by the brothers Green, natives of Boston. A cut of a post man on horseback copied from the *Boston Post-Boy,* and rather badly engraved, divided the title. Printed on a "pot sheet" folio, three columns to the page, the first issue of the *Journal* is now preserved in the rare book room of Yale's Sterling Memorial Library, a photostatic copy being available in the newspaper stacks. In 1775 the subtitle *New-Haven Post-Boy* was dropped. Among the big stories of this period were those on the stamp act agitation, and the opening of the Revolutionary War.

The New Haven which subscribed to the new *Journal* was a village of some 3,500 inhabitants, slightly larger than present-day Guilford. Its people were still loyal subjects of King George III with no serious thought of the revolution which was soon to make them independent. Rumblings of discontent there had been, to be sure, but New Haveners could hardly foresee that the short space of less than a decade would bring the Declaration of Independence and the Battle of Lexington. Travel was by horse and stage-coach which seems very primitive to us nowadays and yet except for the internal combustion engine was not so much different from our own travel by motorbus. Much the same roadways were taken, as a matter of fact, as is indicated by the modern Boston post road which follows roughly the old stage route along the east shore.

Inventions to Come

Fulton and the steamboat were, however, far in the future and water travel was largely by sail packet, especially between New Haven and New York. The locomotive was unknown, and so was the cotton gin, the rubber vulcanization process and the telephone—all three to be launched within the next century by New Haven residents. The linotype and rotary press, the automatic typewriter for the transmission of wire news, all the marvellous instruments which make the modern newspaper were alike unknown. News from congress and the war in the Revolutionary period was printed when a week to two weeks old. Reports from the old world were still "late" if read within two or three months by the ultimate consumer.

Advertisements were an important feature of the eighteenth century *Journal,* as they are of its modern descendant. Such notices were numerous, some with headings like this: "Slaves for Sale"; "Slaves Wanted for Purchase"; one read, "For sale, a young lusty and very likely negro wench that can cook, wash and spin either flax or wool." Another sought the delivery of juice pressed from corn stalks for distillation into rum, the terms to be agreed upon when the advertisement was answered. Pierpont Edwards, administrator of Benedict Arnold's estate, asked that all monies be paid which were owed the one-time New Haven soldier "before he joined the enemy".

Among the news accounts of the early months of the year 1775 was one describing the presentation of "130 run of well spun yarn to the Rev. Mr. Street, pastor of the Congregational Church in East Haven, from the ladies of the parish in imitation of the generous and laudable example of the societies in New Haven". The presentation assembly later took refreshments which included coffee, and of course excluded tea, this "baneful, exotic herb" being forbidden under the colonial boycott of the British commerce in the leaf. There were, too, letters to

THE
CONNECTICUT JOURNAL;
AND
NEW-HAVEN POST-BOY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1767. [No. 1.]

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of *Connecticut*, especially in the Town of *New-Haven*.

MY RESPECTED FRIENDS,

THE kind Treatment I have received, during a Residence of Seven or Eight Years in this Place, has particularly endeared it to me.—And though I was induced, from the Prospect of Affairs, Two or Three Years ago, to change my Situation, which I did with Reluctance, it was with singular Pleasure and Gratitude, that I have received repeated Solicitations and Encouragement to return to a beloved Acquaintance and Neighbourhood, the Separation from which, my Heart has often felt with severe Regret;—notwithstanding the Kindness of my last Neighbours, which I acknowledge with sincere Thankfulness, and for which I shall ever make the most grateful Returns in my Power.——

This Paper will be published at the moderate Price of Six-Shillings, *per Annum; Advertisements of not more Length than Breadth, will be inserted Three Weeks, for* Three-Shillings, *and Six-pence, each Time afterwards, and longer Advertisements in Proportion.*

As I have no Reason to doubt the Kindness of my Friends, in encouraging this my second Settlement among them, so I hope I need not assure them, that I shall use my best Endeavours to please and oblige them, and continue that Good Will toward me, and my Family, which I have already been so happy as to experience.

THOMAS GREEN.

By the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Sparks, arrived at Philadelphia from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

HAGUE, July 31.

THE Prince of Orange arrived here Wednesday last in the Afternoon, in perfect health. His Serene Highness was welcomed into town with the fireing of cannon, ringing of bells, and displaying of colours from the steeples, and in all the streets. The next morning he was complimented by Deputations from the States-General, the States of Holland, and all the other Colleges, upon the notification he had given of his marriage; and the rejoicing upon the occasion continued two nights.

LONDON, August 5.

Yesterday an inhabitant of Aldgate parish was committed to the Poultry-compter by the Lord-Mayor, for further examination, charged with stabbing a woman in the neck in so dangerous a manner that her life is dispared of.

Yesterday a Painter in Fetter-lane, Fleet-Street, was examined before Alderman Crosby at Guildhall, charged with starving, beating, and otherwise cruelly using, in conjunction with his wife not yet taken, two girls their apprentices, and was committed to Woodstreet compter. It appeared by the evidence of the youngest girl, who is about 14 years of age, (the eldest not being able to speak) that their mistress used to tye them up to a staple and horsewhip them, without any real cause; that her master never did it, but knew of his wife's cruel behavior to them; that on Sundays they were locked up in a dark place under the stairs in the cellar, that they had each of them a piece of bread, but nothing to drink, not even water. A Surgeon who had examined the eldest girl, declared that the wounds she had received by whipping were so bad, for want of dressing, that her shift had eaten into them, and they appeared as if cut with a knife; that hardly a part of her body was free; and that her head and face were much wounded. The loss of her speech, the Surgeon was of opinion, was occasioned by some hurt she had received in the glands of her neck. The youngest girl is almost reduced to a skeleton, much wounded, and is a shocking spectacle: it is thought the eldest cannot recover; they were both sent to St. Bartholomew's hospital. This affair was discovered by a journey-man Baker who used to hear the cries of the poor girls. It was likewise deposed, that the said persons had made a practice of taking apprentices, but it was not known what become of them, it being pretended that they were sent into the country.

The appointment of Lord Viscount Townshend, elder brother of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, to the important post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is not a temporary nomination; and it is thought to be a circumstance that will prove highly agreeable to the Irish in general, his Lordship having evinced himself, on several occasions, to be an able Statesman, a good Soldier, a convictive Orator, an excellent Writer, a distinguished Patriot, and (of all the most valuable) an honest Man.

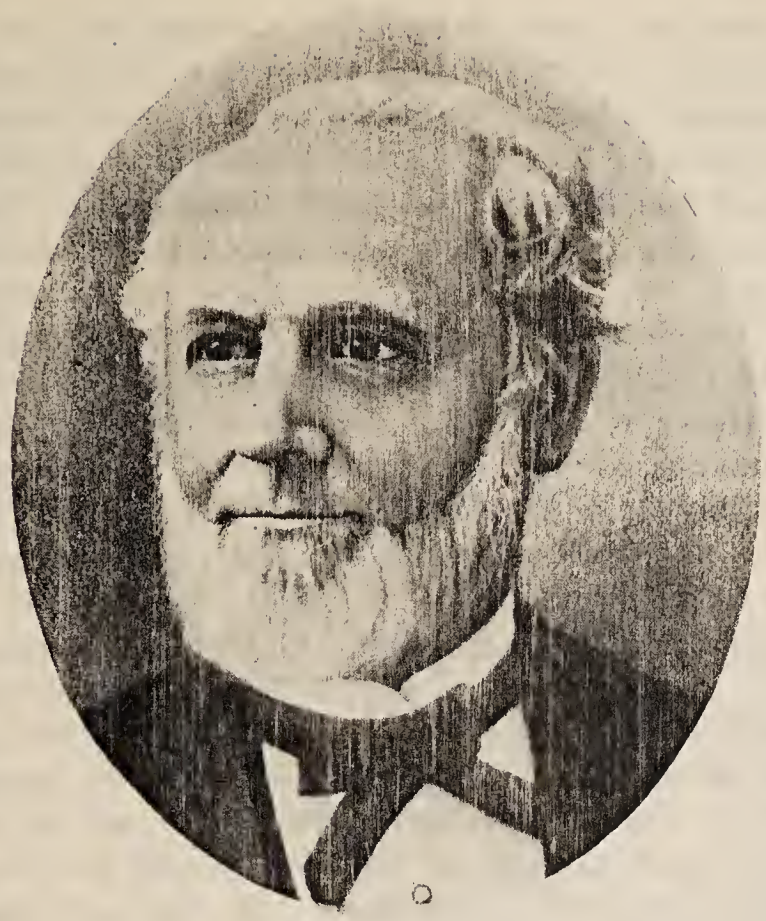
August 11. Yesterday Monsieur Durand, who is charged with the affairs of the French court, in the absence of the Count de Guerchy, had a long conference with the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, on the subject of some dispatches received from his court.

Letters received at Lisbon, from the Bay of All Saints, mention, that eleven men of war of the line, and frigates, were building, and in such forwardness, that some would be ready to sail for Europe, by the return of next fleet.

By a letter from on board his Majesty's ship the Carcass, at Port Egmont, in the island of Faulkland, in South-Seas, in the lat. of 51 : 30 south, about 100 leagues to the northward of Cape-Horn, we learn, that island is about 40 miles long, and has not one tree of any kind, nor any beasts but foxes. That there are sea-lions in great plenty, two or three times as big as cart horses in England, which, when killed, produce very good oil, which is burnt in the room of candles. That there are wild geese in great plenty, and very good, with all kinds of wild fowl, and great plenty of fine fish. That in the egg season they gather upwards of 2000 per day, and they are served out at ten a man per day; each egg weighs nine ounces. The French have a very delightful harbour to the eastward of the island, about 35 leagues; they have about 50 houses, and about 200 men besides women and children.

This day the Right Hon. Lord Townshend will have the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Page 1 of the first issue of the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL. *The early issues of the* CONNECTICUT JOURNAL, *forerunner of the* JOURNAL-COURIER, *are carefully preserved in Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University*



JOHN B. CARRINGTON
As publisher in its transitional period, Mr. Carrington piloted THE JOURNAL-COURIER *from the historical to the modern stage*

the editor in that day, and one of them vigorously chided certain New Haveners who "in these troublous times" would witness a farce and a "decalogue". Another story reminds us that then as now there was a gown as well as a town: it tells of a celebration among the students at the college which included an "illumination" of the houses "about the market place", i.e., of course, the Green. The high commissary of the college, called the steward, advertised for offers of cheese and butter, payments to be made therefor "with the best rock salt, molasses, continental or state money and a part in hard money". Even then apparently, solid folk preferred gold to paper in exchange for goods.

In July, 1775, the *Journal* reported: "Last Wednesday, His Excellency, General Washington, Major-General Lee, Major Thomas Mifflin, General Washington's aide-de-camp and Samuel Griffin, Esq. General Lee's aide-de-camp, arrived in town, and early next morning they set out for the provincial camp near Boston attended by great numbers of the inhabitants of the town. They were escorted out of town, by two companies dressed in uniform, and by a company of young gentlemen belonging to the seminary (probably Yale College) in this place, who made a handsome appearance, and whose expertness in the military exercises gained them the approbation of the Generals." News reporting was not as full then as now; but the town was so well-knit that everybody knew by word of mouth, even if the *Connecticut Journal* did not make it explicit, that General Washington was on his way to Cambridge to take command of the Continental armies.

Washington returned to New Haven on the tour he took through New England to recover his health after the illness which followed immediately on his inauguration in 1789. His arrival in the city is told in the *Journal* for October 21, 1789, and his return on his way back to New York in the issue of November 11. On that journey he "traveled in his own carriage."

One of the biggest local "smashes" in the whole history of the paper was the account of the British attack on New Haven July 5, 1779, which was duly described in the issue of July 7.

In 1781 there was news of the passage through New Haven "on their way to join the American army, of the Duc de Lauzun with his Legion of 600 men, the strictest order being preserved". In May 1783, the *Journal* carried this story: "Thursday last was observed as a day of festivity and rejoicing in this town, on receipt of indubitable testimony of the most important, grand and memorable event—the total cessation of hostilities between these United States and Great Britain . . ." The formal treaty of peace was to be signed in Paris in September. In 1799 the *Journal* changed title, becoming the *Connecticut Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, but dropped the new subtitle a few months later to revive it again for a short period in 1809.

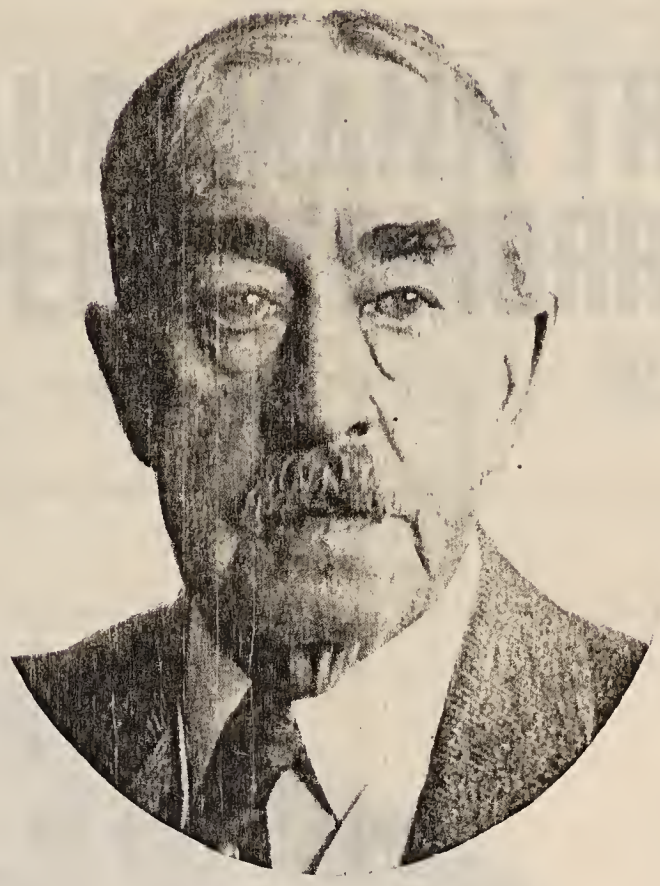
OWNERSHIP CHANGES

The *Journal* went through several changes in ownership and at length became the property of the firm of Woodward and Carrington who also owned the *Connecticut Herald*. The *Herald* had been founded as a weekly in 1803 by Comstock, Griswold and Co. Thomas Green Woodward had established the *Herald*, and made it a daily with the issue of November 26, 1832. Among Woodward's printers was John B. Carrington, who became his partner January 1, 1835. The *Journal* was merged with the *Herald*, and ten years later the name *Herald* was dropped and the *Journal* emerged as a daily. When Woodward died Mr. Carrington several times reorganized the paper, William Bacon becoming a member of the firm in 1846. The firm absorbed the *Daily Morning Courier* three years later, and the paper became *The Morning Journal and Courier*. John B. Hotchkiss succeeded Mr. Bacon in 1849 and the firm became Carrington and Hotchkiss, until Mr. Hotchkiss retired, when a stock company was formed with John B. Carrington as manager and largest owner.

Mr. Carrington, a native of Bethany, had come to New Haven at an early age, where he engaged in newspaper work in all its branches, and it was owing to his personal popularity as well as to his keen foresight and judgment that *The Journal and Courier* was able to overcome the competition and general depression in business of that time. In 1875 he bought out all other owners and admitted two sons, Edward T. and John B. into partnership. Following the death of the elder Carrington in 1881, *The Journal and Courier* passed to the management of the sons, but the younger, Edward T., dying soon after his father, John B. became president.

The younger John B. Carrington was well equipped to direct the newspaper which has played so important a part in New Haven's history. Born in New Haven and educated at the famous Russell School, he started his newspaper career by working at the case, later doing reportorial work on state news and finally carrying on the business department. In 1906 Mr. Carrington sold a half interest in the paper to Col. Norris G. Osborn, and at this time the "and" was dropped from the title, the paper becoming *The Journal-Courier*, its present title. Edward T. Carrington, a nephew of J. B. Carrington, became publisher in 1923, and continued in this position until his sudden death by accident in August, 1925. He was a son of Edward T. Carrington, the younger son of the first John B. In 1923 he had been with the paper for ten years, having been advertising and business manager before becoming publisher. When Col. Osborn became Editor-in-Chief of *The Journal-Courier* the elder Mr. Carrington's wish for a business association with his old friend was realized. On the death of Col. Osborn in 1932, C. P. Ives became editor. Andrew J. Pease is present publisher.

The history of *The Journal-Courier*, unlike that of the *New Haven Register*, has been marked by the acquisition from time to time of other papers in the city. Among them were the *New Haven Palladium* and the *New Haven Times*. *The Palladium* was established in 1829 by Charles Adams, taken over in the 1830's by James Babcock and published under his editorship and management for some thirty-two years. It was absorbed by the Carrington Publishing Company in 1911. The *New Haven Morning News*, established in 1882, was absorbed by the Carrington Publishing Company in 1898. The *New Haven Times*, founded in 1892 and like the old *Palladium*, a Republican organ, in 1927 absorbed the Democratic *New Haven Union*, which had been established by Alexander Troup in 1871; the *Times* was acquired by *The Journal-Courier* in 1932. *The Journal-Courier* is owned by the Carrington Publishing Company.



Colonel Norris G. Osborn

Colonel Osborn directed the editorial policy of The Journal-Courier *as Editor-in-Chief from 1906 to 1932*

Several Plants

The Journal-Courier, like the *Register*, has been published in several plants, including a building at Temple and Center Streets, the old Union Building on Temple Street, and is now published in Crown Street. Its sphere of influence has increased until today it has a daily circulation of approximately 18,000.

The editorial policy of *The Journal-Courier* has been in the liberal tradition. The *Journal and Post-Boy* was a revolutionary and later espoused Federalism. Woodward, of the old *Daily Herald* had been a Whig and John B. Carrington, Sr., was at first a follower of Henry Clay, later supported the old "American" party and then, after that faction had been dynamited by William H. Seward, aligned his editorial influence on the side of the new Republican party. During the Civil War the paper was stoutly Republican and anti-secession and it remained nominally in the Republican faith until Colonel Osborn came to it. Colonel Osborn imparted a more markedly Democratic tinge, but the paper had never been narrowly partisan and was distinguished in the nineteenth century throughout the regime of the elder Carrington for its temperance and forbearance in an era when editorial utterance rankled with venom and abuse. It now continues as an independent newspaper with Democratic leanings.

FINAL EDITION
MARKET HOLIDAY

New Haven Evening Register.

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

WEATHER
TONIGHT—FAIR, COLDER
TOMORROW—FAIR, COLDER
TIDES
HIGH 8:10 A. M.; 8:07 P. M.
LOW, 1:37 A. M.; 2:12 P. M.

VOLUME XCIII NUMBER 1 Only New Haven Afternoon Associated Press Paper NEW HAVEN, CONN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1935 Only New Haven Afternoon Associated Press Paper 24 PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS

STORM FLOODS HIGHWAYS OF SHORE TOWNS

Rain and Snow Delay Traffic—Part of Guilford Green Submerged; Trolleys Late

Preceded by a four inch fall of snow, rain poured down on New Haven and southern Connecticut this morning while 28-mile an hour winds lashed the coastline, swept the tide of water over several stretches of shore roads and caused a slippery, slushy condition that made nearby impassable

Icy Roads, Walks Cause 3 Deaths

Man Killed as Auto Skids Into Tree in Canal Street—Father of Two Victim of Skip Driver in Winchester Avenue—West Havener Dies After Fall

Two motorists met sudden death here early today as icy pavements combined with the erratic driving of a hit-and-run operator caused two fatal accidents. A third man died in his home in West Haven without regaining consciousness after slipping on the ice-covered sidewalk and striking his head in the fall. Another person received serious injuries in a skidding crash.

Those who died are John J. Regan

TROOPS GUARD PANAMA CANAL AFTER THREAT

Extraordinary Precautions Taken Following Rumors of Plot to Blow Up Gatun Locks

Colon, Panama, Jan. 1.—(AP)—Unusual precautions to guard the Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal were taken today after rumors were heard of a threat to blow up the massive gates.

Reports circulated that H. M. Thomas, assistant superintendent of Gatun,

HAUPTMANN TRIAL OPENS TOMORROW

Where "Trial Of Century" Will Be Held

STATE HOLDS FINAL DEBATE

New Haven Register Building at Corner of Orange and Audubon Streets

THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER, Evening and Sunday, with an average net paid circulation of over 60,000 copies per issue, the largest circulation in Connecticut, with its new and completely equipped plant, with its diversified news services, the exclusive Associated Press Evening and Sunday franchise, its thirty-eight correspondents in towns nearby, with its service not only to the residents of the city but to all towns and communities within a radius of thirty-five miles, has its roots buried deep in the early Colonial history of New Haven. Now the only evening and Sunday newspaper in New Haven, it was founded during the stirring days of the War of 1812.

In 1812, at the time that the paper was first published, New Haven was a thriving little city of 7,000 residents, a city of simple pleasures, of keen interest in the events of the state and nation, of a number of thriving industries, of unpaved elm-shaded streets.

The amusements of early New Haven were simple. Wrestling matches were a frequent form of diversion; barn-raisings always brought large gatherings of light-hearted folk; the Groton Lottery was just beginning and was drawn at the South corner of the Green.

Political questions, then as now, occupied the attention of New Haveners. James Hillhouse, a venerable old gentleman, was the focus of political praise

COLUMBIAN REGISTER.

Vol. I. NEW-HAVEN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1812. No. 1.

COLUMBIAN REGISTER
PRINTED AT NEW-HAVEN, EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY JOSEPH BARBER.

TERMS.

The Columbian Register will be delivered to City Subscribers, at Two Dollars per annum, payable half yearly.

Country copies of 10 or upwards, taking them at the Office, will pay in advance, a liberal discount being made.)

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In an attempt to circulate in this City and the neighboring towns, a Newspaper, in addition to two already printed for the same laudable purpose, should be a matter of surprise to any, it ought by no means to be considered an insinuation, that the proprietors of other papers have been wanting in liberal endeavors to supply the public with partial statements of American affairs. It is believed, that without much difficulty, every reader would have been supplied with papers, if such could have been, seas if not that such in names were found even in this part of our country, who were not satisfied with those *impartial journals*, which convey to them constant declamations against, and misrepresentations of a government, under which they enjoy inestimable privileges, and in the administrators of civil government they have the highest confidence, and are willing to show to the world that they have too much integrity to abandon in the hour of difficulty, men, whose public merits claim from all Americans, feelings of gratitude, men, whose lot it is to be called to administer affairs in a country, which has its greatest enemies within its own bosom, many of whom are willing to themselves the name of the only friends of America, for the purpose of more securely carrying on plans, the object of which is well known to themselves.

To gratify our own inclinations, and that of many of our citizens, the paper is offered to the public, with the principle of a strict adherence to the principle of publishing that which is of importance to the community, and tends to harmonize party feelings, and to preserve the liberties which have descended to us from the virtuous achievements of those fathers who have left, and are leaving the stage of action.

To make great professions in anticipation, should be to copy [illegible] of the most malevolent publications.—This objection [illegible] silently [illegible] this Paper to the candid and enlightened public.

The columns of this Paper will contain the substance of all [illegible] gressional affairs, as well as Foreign and Domestic News; a small portion of our columns may be devoted to such Miscellany as may prove a moral repast.

New-Haven, Dec. 1, 1812.

DOMESTIC.

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

The following interesting letter [illegible] a respectable and intelligent [illegible] merits an attentive perusal. The movements of our troops in that quarter [illegible] we have recently heard of, have no doubt called the attention of every reader to the peculiar situation of East Florida, and given rise to various speculations on the future destiny of that country, which it may be presumed, it is in the power of our government to control. The letter of our correspondent throws much light on the subject.

Mobile Gazette, 23d Sept. 1812.

DEAR SIR,

The situation of this southern frontier of the United States is truly critical. Know not what is to be calculated upon either from the Indians or the Spaniards. As to the former—the Creek nation, [illegible] are to repeat those outrages of which some of their unruly people have been guilty. They have many such, and those thoughtless men, devoid of information, who will be borne away by every wind, and act according to the impulse of the moment. The news from Detroit will have a direful influence and it is not improbable that the whole tribe from the Tennessee to the Bay of Mobile, will within three months be in a flame. The Creeks are to have a grand council on the 23d of October, and they have invited the Choctaws, the Chickasaws and the Cherokees. It is possible that the change produced by Indian success in the north, may vanquish the wavering and form the cowardly with a momentary courage. If so, the times will be dreadful for the settlements on the waters of the Mobile, which lie insulated in the midst of an extension wilderness, between Georgia and the Mississippi and between Florida and the state of Tennessee. The Seminoles (a tribe attached to the Creek confederacy and residing on the borders of East Florida) or at least a part of them are already at war with the white people in East Florida, where they have killed eight or ten persons, and captured 40 or 50 negroes. They have also murdered one boy and wounded another on the Georgia side of the St. Mary's. A deputation of chiefs was sent from the Creek nation to restrain them. The commandant at St. Mark's (a small Spanish establishment on the river of that name, east of the Apalachicola, and near the boundary between East and West Florida) told the chiefs of the deputation—"We never war. I expect the British soon at St. Augustine, Pensacola and St. Marks. I expect you to receive guns, knives, tomahawks and ammunition from the red people, and when it arrives you must have it if you will.—The red people are our friends—I will be here for them, and they must have it if they will."

News from Pensacola speaks the same general language. Common rumors have of the expectation of British forces. But whether those rumors originate in specific intelligence, or in a general reliance on the result of British connexion, I is not easy to determine.

That England should avail herself of one of the best harbours on the Gulf of Mexico, is certainly not improbable, and we can hardly expect that a naval station so desirable to her in any projects which she may contemplate against the south-ern and western parts of [illegible] would be denied to her by a favourable ally, when her exclusion would not be demanded even by the principles of a neutrality.

On the night of the 8th September, a great illumination took place in the town of Pensacola, on occasion of the publication of Spanish constitution. Such parts of it as related to the provinces of Spain, were read with loud exclamations. The joy of the people continued through the night, and [illegible] for the two days future. Much music; much display of artillery; much [illegible] drunkenness; [illegible] produced [illegible] hearts of Spanish [illegible]. Previously to [illegible] had arrived from Havanna, and about the time at which it took place, [illegible] fired, and [illegible] for the town of Mobile, in the Mississippi territory, of the United States. The flags were hoisted in their forces, the Spaniards and [illegible] to which other [illegible] the same as applied to Americans. Our forces were expected from Havanna, however I gun boats were promised, to [illegible] them a naval protection.

Similar ceremonies with regard to the Spanish Constitution, have taken place in the town of Mobile, which by an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 30th May last, is declared to be a part of the Mississippi Territory, to be governed by the laws thereof, and by the laws and ordinances of the United States relating thereto. There, in that American town, the new constitution of the Cortes was announced on the 19th of September, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to the public square. On the next day (Sunday) it was again read in the morning and all the militia officers who, by a proclamation from the governor of the Mississippi Territory, dated the 1st day of August last) were declared to be entitled to all and singular political rights, privileges and immunities that respectively appertain to those of the Mississippi territory," were sworn to be true to Ferdinand the 7th, and to the new constitution! The ceremonies of religion were introduced to give it celebrity—Light-ness was produced—the cannon of the fort were fired—and impressions were thus created on the minds of the people, that it was time to abandon the expectation that the country would as usual fall under the jurisdiction of the U. States.

The appearance of an English boat with an officer, who visited the commandant and viewed the place, tended to strengthen this impression. Who or what he was is not known; but it seems most probable that he belonged to an armed vessel which had pursued an American schooner from the Balize to Mobile Bay, which it could not enter, but sent a boat after the schooner, which anchored, however, opposite to the fort before it was over-taken by the boat.

An engineer from Havanna, with a [illegible] from Pensacola, has been examining the fort and guns at Mobile.—People in whom [illegible] that he has represented the former not worth [illegible] Little reliance I never can be placed on this report. Commissions have been transmitted from Washington, near Natchez, for civil and military officers in the town and neighborhood of Mobile. That part of West Florida which lies between Pearl River and Perdido, though utterly unconnected with the Mississippi settlements, and too distant to have any intercourse with them, has been added by Congress to the Mississippi Territory, and a county has been formed, called by the name of *Mobile*, the principal town in the district. The country is upwards of 200 miles long, and from 30 to 80 miles wide; and, if added to the adjacent part of the Mississippi Territory east of Pearl River, would form a state double the size of the state of Pennsylvania.—Distant at once from the seat of the federal government, and from that of the Mississippi Territory, the people of Mobile, though generally anxious to become American citizens, do not yet feel a conviction that it is the interest of the government to make them so; and whilst feeling contrasting Spanish power with American pretension, they treat with infinite and contempt the idea of contemplating others among them, without affording the means of maintaining their officers respectable. Indeed the act of Congress declaring the whole country along the town of Mobile, from Pearl River to Perdido, to be subject to the laws of the Mississippi Territory, has placed the adjacent officers whose jurisdiction is coextensive with it, in a very ridiculous situation. For they have only an illusive shadow. It should seem that they cannot be recognised as foreign authorities in the town of Mobile—and should they be called upon to act, it must within the limits of the town, it does not appear in what way they could enforce their authority, upon the people, among whom they are bound, in [illegible] to reside, [illegible] the [illegible] of the town effectual.—The people of the adjacent district of Washington will not be eager to seek opportunities [illegible] in the town of Mobile—and he certainly will not show them, if they should present themselves; and should, it is probable he would be [illegible] of the relations of the central government are more ex[illegible] he will not wait to [illegible] the legality of his commissioners say that duty is not [illegible].

There is indeed more than reason to apprehend that, under this part of the constitution, the country is specially in the actual occupancy of an American force, or at least between [illegible] and [illegible].

The events at Detroit must have a considerable influence on the minds of the Indians of Florida, and [illegible] News from the Northern frontier of the surrender of Hull, received the Creek chiefs for Indian expedition, almost as soon as it was brought by the American mail.

The Spaniards appear to be strengthening themselves at Pensacola, and they intend to do so at Mobile. They begin to alarm Americans as they come up the river—and the slightest in the present critical position of affairs will lead to altercation which must end in hostilities. The settlements on the waters of the Mobile are exposed to four powerful Indian tribes—the appearance of an English force at Pensacola or at Mobile will give encouragement to the disaffected, and increase their numbers. The settlements here will fall a sacrifice, and I know not what is to prevent their successful progress to the Mississippi, and their complete occupancy of the whole country between the the Gulf of Mexico and Tennessee. The only probable mode of averting the danger—of excluding the British force—and of giving confidence to the Indians in American power—is a speedy occupancy of Mobile, Pensacola, St. Marks, and St. Augustine.—Forces no doubt will be necessary to garrison those points—but one half of what would be necessary to suppress the Indians and drive out the Britons, after a British invasion.

Delicacy as to South America possibly restrained the majority in the senate, at the last meeting of congress, from passing the law for taking possession of the Floridas. That delicacy has no longer any ground to stand upon. The constitution of Old Spain is the constitution of Florida. The people of that province have no connexion with the revolutionists of the south. They have taken different processes. They will be of opposite political points—they will be enemies.—We cannot therefore give credit to the patriots of Spanish America, by taking possession of the royal provinces in our vicinity. Our safety requires it—and the [illegible] expressions of the Spanish monarchy, yet unpublished, render it justifiable.

I am, dear sir, your most ob't serv't.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.

Mr. Seybert reported a bill further to judge the [illegible] of the port of Philadelphia, which was [illegible] and committed.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States by the Colonial Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

For the further information of Congress, relative to the pacific advances made on the part of the government of Great Britain, and the manner in which they have been met by the latter, I transmit the original correspondence on those subjects, received from the late Chargé d'affaires at London.

JAMES MADISON.

Nov. 16, 1812.

[illegible]

Sir,

On the 12th [illegible] I received the [illegible] of your note of the [illegible] of this month, [illegible] will inform you [illegible] made in notice, entered [illegible] particular.

As I have [illegible] the Independence [illegible] friends. I have [illegible] Mr. Graham of the [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] this evening, to embark on board the packet at Falmouth, for New York.

I am, with great [illegible] your faithful and [illegible] servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

To Colonel Boyd.

An interesting interview took place between Lord Castlereagh and myself on the 10th inst. the account of which I must, for want of time, reserve until I have the honor to see you.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Private.

My Lord—In consequence of which instructions which I received from my government this morning, I called about noon at the Foreign Office, and found with regret that your lordship was not in town. My object was to communicate to your lordship the powers under which I act, that you might perceive how far I am [illegible]. I have however reason to [illegible] in the official letter which I have forwarded to your lordship, that your lordship would [illegible] Royal Highness. I shall accordingly [illegible] your lordship's [illegible] the [illegible] of your lordship. I [illegible] [illegible] the propositions which I have to make, [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] I am, with great consideration, your lordship's very obedient and very humble servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

No. 18, Hanover-street, Sept. 14, 1812.

My Lord—I hasten, authorized by instructions recently received from the government of the United States, and urged by an unfeigned anxiety to avert the calamities of war, to propose to your lordship a cessation for the suspension of hostilities, to take effect at such time as may be mutually agreed upon, and stipulating that each party shall hold with expedition commissioners, with full powers to form a treaty, and shall provide, by treaties or conventions for the security of their seamen, now being in the service of the other power. In the negotiation of this convention, and all other interesting questions now depending between them, and that the armistice shall not cover without their previous consent, any one to the other party, as it may be [illegible] and that not be understood as taking any [illegible] of the most [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible].

In proposing to your lordship these terms, I am [illegible] to be [illegible] instructed to state to a clear and distinct understanding with his Britannic majesty's government, without requiring to be [illegible] concerning impressment, comprising in it the discharge of the crews of the United States, already impressed; and concerning future blockades, the revocation of the Orders in Council being confirmed.

You lordship is aware that the power of the government of the United States to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the service of the [illegible], but [illegible] to do so, and that it [illegible] exercised effectually and with good faith.

[illegible] measure, as it might be [illegible] requires and perhaps be made compatible, effectual and satisfactory, resulting in an almost exclusive [illegible] of Great Britain, but as few American seamen have been [illegible] into the Royal service, the remedy would be [illegible] and it is sincerely believed that it would be more than [illegible] for any advantage she may derive from [illegible].

By the proposition which I have now the honor to make in behalf of my government, [illegible] the [illegible] of the President to demand [illegible] the United States in the [illegible] of the United States in the [illegible] Great Britain [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and dissension about the city. Arts and letters were flourishing, Col. John Trumbull, whose paintings are the pride of the Yale Art School, was making occasional visits to the city where he was to spend his last years and Noah Webster was at work on his great dictionary of the English language.

The city was mentally alert, fertile ground for another newspaper, the *Connecticut Herald* and the *Connecticut Journal* having been established earlier. Into the field, then came Joseph Barber. Politics were the main interest of the day, the War had stimulated interest in the affairs of the old world. Mr. Barber, with keen insight into the needs of the town, decided to publish a paper with this intent:

"The columns of this paper will contain the substance of all congressional affairs as well as foreign and domestic news. A small portion of our columns will be devoted to such miscellany as may provide a moral repast to youth."

The new paper was called the *Columbian Register*, the first issue being published on December 1, 1812, in an old building in Church Street, south of Chapel. At first the *Columbian Register* was a weekly paper, coming out every Tuesday morning at a subscription price of two dollars yearly. Printing and publishing were slow processes in those days. Type was hand set, young boys inked the type by hand with cushions. The press turned out no more than 250 papers per hour. Advertising, as it is known today, was unknown and the early issues of the *Columbian Register* were mainly devoted to news.

Barber was a staunch Democrat, and there were few others in New England at the time who were more loyal supporters of Andrew Jackson and his policies. The paper, for its day, was a lively one, and well received by the people of the city. In 1826 Mr. Barber moved his paper to Chapel Street, near Orange, and in 1834 he took his nephew, Minott A. Osborn, into partnership with him. After four years Barber withdrew over what was supposed to be an argument over policies, and Osborn took William A. Baldwin into partnership with him. The firm continued under the name of Osborn & Baldwin for the next twenty-eight years.

The *Columbian Register* continued solely as a weekly until August 10, 1840, when a tri-weekly was published. On January 1, 1846, the name was changed to *The New Haven Register*, and on May 5 of the same year it became *The New Haven Daily Register*. The *Register* was growing up. On May 2, 1864, it became the *New Haven Morning Register*, and on July 11 of the same year the name was changed again. It became the *New Haven Evening Register*.

Once more increasing business brought a need for larger quarters. In 1868 the paper moved to a new building at 783 Chapel Street, where, eleven years later, in 1879, the first *Sunday Register* was published. The old building still stands with the name "The Register" carved in its brownstone front.

Later it moved to Crown Street. The paper, however, continued to expand. When the Crown Street building was opened it was regarded as adequate for the needs of *The Register*. Time, however, proved that the old site was not large enough to comfortably house the ever-increasing and developing departments that make up a modern newspaper, the circulation department, the advertising departments including classified and display, the Sunday department, the business offices, the editorial staff, not to speak of the ever-increasing batteries of linotype machines, presses and other equipment. Accordingly, in 1929 *The New Haven Register* moved once more, this time into a fine modern plant on the corner of Orange and Audubon Streets.

The latter part of the century was to see a new editor and publisher directing the paper. In 1896 John Day Jackson, a native of Hartford and a graduate of Yale, became associated with *The New Haven Register* as manager.

Mr. Jackson, who began his journalistic career as a reporter in New York, later going to Washington as a correspondent for the *New York Evening Post* and the *Newark News*, the *Journal of Commerce* and other papers, remained in this capacity until 1905, when he became proprietor and editor.

In order to serve the needs of the farmers and of the residents of the towns within reach of New Haven, the publication of a weekly *Columbian Register* continued until December 28, 1911, besides the Daily and Sunday.

The history of *The New Haven Register* and of modern printing go hand in hand. The early presses were hand run, the type was hand set. Rapid service of news to the people of the community was impossible. As the new improvements and inventions in printing came out, *The Register* was quick to take advantage of them. While the first linotype machine was set up in the office of the *New York Tribune*, it was not long before they were installed in the *Register* composing room. The old "turtle" press gave way to the Webb press and the stereotyping of forms. More speedy production became possible every year until today the huge Hoe presses in *The Register* plant are capable of turning out 50,000 60-page papers per hour.

The telegraph came to the aid of the newspaper and *The Register* was one of the first newspapers in

Connecticut to avail its readers of the services of, first, the old United Press and, on its demise, the Associated Press, in which, as before stated, *The Register* has exclusive rights in the evening and Sunday field. One of the first telephones of the first commercial switchboard in the world, which was installed in this city in January, 1878, was in the office of *The New Haven Register*.

Today *The Register*, printing at least three editions daily, serves not only the residents of New Haven, Hamden and West Haven, but of all communities within a radius of thirty-five miles. A staff of thirty-eight correspondents located in as many towns, sends in news daily.

Because of its strong political leanings *The Register's* early history was dotted with many lively incidents. In the old days it was violently Democratic. Later in 1898, it bolted Bryan and came out for the "Gold Democrats" and later for McKinley. Those times demanded strong partizanship, and the editor of a newspaper controlled thousands of votes through his office. During the Civil War there was considerable antagonism against the paper. In the days of the first *Sunday Register* political organizations had no headquarters where they could meet, and the Democrats used *The Register* offices as their meeting place. Some years ago it assumed a definitely independent political attitude which it has since maintained.

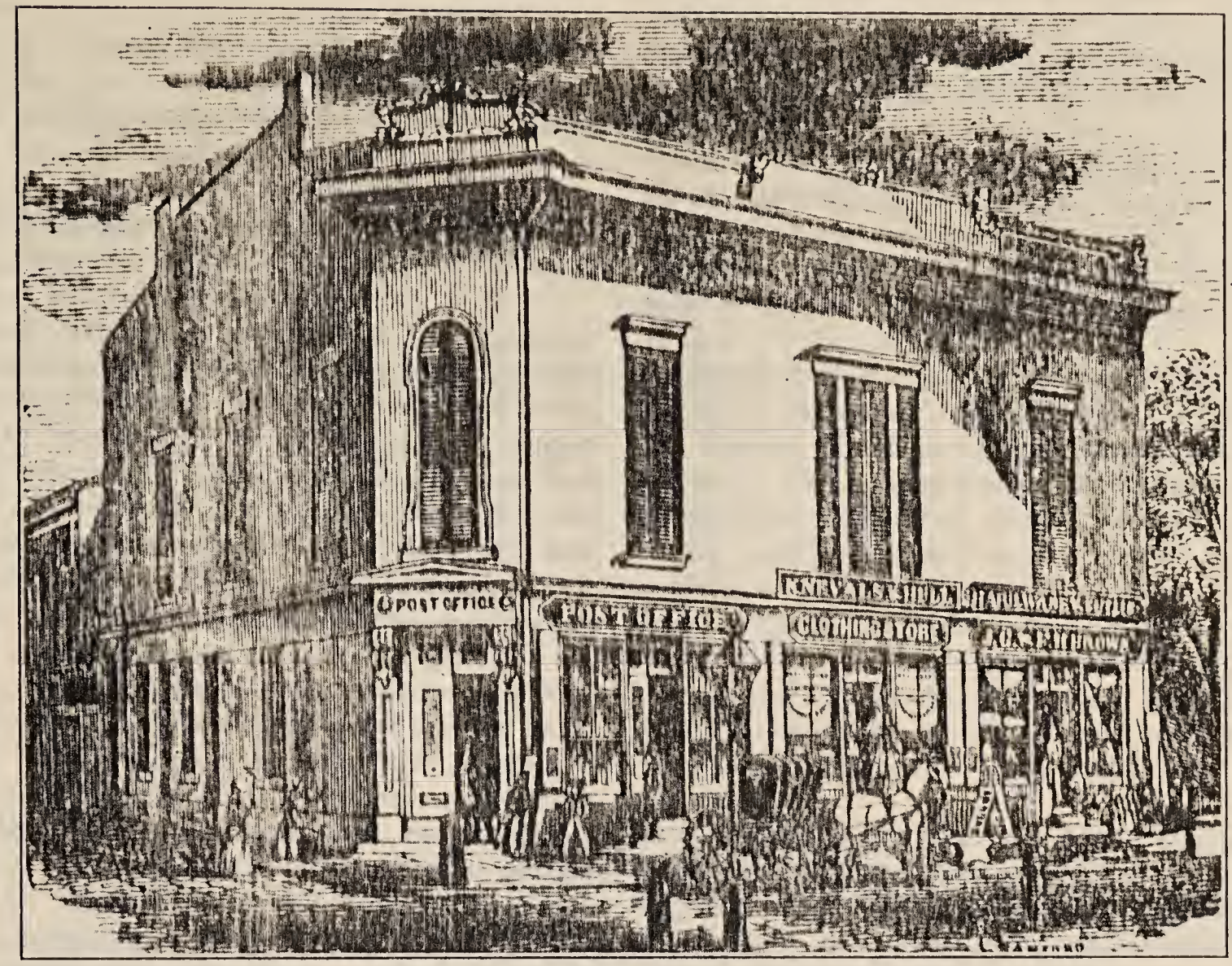
During the 123 years that *The New Haven Register* has been published it has played an ever-increasing part in the political, civic and cultural life of the city. It has been a live factor in public affairs and improvements. The Tower Driveway, the new Railroad Station, the State Armory, and the widening and extension of several main streets have all been *Register* projects, carried through almost single-handed. It has always fought for municipal economy and good government without regard to party lines. For many years, its work in providing a Vacation Cottage for the needy children of the city through *The Register*-Family Society Fresh Air Fund has had the loyal support of its readers.

Year by year, decade by decade, it has grown with the city in which it was founded. As new inventions making more rapid transmission of news possible were developed they were introduced by *The Register*. Time after time, the mechanical set up of the paper has been changed, all its departments, editorial, Sunday, advertising, circulation and mechanical, have expanded, until now, in its new plant, it is prepared for the other changes that must come with the future years.

Part of New Haven Register Delivery Service which carries its daily and Sunday editions quickly and efficiently to the homes of its thousands of readers

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW HAVEN

Originally Organized in 1854



Building in which Elm City Bank was First Located in 1855, from photograph taken in 1850.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW HAVEN was originally organized under a Special Act of the Connecticut General Assembly passed in 1854, as the Elm City Bank, and operated under that name as a State bank until its acceptance of a charter under the National Bank Act. By the Act of 1854 it was created a corporation with a capital of $500,000, with the usual banking powers, with the restriction, however, that no one person or corporation should subscribe for more than $50,000 of stock and, under an amendment passed in 1855, that it should not begin business until $100,000 had been paid in on the stock.

In 1854 New Haven had no public or general water supply. For fire protection the city depended upon reservoirs, constructed at convenient points, from which the water could be pumped by hand operated apparatus. It had no sewerage system. Steam railroads, recently constructed, were operated by separate companies from New Haven to New York, New London, Hartford, and on the route of the old Farmington canal. The railroad station was at the corner of Chapel and Union Streets. There were no street railways. Public conveyance to Fair Haven, Westville and Centerville was by omnibus, and a resident of Fair Haven to avail himself of that service must have finished his errands in the city by eight o'clock in the evening. The New Haven Gas Light Company had been organized and was already furnishing gas for illumination in the central area. The first decade of the Bank's business was an era of constructive progress, in which banking capital found useful employment in the development of the city, its industries and especially its transportation facilities.

On August 9th, 1854, the Commissioners designated by the General Assembly to take subscriptions to stock, ten per cent of which subscriptions had been paid, supervised a meeting of the subscribers for the election of nine directors. Some difficulty, however, was experienced and many subscribers asked for or

consented to the cancellation of their subscriptions and new lists were opened and a new Board of Directors elected. Among the subscribers who refused to complete their payments was P. T. Barnum of Fairfield, who originally subscribed for $50,000 of stock. The first loan was made on August 7th, 1855, and among the earliest loans appear advances to the Jerome Manufacturing Company, the Scovill Manufacturing Company, the New Haven Clock Company and Sargent Brothers & Company.

Erastus C. Scranton of Madison was the first president of the Bank and in 1856 the other directors were L. R. Finch, Thomas B. Osborne, Leverett Candee, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge, James Punderford, Augustus C. Wilcox, and F. H. North, the last of New Britain. L. R. Finch was a wholesale grocer; Thomas B. Osborne a professor in the Yale Law School, who had removed to New Haven from Fairfield; Leverett Candee was already engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods afterwards to be developed into the industry so long and successfully conducted in New Haven; Ezekiel H. Trowbridge was the senior member of H. Trowbridge's Sons, who were engaged in the prosperous shipping trade, with their own vessels, between New Haven and the West Indies; James Punderford was a wholesale boot and shoe dealer; Augustus C. Wilcox was in the dry-goods business which he afterwards so successfully developed. These men were substantial subscribers to the stock. The list of early subscribers contains many other names of interest, including among them that of Arthur D. Osborne, afterwards to become president of the Bank, for five shares, then rising in the legal profession in association with his father Thomas B. Osborne; and Samuel Hemingway for ten shares, who was afterwards to become president of the Bank and whose sons, Samuel Hemingway, Jr., and James S. Hemingway, and later two grandsons, were to succeed him in the Bank down to the present time. Another original subscriber and one who appears to have been very active in the early organization was Benjamin Noyes, the leading and evil spirit of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, who a score of years later invested the moneys of his companies in the large building on Chapel Street now occupied by the Gamble Desmond Company and then known as the Insurance Building—an ambitious project. He was later found to have been guilty of criminal practices and was sent to jail and his companies were liquidated. His influence, though, at the time that the Elm City Bank was organized is proved by the fact that directors Finch, Trowbridge and Punderford of the Bank became resident trustees of Noyes' company.

The organization meeting of the subscribers to stock was held in the office of Noyes in the Adelphi Building, southeast corner of Chapel and Union Streets, directly opposite the building shown in the accompanying cut, in which was located at that time the Postoffice. At that time this location was the center of New Haven business, owing to the proximity of the railroad station and because it was the point at which two important lines of travel and traffic met—that from Fair Haven and the line down State Street through Custom House Square to Union Wharf.

Shortly before this time the Postoffice had been moved by the then Postmaster from the basement of the Tontine Hotel on Church Street to the building shown in the accompanying cut, which is from a photograph taken about 1850. In 1854 or the following year Knevals & Company (whose sign appears in the cut) removed to another location and the new bank occupied that space. In 1860, at which time the Postoffice was moved to Church Street, between Crown and Center, the Elm City Bank bought of James Brewster the building shown in the cut and in 1873 erected upon the site a large bank, store and office building.

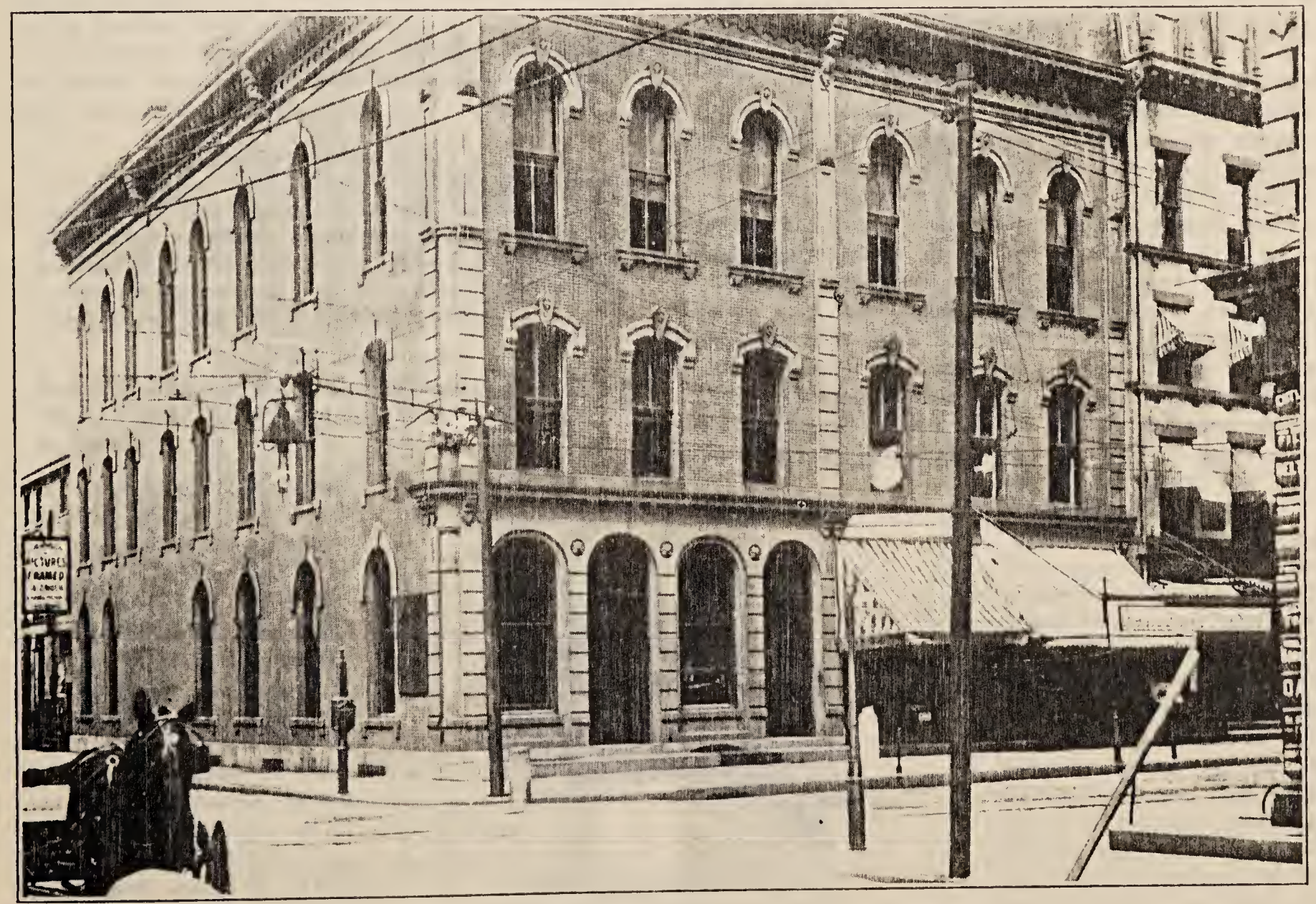
As conditions of travel and trade changed this site became less desirable, and in 1904 a one-story building was erected and occupied by the Bank on Church Street, near the corner of Court Street, facing the Green. In 1912 that site was acquired by the Government as a part of the land occupied now by the United States Postoffice. The Second National Bank, having purchased in 1913 the site of the old New Haven Library, just south of the present Postoffice, erected the modern eight-story office building, the whole ground and mezzanine floors of which are occupied for banking quarters.

It is not the purpose of this article to give in detail the financial history of the Bank. It is enough to say that its capital has been changed occasionally to meet the varying demands for banking capital; that it has done and is doing its part in the business of the community.

Erastus C. Scranton, the first president of the Elm City Bank, who continued as its president until it received its national charter in 1864, and of the National Bank until his death in 1866, was one of the most forceful and successful men of his time, active and prominent in development of railroads, street railways, and trade. A native of Madison, where his ancestors first settled in 1639, he had begun his business career as a cabin boy, became the owner and master of a vessel, conducted wholesale grocery and banking business in the South, and returned to Madison in 1844 at the age of thirty-seven, having already won a substantial fortune. He then acquired

large interests in shipping, and was active also in the promotion and building of the Shore Line Railroad from New Haven to New London. He was for years president of that Railroad, and at the time of his death in 1866 was president of the New York & New Haven Railroad. His personal force and character and his business judgment contributed much to the early success of the Bank, and the relation between the Railroad interests and the Bank established by him have continued to the present day. He was succeeded as president of the Bank by Samuel Hemingway, who served until 1881, bringing the Bank through that critical period of the Country's history. Upon his death Arthur D. Osborne, whose name has already been mentioned, was chosen president and served until 1899, when Samuel Hemingway, son of the second president, was elected president and served in that office until his sudden death in March 1930. Having entered employment in the Bank in 1879, his fifty years of service was one of the longest and most successful banking careers in New Haven. He was succeeded in the management of the Bank by Eugene G. Allyn, now its president, and Louis L. Hemingway, Chairman of the Board of Directors, son of the deceased president, Samuel Hemingway. Another son, Donald H. Hemingway, is a Vice-President.

It would be interesting, but space forbids, to show further the continued strength of the personal and business contacts established at the origin of the Bank. The Trowbridge, the Osborne and other families, descendants of early subscribers to the stock of the Elm City Bank, have continued their interest as owners and their influence as members of the Board of Directors to this day. The descendants of Samuel Hemingway the first are still giving the service for which his subscription for ten shares of stock opened the way eighty years ago, when finance was just beginning to play its important part.



Building Erected 1873 by Bank on Site of First Location

1835 - CHAMBERLAIN CO., INC. - NEW HAVEN *1935*

"100 YEARS OF GOOD FURNITURE"

ROBERT R. CHAMBERLAIN

CHAMBERLAIN CO., INC., celebrates its 100th Anniversary this year, taking the date of February 21st, 1835, when its first advertisement appeared in the *New Haven Palladium*, as the time of its founding.

No theatrical setting or glittering descriptions are necessary in our writing the history of this old concern endeared to the hearts of thousands of Connecticut's parents and grandparents. In its 100 years of faithful service. Chamberlain's has weathered all storms and stands as one of the oldest business enterprises in New England.

Since the time when Abel C. Chamberlain came from Woodstock, Connecticut, and started in the furniture business in New Haven in 1832, this concern has gradually grown in pace with the city and today is one of the largest, most reliable and progressive furniture houses in Connecticut.

The following advertisement from the files of the *New Haven Journal Courier*, shows how the business called for enlarged quarters on June 23rd, 1835.

"CABINET FURNITURE"

"The subscribers have recently extended their former premises and fitted up three different warerooms with a great variety of cabinet furniture and chairs and are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public generally with any article in their line, either elegant or plain, which may be called for. All work warranted.

LINES & CHAMBERLAIN

East side of Orange Street, 10 rods south of New Haven Bank. Wanted as above two first-class journeymen and an apprentice."

In 1838, Mr. Lines retired from the business and shortly after migrated to Kansas, with a party of Connecticut families, to settle the West. Mr. A. C. Chamberlain continued the business and later took in with him, his two sons, George R. and James H. P. Chamberlain. In 1886, William M. Parsons of Northampton, Massachusetts, brother of Mrs. George R. Chamberlain, became a partner in the business. A. C. Chamberlain died in 1885. Jim Chamberlain died in 1895. George Chamberlain died in 1910. William Parsons retired from the business in 1915. These gentlemen were beloved by all and to this day, are mentioned with words of great affection by the older people of New Haven.

ROBERT E. HYMAN

Robert R. Chamberlain entered the business in January, 1903, and in 1915, with a former Yale classmate, purchased the business when William Parsons retired to accept the treasurership of the Broadway Bank & Trust Company. In 1922, Mr. Robert E. Hyman purchased half interest in the concern, and since this time the "Two Bobs", as they are called, have continued to uphold the reputation of reliability associated with this old concern.

Robert R. Chamberlain, the president of the company, is a grduate of Taft School and of Yale and later spent two years studying under Frank Alvah Parsons, President of The New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. Mr. Chamberlain's articles on practical interior decorating appeared in the Grand Rapids Furniture Record for over a year's period and he is recognized as an authority on the subject.

Robert E. Hyman, the treasurer of the company, is connected with many local organizations and was for seventeen years connected with *The Register*, New Haven's leading newspaper directly across the street from Chamberlain's Crown Street entrance. It is significant that after watching the growth of the company for seventeen years, Mr. Hyman is now connected in furthering the advance of the concern today.

Robert R. Chamberlain is descended from old Pilgrim and Puritan stock, and numbers among his ancestors ten Pilgrims who came over on the Mayflower in 1620, including Captain Miles Standish, John Alden and his wife, Priscilla, and Isaac Allerton, the only Mayflower Pilgrim who came to live in New Haven when it was first settled. Robert E. Hyman came to America when a young boy. The "Two Bobs", therefore, represent the old and the new in the settlement of New England.

The CHAMBERLAIN Store
Corner Orange and Crown Streets

The Chamberlain Company has occupied its present location on the corner of Orange and Crown Streets since May 15th, 1883. There is much of romance in the story of the firm which has survived through the years while hundreds of other businesses sprang up only to die out. During the years that have followed since 1835 there has always been some member of the family ready to step in and carry on what has become a venerable New Haven institution

THE oldest retail store in New Haven, and probably the oldest mercantile establishment of any kind in the State still in its original location, is the old hardware store, The John E. Bassett & Co.

Established at the close of the Revolution in 1784, the year in which New Haven received its Charter as a City, it remains in the same location, though not in the building, in which it was originally started. New Haven at that time was a flourishing country town, which, on account of its harbor, was also acquiring some foreign and coastwise commerce. Most, and possibly all, of the buildings were of wood, none of them very imposing, and the modest building near the corner of Chapel and State Streets, was both the store and the home of young Titus Street, a descendant of the Reverend Samuel Street, the first Congregational minister in Wallingford.

Mr. Street's establishment had all the earmarks of a general country store. He sold both wet goods and dry goods, but much of his merchandise would have been classed as hardware. His ledger and day book with his old "strong box," are still in the possession of the firm. They show various entries of merchandise sold to such "first citizens" as James Hillhouse, Jonathan Ingersoll, Pierpont Edwards, Ezra Stiles, David Daggett and others. The amounts are all in pounds, shillings and pence and comparisons with present day values are most interesting.

In 1792 he took as partner his clerk, Samuel Hughes, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Street & Hughes until the War of 1812 made it desirable to dissolve and re-form at intervals as a means of facilitating settlements, which they did under several names, but apparently the same ownership. Mr. Street retired from active business in 1821 as he had accumulated what was considered a fortune in those days, a small part of which was represented by a Township in the Western Reserve, now known as "Streetsboro, Ohio." His son, Augustus R. Street, inherited his property and later became the founder of the Yale Art School.

Samuel Hughes also became a man of substantial means and was succeeded at his death in 1838 by his son, E. B. M. Hughes, who had been associated with his father since the retirement of Mr. Street.

In 1846 John E. Bassett entered the employment of E. B. M. Hughes and, in 1855, became a partner in the concern when the present name "John E. Bassett & Company" was adopted, Mr. Hughes remaining the senior partner, however, until his death in 1864. In 1889 the business was incorporated as "The John E. Bassett & Co.", Mr. Bassett being President of the Corporation until his death in 1896, his son, George J. Bassett, who had entered the firm in 1886, being Secretary and Treasurer. He succeeded his father as President on the latter's death which office he holds at the present time.

The old wooden house and store was used until 1828 when the older part of the present Chapel Street store was built. This remains in substantially the same form as originally constructed, but has been added to from time to time by the addition of adjoining stores until now it very appropriately encircles the lot on which the old store stood.

It is interesting to note that during the century and a half of its existence, there have been only five men at the head of the concern, the son having succeeded the father, or the junior partner having succeeded the senior partner. Although wet goods and dry goods disappeared from the store almost a century ago, it has still retained many of the features of a general store although most of the lines would still be classified as hardware. Its old books are still preserved and the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of its early customers are patrons of the store.

The several proprietors during the last century and a half have naturally been interested in many enterprises not directly connected with the business and it is interesting to note that the office of the Derby Turnpike Company was in the store and the books and records of the Company kept there from 1827 to the liquidation of the Company in 1897, the proprietors of the store during that period having succeeded each other as Secretary and Treasurer of the Turnpike Company.

With its record of over a century and a half of catering to many generations, not only of New Haven people, but of the people of the surrounding towns, the Old Hardware Store has become a New Haven institution in which the good-will and confidence of the New Haven public is its chief asset.

The store at present occupies the whole building at 754 Chapel Street, connected at the rear with the two adjoining stores at 314 to 320 State Street. The present officers of the concern are George J. Bassett, Pres., William E. Janswick, Vice-Pres. and Treas., and Fred H. Wilcox, Sec. and Asst. Treas.

1919 - THE NEW HAVEN BUICK COMPANY - 1935

Authorized Dealers of BUICK and PONTIAC

The Plant of the NEW HAVEN BUICK COMPANY at 320 Whalley Avenue.

JUST sixteen years ago —in February, 1919 —a most energetic and ambitious man came to New Haven to establish the New Haven Buick Company. Being the president and owner of this outstanding automobile dealership for these many years has made Fred L. Loeser one of New Haven's most respected and successful merchants. He is president of the New Haven County Automotive Trades association and vice-president of the State Automobile Dealers association.

When locating in New Haven in 1919, Mr. Loeser brought with him a wealth of seasoned experience. Prior to this time he had been affiliated in executive capacities with Buick Motor Company, both in their truck and later, passenger car divisions. He was closely associated with such well-known men as A. G. Southworth and the late P. A. Dakin in the New York office of Buick Motor Company.

The New Haven Buick Company started operations in 1919 with sales headquarters on York Street near Chapel, the service station being located on Dixwell Avenue. Later sales headquarters were moved to Whalley Avenue and Orchard Street with the service department located still farther west on Whalley Avenue. With an eye to the future, sensing the necessity for still greater expansion, The New Haven Buick Company moved into its present home at 320 Whalley Avenue in 1924.

In this new, spacious and complete plant the New Haven Buick Company has prospered for eleven years. In the middle of 1932 the New Haven Buick Co. acquired the Pontiac franchise for this territory. Both Pontiac and Buick are handled from the same plant necessitating, of course, still greater activity.

Buick was first introduced into New Haven in 1905, Buick Motor Co. having sold their first few cars in 1904.

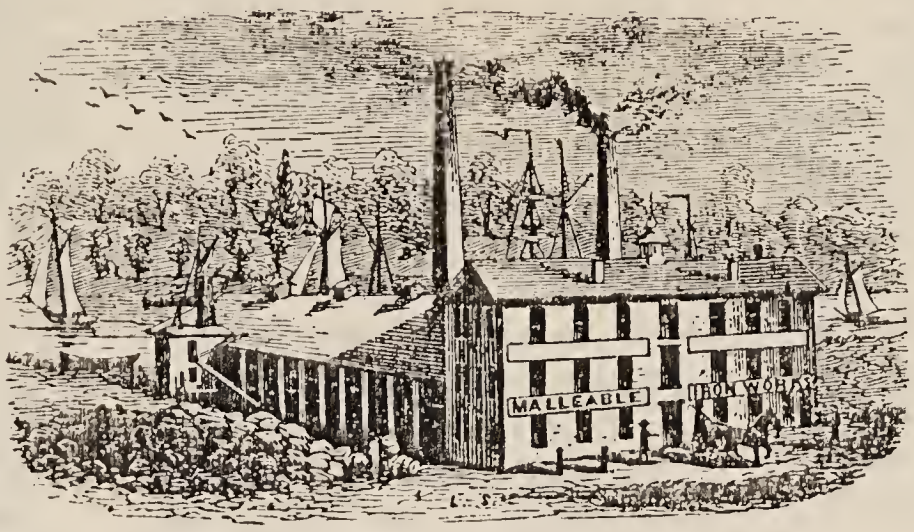
During the interim from 1905 to 1919, Buick was handled in New Haven by four different organizations, of which the longest lived was eight years. In its sixteen years of service the New Haven Buick Company has outlived all of these previous firms, and has developed a most valuable franchise and made a splendid reputation for Buick in this community.

Today Mr. Loeser still has with him many of the original personnel who started with him sixteen years ago. These exceptionally loyal and long years of close association with his employees attest his ability to direct and improve an organization through many hard as well as good years in business. Today the New Haven Buick Company employs seventy-five people in its new and modern plant.

MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS COMPANY - BRANFORD

THE Malleable Iron Fittings Company of Branford, is representative of many of the manufacturing corporations of New England which have grown from small beginnings. In 1845, the Totoket Company was organized by Branford people headed by Messrs. Elizur Rogers and B. H. Hadley to do a general foundry business in malleable iron. Among other customers they had the firm of J. J. Walworth Co., of Boston, to which it supplied blanks for malleable pipe fittings.

In 1864, James J. Walworth, and Joseph Nason, pioneers in the steam heating business in this country, together with Emil C. Hammer, Thorvald F. Hammer and other Boston men, organized the Malleable Iron Fittings Company, and purchased the plant of the Totoket Co. Machinery was installed for threading, and the manufacture of the complete malleable pipe fittings was started. The annual report of July, 1865, covering the first full period of twelve months stated that the production of the year had been 304,833¾ pounds—equivalent to 152 tons or approximately one half ton per day.



Original Plant 1864
Malleable Iron Fittings Co., Branford, Conn.

The production of miscellaneous malleable castings for machinery and general use became a large part of the business and at times has greatly exceeded the output of pipe fittings. In 1906, the manufacture of steel castings by the "Converter" process was started and this department has become an important part of the works. In 1918, an "Open Hearth" furnace was installed for the production of the heavier castings required by the Government for war work. In 1929 installation was made of an "Electric" furnace as the latest improvement in the manufacture of steel castings.

All of the buildings erected in late years have been of steel and concrete fire-proof construction, so as to reduce the fire hazard. As the business has increased buildings have been added, until there are about ten acres of floor space available for use.

The plant at the present time could employ about 1400 people. During the last three or four years only about one-third of this number has been at work.

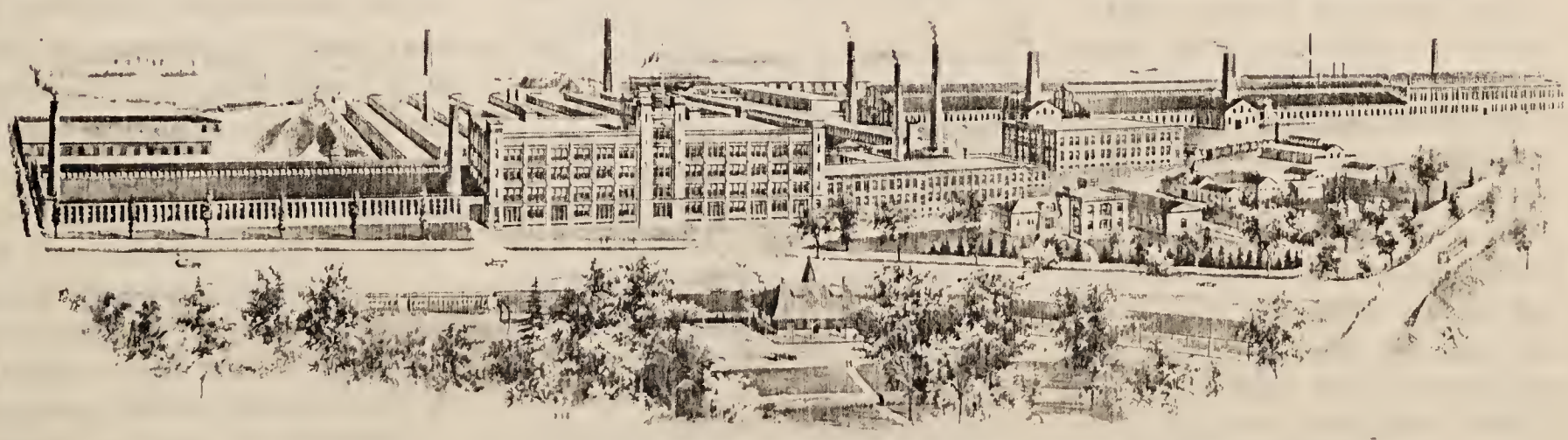
The present annual capacity is approximately 6000 tons of pipe fittings, 7500 tons of malleable castings and 10,000 tons of steel castings.

The management personnel is Alfred E. Hammer, President, Treasurer and General Manager; V. T. Hammer, First Vice-President, Assistant Treasurer and Superintendent, both sons of the above mentioned Thorvald F. Hammer; L. J. Nichols, Secretary; T. F. Hammer, Second Vice-President and Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. Alfred E. Hammer has served in both the House and Senate of the Connecticut Legislature. He is a Director of the Second National Bank of New Haven, and a Trustee of the Connecticut Savings Bank of New Haven, and of the Branford Savings Bank of Branford. He is also President and Treasurer of the James Blackstone Memorial Library Association of Branford, Conn. Mr. Hammer is Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Henry Whitfield State Historical Museum of Guilford, Connecticut.

Mr. V. T. Hammer was Warden of the Borough of Branford for many years, and is a Director of the Branford Trust Company.

Mr. L. J. Nichols is President of the Branford Savings Bank.



Present Plant comprising about Ten Acres of Floor Space

WATERBURY, at that time known as Mattatuck, was first settled in 1673, though the country in the vicinity had been known for some twenty years previously. Much of the earliest history of the exploration in this region is now obscured by time and is now little more than tradition. According to some, there were settlements at a much earlier date. The only indisputable evidence of knowledge of this valley at an earlier date than the one normally assigned is in the deed, which may still be consulted, which gave all the mineral rights within a large area surrounding the "hill" to two men from Farmington. Later investigations have located the "hill" as being in the northern part of what is now Waterbury. From that date we may assume that the section was visited from time to time by various men from the adjoining settlements. It is also a matter of record that previous to the settlement of the plantation there was a grant of land made within the boundaries of what was later to be the township.

Though today Waterbury is within the County of New Haven, its lands were first settled by men from the northern colony within the state. In 1673, twenty-six men from Farmington, led by John Lancton, desired to form a new settlement where they might have more freedom of action, and accordingly petitioned the General Court for permission to found a new plantation in the place known to the Indians as "matitacoock". At that time it was felt that thirty families were necessary to support a minister, and no plantation could be countenanced unless the lands were of a nature sufficient for this purpose. Consequently it was only after some investigation that the General Court appointed, in 1674, "a committee to regulate and order the settling of a plantation at Mattacock in the most suitable way that may be." Though this would seem to place the settling of Waterbury in 1674, there is fairly good evidence to support the date 1673, for it seems that the petitioners did not entirely await the decision of the Court.

The early problems by 1685 seem to have been for the most part well solved, and at the time when the Assembly made moves to strengthen their hold upon their "Charter" by means of issuing charters to all the plantations to make them townships, Mattatuck, the plantation, became Waterbury, the town. This was in 1686 and Waterbury continued to remain a township until it was incorporated as a borough in 1825. As a town, it operated under the same system as the other towns of Connecticut, with its meeting for the purposes of local government and its representatives in the Assembly for matters of statewide importance. The Borough of Waterbury received its city charter in 1853.

As in all of the early towns of Connecticut, the great interest in the life of the people of Waterbury was centered in four things—the acquiring of a livelihood, the town government, the church, and the school, and Waterbury has had notable developments in each of these fields. While forms have changed, the schools and churches and government of Waterbury have more than kept pace with the developing city.

In remarking upon the concerns of the many generations of Waterbury people, we must place the acquiring of a livelihood in its rightful position first in the list. When the plantation was first established upon the site of the old Indian village, the pioneers had been attracted by the pleasant lands that bordered upon the Naugatuck, and these lands were their sole means of support. As late as 1805, President Timothy Dwight speaks of the people in Waterbury as being simply engaged in agriculture. There is a slight misstatement here, for by that time the true seed of Waterbury's greatness had been sown. In choosing the location for the town, no great amount of thought had been given to the power in the river upon whose banks the town grew up. Yet in the slow development of that power and in the late discovery that the land, while fertile near the river, was not of sufficient fertility to allow of a large population, lay Waterbury's future greatness. It is well to note that until Waterbury found herself in manufacturing and the metal industry she was of secondary importance in the state.

Waterbury has stood out in industry as the center of brass manufacturing in the United States. The conditions in the Naugatuck Valley were propitious for the development of such an industry and this valley is the birthplace of American brass. Growing from the early manufacture of brass buttons, today two-thirds of the produce of the brass industry proceeds from Connecticut, and Waterbury produces three-fourths of this amount. Including various items of brass manufacture, one-fifth of the value of the industrial manufacture of the state proceeds directly from the brass mills. This is much the most important enterprise in the state. The growth has come about notwithstanding the entire absence of raw material within the state and without any near absorbing market, except as such has appeared in the course of the development of the industry itself.

This industrial importance has reflected in the population of Waterbury. At the middle of the nineteenth century, there were less than six thousand inhabitants; today Waterbury boasts a population of nearly one hundred thousand. While she is justly proud of her early founding and of the courage and worth of her first settlers, she may well say today that those who later lived between the rocky hills have more than fulfilled the tradition behind them.

SAINT MARGARET'S SCHOOL, WATERBURY *Founded 1865*

IN 1865, seven men of Waterbury under the leadership of Mr. Augustus S. Chase and Mr. Frederick J. Kingsbury met and formed an association for the founding of a school for girls. For ten years this school was known as The Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies. In 1875 several of these men under the same leadership again met with new members, ten in all, and drew up a charter establishing it as Saint Margaret's School, incorporated under the laws of Connecticut as an Episcopal school with the Bishop of Connecticut as president of the board of trustees. The Reverend Francis Thayer Russell, D.D., of the corporators, a man of letters and an educator, became its first rector and principal. Associated with Doctor Russell in the management of affairs was his wife, Mary Sigourney Russell.

During Doctor Russell's administration from 1875 to 1891, and those of succeeding principals, Miss Mary R. Hillard, 1891 to 1909, Miss Emily Gardner Munro from 1909 until her death in 1923, and Miss Alberta C. Edell since 1923, the steady growth of the school has made necessary constant increase in its facilities. First the original building was enlarged; a wing was built in memory of Mrs. Russell; a separate building was erected for the Primary Department. Finally, with the lease of several houses and the purchase of one, the school reached a point beyond which further expansion there was impossible.

The alumnae, realizing the situation, in 1920-1921 began raising a building fund, part of which was invested in a new site upon Chase Parkway. In 1926, another campaign was undertaken among members of the Saint Margaret's Association and the citizens of Waterbury. From the two, adequate funds were realized for the new building, which was constructed the following year.

Today, as from the beginning, the school consists of three departments: the primary, the intermediate and the secondary, with the upper school divided between two courses, the college preparatory and the general course, wherein students may either acquire preparation for college or continue liberal training in the languages, arts and sciences.

The present board of trustees is composed of the following men: The Right Reverend Frederick G. Budlong, the Reverend John N. Lewis, D.D., Mr. Irving H. Chase, Mr. Horace D. Taft, L.H.D., Mr. Edward O. Goss, Mr. Charles A. Templeton, Mr. Hugh L. Thompson, Mr. Robert S. Walker, Mr. Burdon P. Hyde, Mr. Elton S. Wayland, Mr. John A. Coe, Jr.

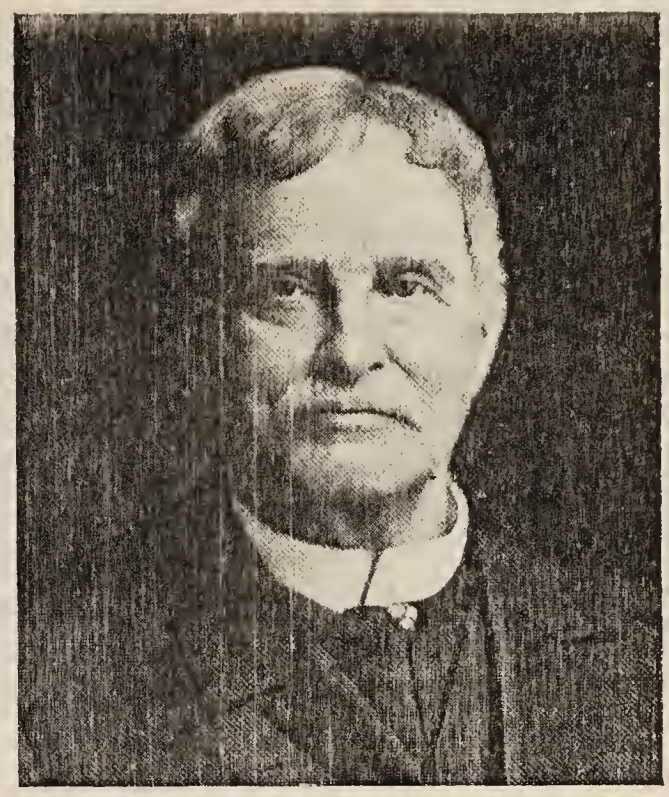
A HISTORY pertaining to the development of Waterbury would be incomplete without record of the part played therein by the Kingsbury family, particularly that of Frederick J. Kingsbury, whose work during a period in which Waterbury made its most notable progress constitutes a service the influence of which will always survive.

For over half a century Mr. Kingsbury occupied a place peculiarly his own in Waterbury's industrial, financial and civic affairs, not only through his own activities but in the role of adviser to others, his aid being sought and his judgment deferred to by many of the men occupying important places in the city's business and public life. His actual period of activity, dating from his beginning the practice of law in 1840 to the time of his death, September 30, 1910, extended through sixty-one years.

Mr. Kingsbury's ancestors were prominent in the affairs of the colonies and through the revolutionary period and the family's identity with Waterbury's development began with Judge John Kingsbury, his grandfather, a leader in the judiciary of the time, who was followed by Charles Dennison Kingsbury, father of Frederick J. Kingsbury, who was one of Waterbury's foremost figures in the general mercantile and industrial field.

Following his graduation from Yale University, Mr. Kingsbury studied law in the offices of the Hon. Thomas C. Perkins of Hartford and of the Hon. Charles G. Loring of Boston, and upon his admission to the bar opened a law office in Waterbury. His ability in that field was immediately manifest, but in 1850, having been elected to represent Waterbury in the state legislature and becoming interested in bank legislation and banking, he procured a charter for the Waterbury Savings Bank. He was made treasurer of this institution and managed its affairs until his death.

Mr. Kingsbury continued his law practice until 1853, when he founded, with Abraham Ives, the Citizen's Bank of Waterbury. He was chosen president of the bank, an office which he held until his death, a period of fifty-seven years. His position in financial and business circles grew rapidly into one of exceptional importance and in 1858 he was elected to the directorate of the Scovill Mfg. Co. Mr. Kingsbury did not consider himself a manufacturer, but the ability and interest which he manifested as a director of the Scovill company led his fellow directors, somewhat against his own inclinations, to make him secretary, which they did in 1862. His



FREDERICK J. KINGSBURY

career in the industrial field is an interesting commentary upon his ability to make a success of anything he engaged in, for he was soon treasurer of the company and in 1863 he succeeded S. W. Hall as president, discharging the duties of that office most successfully for thirty-two years, refusing re-election in 1900.

As time went on Mr. Kingsbury became connected with many other industrial and financial enterprises and became one of the most prominent figures in the business world of Waterbury and its vicinity. He was also associated with various railroad and steamship companies.

Mr. Kingsbury manifested a keen interest in the welfare of his home community and in state affairs and early enjoyed the confidence of his fellow townsmen to an exceptional degree, as indicated by the fact that his first election to the state legislature occurred only two years after his admission to the bar. He was again elected to the legislature in 1858 and 1865, giving particularly valuable service on the committee for the revision of the statutes of Connecticut, as well as on the banking committee. Strong pressure ws brought to bear upon him to accept the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket, but, feeling his obligation to many other interests, he declined. He was placed on the ticket as the candidate for lieutenant-governor, but as the Republican ticket was defeated at that election Mr. Kingsbury was relieved of the necessity of changing any of his private obligations for public ones.

Mr. Kingsbury's achievement in the realm of scholarship was quite as conspicuous as in the business world and, perhaps, even dearer to his heart, in view of his strong tendency in that direction. His work as a business man was fine, but he may be said to have pursued his literary work *con amore*. His intellectual attainments were exceptional and marked by the greatest versatility. He was an enthusiast in the cause of general education, and worked hard for its spread in many ways. He was treasurer of the Bronson library fund from its foundation for over thirty years, and by careful investments he greatly increased the original bequest; was chairman of the book committee and a member of the board of agents. In 1881 he was elected a member of the corporation of Yale College, and served on that honorable body until 1899. In 1893 he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Williams College, and six years later the same degree from Yale. He was appointed in 1876 to represent the state of Connecticut in the national committee at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia.

He was a member of many literary and scientific clubs and associations and was especially interested in history and genealogy. During the latter years of his life he was deeply interested in social science and was, for a number of years, president of the American Social Science Association. He collaborated with Dr. Anderson, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, in the compilation of Dr. Anderson's History of Waterbury, considered one of the finest works of its class, and with Mary Kingsbury Talcott in the writing of the "Kingsbury Genealogy."

Frederick J. Kingsbury was born January 1, 1823, at Waterbury, the son of Charles Dennison and Elisa (Leavenworth) Kingsbury. He was married April 29, 1851, to Alathea Ruth Scovill, daughter of William Henry and Eunice Ruth (Davies) Scovill of Waterbury. Children born of the union were:

1. William Charles, born in July, 1855, died March 2, 1864. 2. Mary Eunice, born June 9, 1856, married Dr. Charles Stedman Bull of New York City, and died in 1898. She was the mother of three children: Frederick Kingsbury, Ludlow Seguine and Dorothy. 3. Alice Eliza, born May 4, 1858. 4. Edith Davies, born February 6, 1860; died October 29, 1930. 5. Frederick John, Jr., born July 7, 1863; died July 11, 1927.

Frederick J. Kingsbury, Jr., became prominent in the industrial field, being chairman of the board of directors of the Bridgeport Brass Company at the time of his death, and was identified with various other important enterprises.

FREDERICK J. KINGSBURY, II

Frederick J. Kingsbury, II, was born in Waterbury, July 7, 1863, and died at his home in New Haven, July 11, 1927. Upon completing his education with a course in mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he became a member of the staff of the Scovill Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, became secretary of the Aluminum Brass and Bronze Company at Bridgeport in 1889, was elected secretary of the Bridgeport Brass Company in 1896, treasurer in 1902 and president in 1905, becoming chairman of the board of directors in 1921, an office he held until his death. Extensive development of the company occurred during his administration of its affairs. When he first became connected with it the capital stock was $150,000 and at the time of his death it was capitalized at two million dollars.

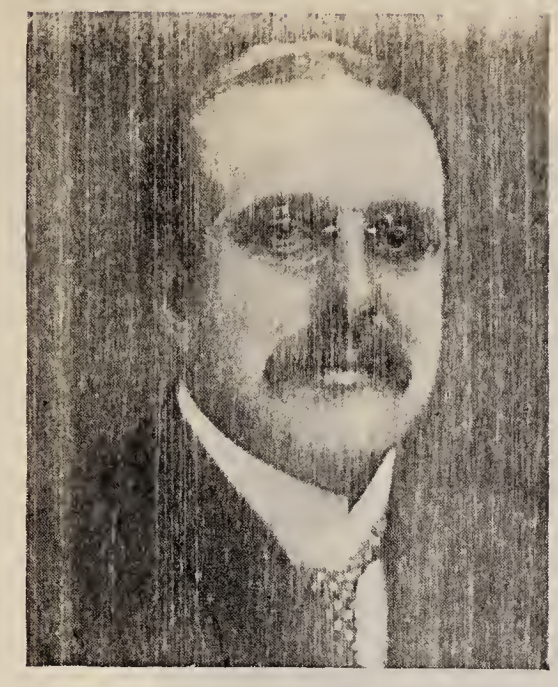
He was one of the first to realize the value of harmonious relations between employer and employee and took great care to see that the industrial relations policy of his company was beyond criticism. He gave valuable service to civic, patriot and benevolent interests. As chairman of the State Industrial Council of the Young Men's Christian Association he was responsible to a great degree for the adoption of the Y. M. C. A. educational program. He was also very active in church work.

November 11, 1886, Mr. Kingsbury married Adele Townsend, of New York City, and two children were born to them: 1, Ruth, who married Richard C. Sargent, of New Haven. They have two sons, Richard C., Jr., and Frederick Kingsbury. 2, Frederick J. Kingsbury, III, who married Julia McKinney, of Albany, N. Y., and they have three children: Patricia, Frederick, IV, and Julia Ann.

FREDERICK KINGSBURY BULL

Frederick Kingsbury Bull, descended from Frederick J. Kingsbury through his mother, Mary E. Kingsbury, who married Charles Stedman Bull, M.D., recognized as one of the leading oculists of New York City. He was born in New York City, April 28, 1884, and received his earlier education in small private schools, later at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn., preparatory to entering Yale, from which he graduated in 1906 with the degree of B.A.

He subsequently spent one year at Harvard Law School and his first occupation after completing his college career was with the firm of accountants, Gunn, Richards & Co. in New York City, remaining with them for four years. He then became secretary of the Index Visible, Inc., of New Haven, from 1913 to 1916, with an office in New York City, and was a director of the company from 191 up to the time of its purchase and merger by the Ram



FREDERIC J. KINGSBURY, JR.

FREDERICK KINGSBURY BULL

LUDLOW S. BULL

Kardox Co., in 1925.

Mr. Bull is now a resident of Litchfield, where he has made his home for a number of years. He is a director of the Bridgeport Brass Co. and other corporations, is actively engaged in philanthropic work and is one of Litchfield's best known citizens.

LUDLOW SEGUINE BULL

Ludlow Seguine Bull, son of Charles Stedman Bull, M.D., and Mary E. Kingsbury Bull, a grandson of Frederick J. Kingsbury, was born in New York City, January 1, 1886. He graduated from Yale in 1907, with degree of B.A. and from Harvard Law School, LL.B., in 1910.

In 1914 he entered Chicago University to study Egyptology. He received his degree of Ph.D. in 1922, his work there having been interrupted by two years spent in the army in France during the World War.

In 1922 he became assistant curator in the department of Egyptian art in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. In 1928 he was advanced to the position of associate curator, which position he now holds.

His war service began in the spring of 1917, when he enlisted as a private in the Yale-New Haven hospital unit, which went to France at that time. He later became connected with the service of supply and was commissioned second lieutenant and served in France as such until his retirement from the army in 1919.

He was married in November, 1924, to Katharine Exton, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, and lives in New York City, although he has a summer home iin Litchfield and is a legal resident of that town. He has three children, Frederick Kingsbury Bull, II, Roger Ludlow Bull and Agnes Davis Bull.

FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY, III

FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY (3rd)

was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on September 10th, 1895. He attended the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven and subsequently the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., then the Adirondack-Florida School in Onchiota, New York, and Miami, Florida. From there he entered Williams College, and in the middle of his sophomore year he left college to go to France to join the American Ambulance Field Service, where he served until America went into the war and the American Field Service was disbanded.

Upon his return to this country he entered the Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army and was assigned to the Gas Defense Division, continuing in that branch of the service until the signing of the Armistice in November, 1918. He then returned to New Haven and became associated with the Index Visible, Inc., until that concern was taken over by the Remington Rand Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1925.

That same year he went to St. Petersburg, Florida, and was associated in the real estate business for two years when, upon the death of his father in 1927, he returned to New Haven. He then became associated with the R. F. Griggs Co., of Waterbury, Conn., remaining there for three years until he was obliged to sever his connection on account of his health.

He was married on November 8th, 1919, to Julia Marion McKinney, of Albany, New York. They have three children, Patricia, Frederick John, IV, and Julia Ann.

He is a director of the Bridgeport Brass Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., and of the New Haven Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity, The Society of the Cincinnati of Connecticut and the Society of Colonial Wars.

SARAH LEAVENWORTH KINGSBURY

SARAH LEAVENWORTH KINGSBURY
(Mrs. Franklin Carter)

THE wide connection of the Kingsbury family with other families of note in Connecticut's development was extended even beyond the confines of the state and its activities through the marriage of Frederick J. Kingsbury's only sister, Sarah Leavenworth Kingsbury, to Franklin Carter, a Waterbury resident who later became president of Williams College and one of the country's foremost educators.

Miss Kingsbury was born in Waterbury, April 1, 1840, and had the Kingsbury facility for making and holding fast friends, which continued in her gracious hospitality at Williamstown.

DR. FRANKLIN CARTER

Franklin Carter, to whom she was married February 24, 1863, was the third son of Deacon Preserve Wood and Ruth Holmes Carter. He was born in Waterbury, September 30, 1837. In December, 1853, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated from that school with the valedictory address in July, 1855. He entered Yale College in September of the same year, and in June, 1856, was the successful competitor for the Woodsey scholarship. In April, 1857, his studies were interrupted by illness and he spent three years in travel in the Southern and Western states. When his strength had been sufficiently restored he made the journey on horseback to Williamstown, Mass., and entered the Junior class at Williams College, graduating in 1862.

In 1863, the year of his marriage to Miss Kingsbury, he was elected to the professorship of Latin and French in his alma matér, and immediately went abroad to travel and study. In January, 1865, he began his new work. In 1868 he was relieved of the task of instruction in French, but remained professor of Latin until July, 1872, when he was elected to the professorship of German in Yale College. After another year spent in Europe he entered upon his duties at Yale, in September, 1873. While there he wrote and published various articles on subjects connected with the German language and literature and in 1879 published an edition of Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris." He received the degree of Ph.D. from his alma mater in 1877 and that of LL.D. from Union College in 1881.

In February, 1881, Professor Carter was elected president of Williams College and was inaugurated in July of the same year. His inaugural address excited general interest because of the emphasis it placed on the study of Hebrew history and Jewish ideas of our colleges, and his suggestions on that subject have been widely adopted. Under his administration Williams College gained in every direction. Its teaching forces were greatly enlarged in size, while in efficiency they were to be favorably compared with those of any of the country's colleges. Its equipment in buildings and apparatus was also much improved.

It was ever the aim of President Carter to hold the institution faithful to the best traditions of the New England college, to keep prominent the element of personal guidance by the professors and at the same time to multiply and enrich the advantages offered each student. He was, to a marked degree, successful in realizing this ideal.

Dr. Carter was the author of the "Life of Mark Hopkins" in the "American Religious Leaders" series: Boston, 1892, and of many magazine articles. He resigned from the presidency of Williams College in 1901, but continued acting president in 1902. His death occurred November 22, 1919.

WATERBURY, familiarly known as "The Brass City", carries on its municipal seal the likeness of a small pair of brass rolls and the Latin inscription *Quid Aere Perennius* (What is more durable than Brass). It is a matter of historical record that before the middle of the nineteenth century the manufacture of brass in this country was confined entirely to Waterbury.

The Anaconda slogan "From Mine to Consumer" as it appears in The American Brass Company's trademark, today a household phrase throughout the entire country, would have had very little significance outside of Connecticut a century ago, for the small quantities of copper ore mined in America came from this State although most of it was exported to Europe.

JOHN A. COE, *President*
The American Brass Company

Brass bars or castings used in the early days were made in Waterbury and transported by team to a crude iron mill in Litchfield where they were rolled down to a workable thickness and returned to Waterbury for finishing to thinner gauges on small rolls operated by horse or water power. The largest of these rolls was said to be about twelve inches in diameter and twenty-four inches long.

Fifty years ago the first stem winder watch carried the name and fame of Waterbury far and near, but brass buttons, kettles, pins, clocks and other household necessities represent more graphically the early beginnings of this great industry and the antecedants of The American Brass Company.

Founded in the Naugatuck Valley and spreading in the short space of a century throughout the entire nation, it stands at the head of an impressive industrial group and furnishes employment for a substantial proportion of Connecticut's manufacturing population.

Early reports indicate that in 1820, one hundred fifty to two hundred tons of copper constituted the entire tonnage used in the United States. Of this amount the mills in the vicinity of Waterbury consumed one-sixth, the remainder being used for sand-castings. One hundred years ago the Nation's consumption of copper had reached five hundred tons. The amount of sheet brass produced at that time is estimated to have been from fifty to sixty tons.

The advent of various manufactured items, such as kettles, clocks, pins, etc., also the demand for German silver, now commonly known as nickel silver, by the tableware and plating companies, increased the production of copper alloys rapidly, so that by 1843 the gross output was about three hundred tons a year. During this period the only ventures in the brass industry were organized in Waterbury, and all but one of these pioneer mills were definitely connected with the early antecedents of The American Brass Company.

The brass industry as a whole weathered the panic of 1837, and 1840 marked the beginning of an era of prosperity which lasted until 1880. The production of brass kept pace with this development, and in 1884 the brass mills of the Naugatuck Valley are reported to have produced 200,000 tons, representing about 85% of the total brass output of the country.

Of the eight concerns which in 1880 produced this 85%, five eventually became members of The American Brass Company. No really authentic figures on which to base comparisons are available since that time but it is interesting to note in 1912 that the total production of the three Naugatuck Valley branches of The American Brass Company would be equal to five times the production of the entire country in 1880.

It is a noteworthy fact that with one exception, during the years of 1820 to 1900 not a brass manufacturing enterprise was organized in Connecticut or outside of its boundaries without drawing in some manner upon the Naugatuck Valley mills.

BENEDICT & BURNHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Aaron Benedict, founder of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, was born in 1785, and began manufacturing buttons in 1812. Ten years later James Croft, an English button maker well versed in the art of gilding brass buttons, induced Mr. Benedict to undertake their manufacture. Together with three others, a partnership under the name of A. Benedict was formed, capitalized at $6,500. Mr. Benedict, James Croft, and Samuel Forest, an expert in making special tools used in button manufacture, comprised the operating personnel.

CHARLES F. BROOKER, *Founder*
The American Brass Company

The new enterprise prospered, and in 1824 Mr. Croft went to England and brought back a pair of steel rolls thirty inches long and eleven inches in diameter, the largest that had been set up in this country up to that time. As compared with modern equipment they would look insignificant and yet these additional rolls enabled A. Benedict to turn out all the brass needed for his own use and furnish sheet brass to other manufacturers as early as 1825.

In 1829 a new partnership was formed by Aaron Benedict, Israel Coe, and four others under the name of Benedict & Coe. In 1834 the firm dissolved, Mr. Coe going to Wolcottville, now Torrington, Connecticut, where he established with Israel Holmes a new mill known as the Wolcottville Brass Company. After Mr. Coe left, another partnership was formed, this time under the name of Benedict & Burnham, Aaron Benedict and Gordon W. Burnham being the partners. Renewals of this partnership took place with increases in capitalization, and in 1843 the firm with a capital of $100,000 was reorganized under the name of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company as the first joint stock company formed in Waterbury. Mr. Benedict was elected President and held this office until his death in 1873, by which time the capital had increased to $400,000. On August 6, 1900, the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company became part of The American Brass Company, and was operated as the Benedict & Burnham Branch until 1921, when this designation was discontinued.

WATERBURY BRASS COMPANY

By 1845 the brass industry had made such progress and proved such a paying venture that in that year Timothy Porter, who owned a water right privilege on Mad River, conceived the idea of starting a new mill. Considerable difficulty in raising money was encountered until John P. Elton of Brown & Elton gave his approval to the scheme and assisted in promoting it.

At a meeting for organizing Timothy Porter's new enterprise, about April 1, 1845, the name Waterbury Brass Company was

CONNECTICUT'S LARGEST INDUSTRIAL CONCERN

A GROUP OF THE PIONEER BRASS MANUFACTURERS, AND SOME OF THE PLANTS THEY FOUNDED

Aaron Benedict

Israel Holmes

Israel Coe

John P. Elton

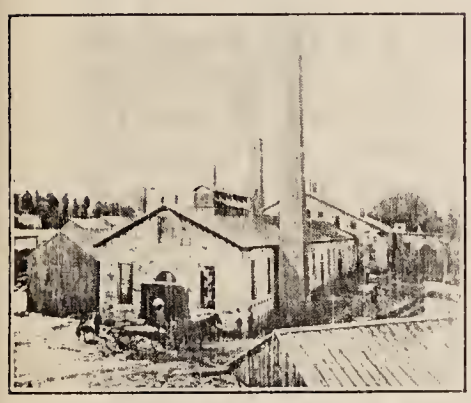
Anson G. Phelps

Thomas Wallace

Lyman W. Coe

Holmes, Booth & Haydens, 1858

George P. Cowles



Coe Brass Company, 1864

East Mill, Waterbury Brass Co., 1858

Ansonia Brass & Copper Co., 1858

Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co., 1858

selected and capital stock to the amount of $40,000 was subscribed. The company was incorporated from the start. Israel Holmes, having been persuaded to leave the Wolcottville Brass Company, was elected President. Plans for erecting a mill were brought to completion and the first brass was rolled in February, 1846. This mill was the largest of its kind in the United States, being about one hundred feet square.

In 1852, the manufacturing capacity of the Waterbury Brass Company was increased by the erection of new buildings called the West Mill. At this time the company purchased the manufacturing rights of H. W. Hayden's newly invented spinning process for making kettles which revolutionized the business and rapidly gained command of the kettle industry. The success and astonishing growth of this company is clearly indicated by increases in its capital stock. Starting in 1845 with $40,000 it had grown to a $400,000 concern by 1860 and with the exception of the first $50,000, these increases represented accumulated earnings in excess of dividends and money spent for improvements. In 1855 the Company produced somewhat more than 500,000 pounds of metal, and from then on until 1860 sold the largest tonnage of rolled brass of any mill in the Naugatuck Valley.

On December 14, 1899 the Waterbury Brass Company became one of the original parties to the organization of The American Brass Company.

HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS

The corporation of Holmes, Booth & Haydens was organized in February, 1853, and again Israel Holmes was the central figure. It came into existence with the deliberate intention of rolling metal and remanufacturing it on a large scale. Prior to this time none of the brass mills had attempted to do both. August Brassart, a Frenchman who had been in the employ of Daguerre, was secured, and the new company engaged largely and successfully in the manufacture of daguerreotype plates. An extensive business in kerosene oil lamps and accessories was also established.

In 1895 there were eighteen brass mills in the country and this concern ranked third in the number of men employed. The original capital was $110,000 which was increased to

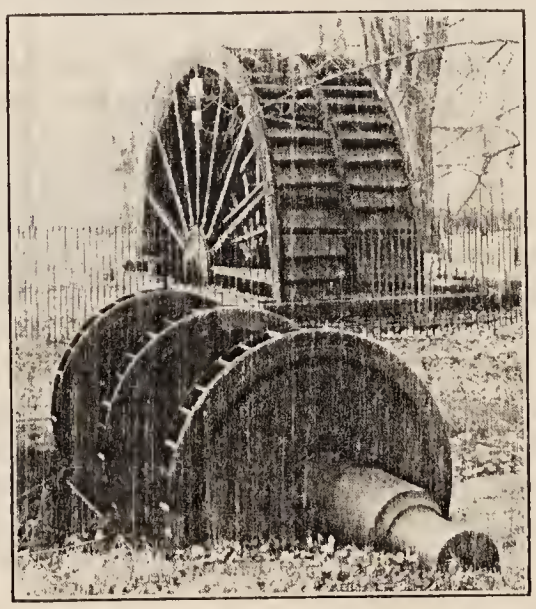
$400,000. On October 17, 1901, it became part of The American Brass Company.

TORRINGTON BRANCH

In 1834, Israel Coe withdrew from his partnership with Aaron Benedict of Waterbury and went to Wolcottville, now Torrington, and associated himself with Anson G. Phelps of New York (founder of the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company) and John Hungerford of Wolcottville, in a partnership. They bought an old mill privilege and undertook the rolling of brass and the forming of brass kettles by the so-called "Battery Method". This enterprise was the first effort at kettle making in this country. Israel Holmes, who played such an important part in the founding of the brass industry, was connected with this venture and made his third trip to England to secure machinery and men who understood the art of kettle making. Although confronted with tremendous difficulties, he persevered and accomplished his mission.

In 1841, Israel Coe, Anson G. Phelps, John Hungerford, Israel Holmes and Lyman W. Coe reorganized the partnership into a joint stock company, called the Wolcottville Brass Company. The capital involved was $56,000. In 1843, Israel Coe retired from the company, and a year later he and his son, Lyman W. Coe, sold their interest to Anson G. Phelps. Following Israel Coe's departure from the brass business Lyman W. Coe remained as secretary and treasurer until 1845, when he resigned and took a similar position with the Waterbury Brass Company.

Lyman W. Coe resided in Waterbury until 1863, when he returned to Wolcottville and purchased from the heirs of John Hungerford the Wolcottville Brass Company, and organized the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $100,000. This new company immediately took its place in the front rank of brass manufacturers. In 1878 its production was estimated to be greater than that of any mill of its kind in the country. The mill buildings covered an area of about three acres and approximately two hundred fifty men were employed. Mr. Coe turned his attention toward trade with foreign countries, particularly with Spain and Russia, and during the seventies his export trade constituted about two-thirds of the entire production of the Coe Brass Manufacturing Co. Cartridge brass was a specialty.



Water Wheels of the old East Mill on Mad River, as they may be seen today in Hamilton Park, Waterbury – sturdy relics of the Brass Industry.

ANSONIA BRANCH

The Ansonia Branch of The American Brass Company traces its ancestry back to the middle of the nineteenth century, and involves the history of two distinct projects, one fathered by Thomas Wallace, the great wire drawer and pin maker of Derby, and the other created by the genius of Anson G. Phelps, founder of Ansonia, whose name has already appeared in connection with the early history of the Torrington Branch.

Thomas Wallace was the founder of Wallace & Sons, which was taken over by the Coe Brass Company in 1896. He was an English wire drawer who came to this country in 1832 to work for the Howe Manufacturing Company, pin makers, and in 1848 began operations on his own account in Ansonia. The first buildings erected in 1850, several of which are now standing, were his main shop, 50 x 175 feet, and casting shop, 40 x 80 feet. With this equipment and fifty workmen he turned out sheet metal and wire at the rate of about 30,000 pounds per month. In 1853 a joint stock company, Thomas Wallace & Son, capitalized at $50,000, was formed and flourished until 1891, becoming one of the largest and most important plants in the Naugatuck Valley. The production in 1884 amounted to four and one half million pounds and there were upwards of four hundred fifty men on the payroll.

A glimpse into the history of Anson G. Phelps, founder of the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company, discloses a unique personality, one typifying all that was best in the successful business man of the past generation. Born in Simsbury, Connecticut, the son of an officer of the Revolutionary War, and left a penniless orphan at the age of eleven, he became, through sheer ability, self-reliance and untiring effort, one of the most prominent, successful and best-known business men in this country prior to the Civil War. Starting in New York in 1815, his business, that of dealing in copper, tin, brass, iron and lumber, became very extensive and resulted in the establishment of a branch company in Liverpool, England. Having accumulated a fortune, he apparently took the keenest delight in starting new enterprises, and building manufacturing villages. His dealings in brass and copper brought him in touch with the thriving brass industry of the Naugatuck Valley. In 1834 he became interested in the Wolcottville Kettle Shop and in 1836 he and some associates built a factory for making sheet copper and brass wire in Derby, at the head of navigation on the Housatonic River. This latter venture was successful from the start. Workmen and machinery were secured from England, and Wolcottville and Waterbury, Connecticut, were drawn on for skilled help. In the early forties Mr. Phelps became attracted to that territory two miles up the river from Derby, which in 1845 was given the name Ansonia. In 1844 a copper rolling mill was built there, in which Mr. Phelps was financially interested, and in 1854 the mills in Derby previously referred to were moved to Ansonia, merged into the then existing mill, and the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company was formed. Mr. Phelps induced Mr. George P. Cowles to leave the Wolcottville Brass Company and come to Ansonia, and in 1848 he became resident executive head of the new firm. From 1869 until his death in 1887, he held the position of Vice-President. His ability, foresight, and enterprise were large factors in the development of the Company.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

From time to time after 1870 the advisability of consolidating some of the existing brass companies was discussed. Nothing definite developed along this line, however, until 1893 when a special charter was secured from the State of Connecticut authorizing the formation of a new company which would include several of these corporations. This plan failed to materialize at that time. The original charter was extended in 1895 and again in 1897 and on December 14, 1899 the Coe Brass Company, Waterbury Brass Company and the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company came together as The American Brass Company. The Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company and Holmes, Booth & Hayden joined on the respective dates given elsewhere in this article.

The executive officers at that time were: Charles F. Brooker,

President; Edward L. Frisbie, 1st Vice-President; Alfred A. Cowles, 2nd Vice-President; James S. Elton, 3rd Vice-President; John P. Elton, Secretary and Treasurer.

Charles F. Brooker had been especially active from the beginning in bringing about the consolidation, and as the final successful realization of the idea was so largely due to his energy and unremitting efforts, it was a fitting compliment to him that he should be chosen the first President of The American Brass Company.

On January 1, 1912, The American Brass Company became an operating company, and the following officers were elected: Charles F. Brooker, President; Edward L. Frisbie, Vice-President; Alfred A. Cowles, Vice-President; Thomas B. Kent, Vice-President; John A. Coe, Jr., Vice-President; John P. Elton, Treasurer; George E. Cole, Assistant Treasurer; Gordon W. Burnham, Secretary; Franklin E. Weaver, Assistant Secretary.

The main office of the company, located directly across from the Waterbury Railroad Station, was built in 1913.

The Kenosha Branch, located at Kenosha, Wisconsin, traces its history back to 1886 when the company was organized by E. B. Tuttle of Waterbury, Connecticut, and a Mr. Avery of the Elgin Watch Company, Elgin, Illinois. In 1901 it was purchased by the Coe Brass Company and had at that time two hundred fifty men on the payroll and produced about 5,000,000 pounds per year. This company entered The American Brass Company as a subsidiary of the Coe Brass Company.

On July 1st, 1917, The American Brass Company purchased the Buffalo Copper & Brass Rolling Mill, a plant located at Buffalo, New York, which has been remodeled and enlarged and is now one of the largest and best equipped brass and copper mills in the country, operating under the name of the Buffalo Branch.

In 1927 The American Brass Company purchased the Detroit Brass and Copper Company of Detroit, Michigan, now known as the Detroit Branch.

The Anaconda American Brass Company Limited, located at New Toronto, Ontario, Canada, formerly Brown's Copper and Brass Rolling Mills and purchased by The American Brass Company in 1922, has been rebuilt and enlarged into the leading metal producing industry of Canada.

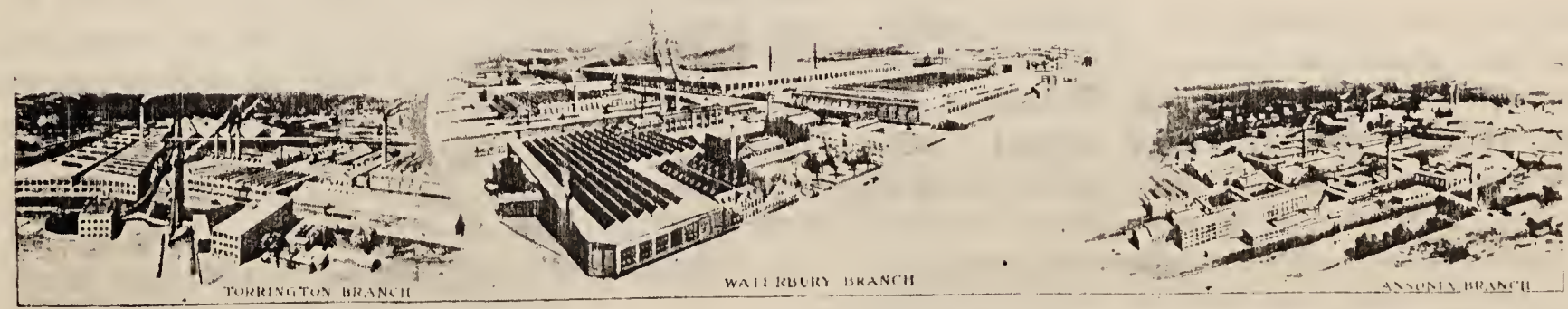
The merger in 1922 with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company represented that state of industrial development which produced companies of Inter-State scope, the active management of which remains in the hands of the personnel which has guided its growth. This trend of the nation's business has been notably reflected in the brass mills of Connecticut. The American Brass Company and its subsidiaries produce all commercial forms of wrought copper and a wide variety of copper alloys. Among them are strips; sheets; plates; bars; rods; wire; extruded, forged and die cast shapes; tubes and pipe. Some of the metals possess softness and ductility, some are hard and rigid, still others have high strength combined with various elastic properties. All are resistant to corrosion attack. Wrought alloys of copper include additions of zinc, nickel, cadmium, aluminum, silicon, manganese, lead and combinations of two or more of these elements. Beryllium Copper, a recent addition, has some very remarkable properties.

The Company maintains a large staff of technically trained men. It has chemical, metallurgical and physical testing laboratories in Waterbury and at each of the outlying mills. In addition, research work on the composition of alloys, new products and corrosion is constantly going on. The Technical and Engineering Departments assist the Sales and Production Departments in the selection and adaptation of non-ferrous metals to the exacting needs of modern industry.

Copper and Zinc, the basic constituents of brass, were imported from Europe in the early days of the brass industry. As the demand for brass products increased, it was imperative that a domestic source of supply, particularly of copper, be secured. Deposits of copper along the shore of Lake Superior were known to exist before 1800, but not until 1850 were even small shipments of domestic copper made. Statistics give the production of domestic copper as 650 tons in 1850; in 1880 the output had reached 27,000 tons, and after 1860 very little copper was imported.

This brief story of The American Brass Company has necessarily omitted much that is of historical and practical interest, but in conclusion it might be well to revert for a moment to the group of founders, headed by Aaron Benedict, Israel Holmes, John P. Elton, Thomas Wallace, Anson G. Phelps, Israel Coe, and others, plying their trade in small workshops from which can be traced the growth of a thriving industry. It seems incredible that in one century such achievements could be accomplished, but the records stand, and a study of their lives and business methods leaves no doubt as to why success attended their efforts. They laid the foundations of The American Brass Company on the bed rock of business integrity, tireless energy, remarkable ability, and undaunted courage.

Today, under the leadership of President John A. Coe, The American Brass Company is upholding the traditions of the past and maintaining its leadership.



The Brass Mill of Today. Connecticut Plants of The American Brass Company

F Connecticut's 300 years, brass making and fabrication have flourished since 1705, a period of 230 years: and of this, Scovill Manufacturing Company's history has carried down in an unbroken line through the last 135 years. This period of a century and a third, substantially the life of the Constitution of the United States, followed directly after an event of controlling significance in modern history, the Industrial Revolution. In fact, in the development of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, its products, methods of fabrication, managerial control and distribution of output, one can see not only an epitome of American industry but also a symbol of the evolution of American living.

America's social and economic life have run parallel and they may both be roughly summarized into periods. Significantly, Scovill's history shows in its products, growth, and methods of operation and distribution quite similar definite periods.

PERIOD I.

This period covered the years from 1776 to 1812; an era of political independence, economic scarcity and individual enterprise.

Scovill in the Early Days
A Modern Factory A Hundred Years Ago

Scovill history began in the shop of Abel Porter and Company in 1802, a partnership established to make metal buttons as imported buttons were scarce and expensive. Their first buttons were cast of soft metal. Experience quickly showed they left much to be desired, as the thread quickly wore through the soft metal eye of the button. Then responded that inventive bent so often referred to as "Yankee Ingenuity:" Abel Porter and Company began casting a brass wire loop in their buttons, successfully eliminating thread wear as a problem. Next were developed buttons made entirely of brass stamped from sheet metal, and thus manufacturing under constantly improving methods started on its way.

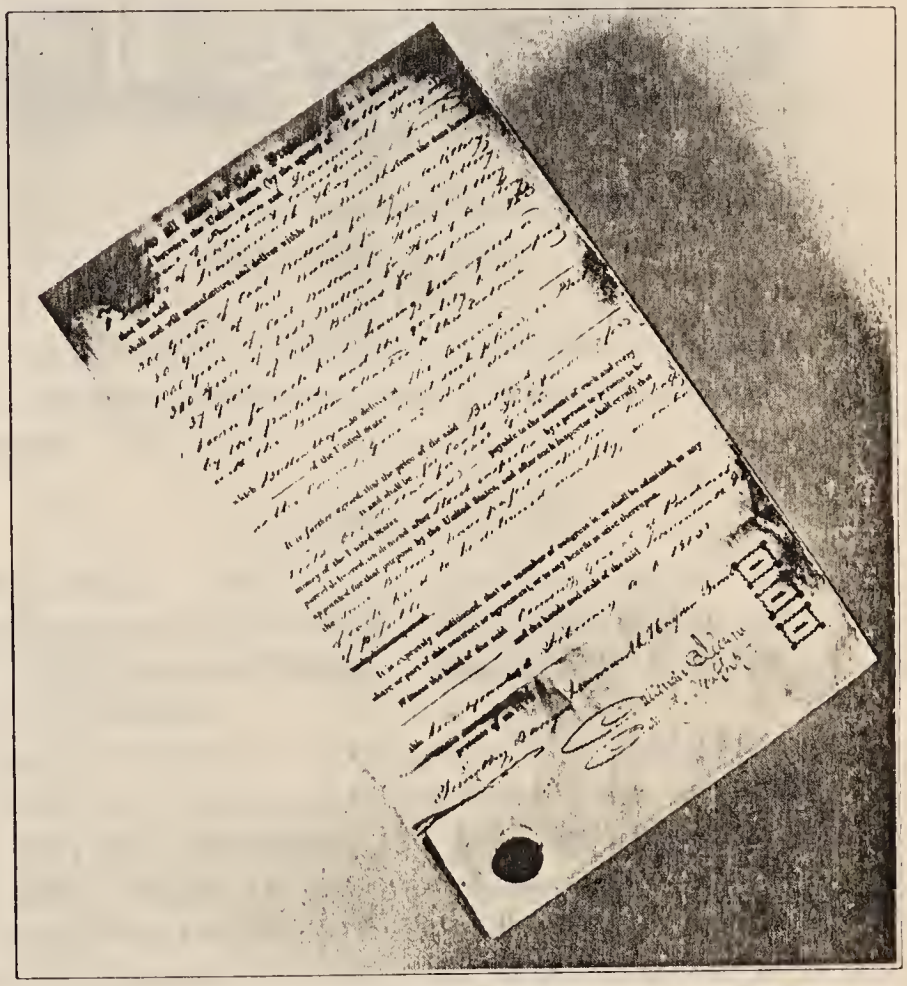
In this same period motive power underwent comparable changes: at first one horse hitched to a windlass, then an overshot water-wheel below a dam, then undershot wheels above a sluice way carried to new buildings.

In 1808 a new partner was taken in and in 1811 the ownership was changed to Leavenworth Hayden and Scovill.

PERIOD II.

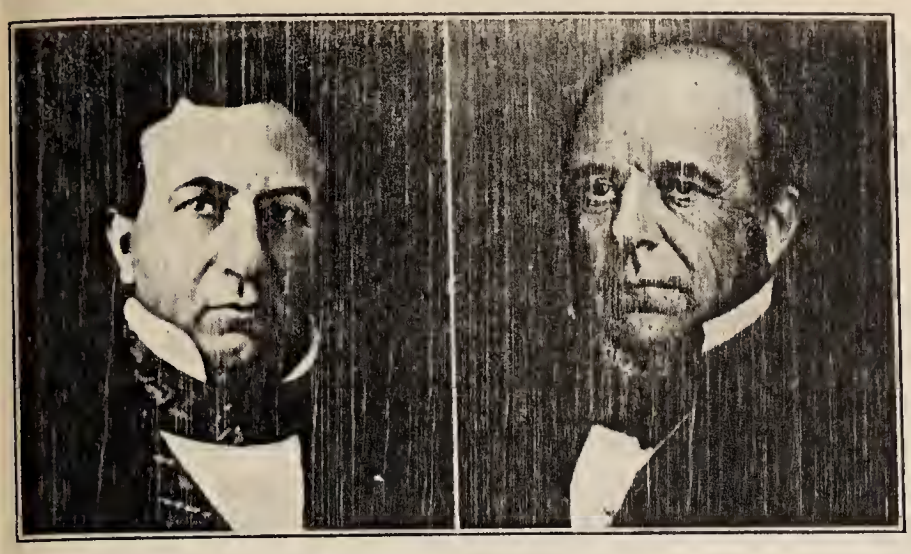
The period 1812 to 1850 marks a considerable national expansion, a steadily growing population, and for them individually and collectively a growth of self assurance and ambition.

The war of 1812 provided considerable business stimulation. The partners opened a mill to supply metal for their own button shop and no longer travelled 30 miles by wagon to melt, cast and "breakdown" the brass but started a foundry of their own. Competition was now beginning to take on a factory character rather than one of individual initiative.



1816, A Scovill Button Contract with the United States Government

New methods of production were developed: skilled workmen (casters, burnishers, tool makers) were trained or imported: and several new products added. Lamps, hinges and fasteners now began to show in the line. In 1827 a new partnership of the brothers Scovill was made and this was carried through to 1840 when further specialization led to a division of the business into two:—J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill to handle the mill business and Scovills and Company to handle manufactures.



Scovill Brothers
Artisans, Salesmen, Managers, Owners

Daguerreotype plates and cases became an important product, and this rapidly grew until it became a whole Camera business eventually to spring off like a satellite from a planet and become a separate entity by itself. Many a reader of this page probably has cherished examples of the daguerreotype art and if so the chances are good that they are "Scovill" made.

PERIOD III.

1850 to 1900 marks a steady growth toward consolidation in national affairs, toward intensive betterment in living conditions, and the transfer of local problems into larger and larger units.

In 1850 the several independent plants were gathered into one fold and incorporated as Scovill Manufacturing Company. Steam was introduced as motive power and the product output grew to include german silver, plated metals, oil lamp burners (an item manufactured in great quantity even to this day), aluminum products (from this then semi-precious metal), coins and medals and, toward the 1900 mark, electrical parts, gas fixture parts, and special articles in dozens of classifications—munitions, even, at times of our nation's need in war. It is interesting to note that as the organization integrated, so inversely did the products spread and cover fields otherwise relatively unconnected.

PERIOD IV.

The period from 1900 to date covers an amazing development of new complexities, — technological methods, interdependence between industries, and increased cooperation between individuals, groups and organizations.

Scovill history over this period reflects with practical identity this same general outline:—growth in everything—main plant buildings to number over 200, plant area to 60 acres: new machinery, both semi-automatic and automatic; laboratory control; rapid development of new methods of fabrication and processing; service and administrative departments larger than the entire establishment of a generation before. Employees number rapidly multiplied, though a large proportion consistently remained, as it must in a business of this kind, skilled mechanics, craftsmen and technicians. Industrial relations maintained their coordination with modern progress.

The capital of $200,000 in 1850 became nearly a million capital and surplus in 1868, over 2 million in 1900, over 23 million today. Within the current century have come acquisitions of related industries, pins, safety pins, hooks and eyes; plumbers' brass

Scovill Plant in 1858

goods; soda fountain appliances; tire valves, gauges and air pressure equipment; and electrical household appliances.

TODAY

Scovill today stands a large and coordinated industrial enterprise in constant touch with and at the ready call of practically every classification of American manufacturers.

Casting its own non-ferrous metals, it sends from its mills brass, bronze and nickel silver in the form of sheet, rod, wire and tubing in a long list of standard alloys and a longer one for special purposes.

Its manufacturing departments operate as "Custom Tailors to Industry," furnishing some 300,000 assorted metal parts and products totalling millions of units yearly. Many of them are products going to other manufacturers where they promptly lose their Scovill identity and are sold under many a world-famous name. The list includes a multitude of items made of base metal, from a single part to a completely assembled product:—vanity cases, lipstick containers; electrical fixture parts; forgings from brass, bronze, copper and aluminum; cap and machine screws, screw machine products, special headed parts. Flashlights, ash trays, garden hose equipment, gasoline and alcohol torches—sold through both wholesale and retail outlets. And so on, permeating the

country's whole industrial organization. Yet the old line still runs through: buttons which started this company over a century ago are still an important link in its chain of products; though now grown to include nearly innumerable types and styles, with snap fasteners for every purpose.

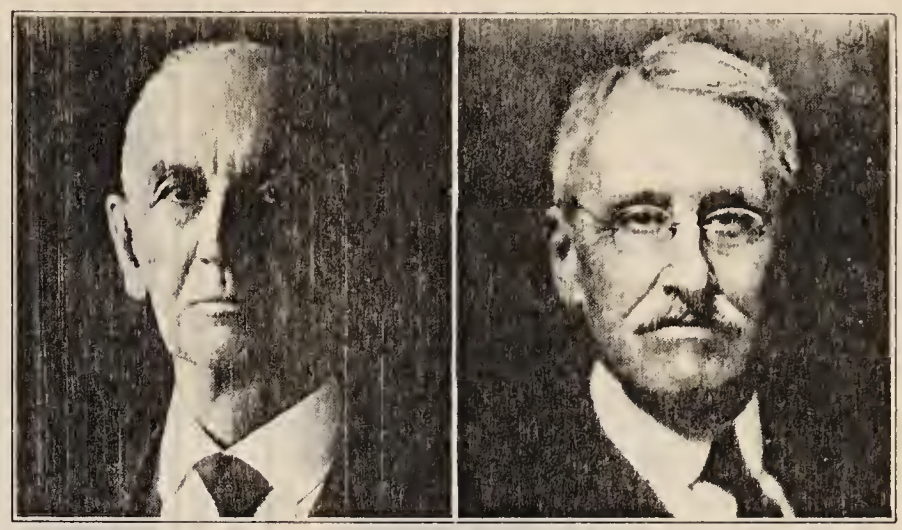
Obviously, Scovill salesmen must be informed and experienced men. Most of them are engineers: all of them have had plant experience: all are familiar with industrial requirements and problems. From a dozen branch offices located throughout the country they cover the vast industrial network of America. They are supported by Scovill plants located in

Scovill Plant in 1891

Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and in Canada and England.

RETROSPECT

In all these 135 years, what stands out? Men—minds—skill—unity of purpose. The secret of success has been in no single invention, discovery, or exclusive control. It has been built by men. It is perhaps typified in the company's presidents. When the first Scovill joined the organization in 1811, there were hardly a score of workers. He was one of them.



C. P. Goss
President 1900–1918

M. L. Sperry
President 1918–1920

Conservative, Aggressive, Sincere Management

He became president 39 years later. Of his successors all but one had previously had long training and experience after starting in subordinate positions in the factory. Their period of preliminary training averages 37 years with 27 years as a minimum and 57 years as a maximum. American experience,—in the English tradition. So with other employees: long continuous service characterizes them; advancement follows.

AND TOMORROW

Nothing remains static. Scovill products have grown, changed, bettered, with the progress of American life and standards of living.

Scovill's life, like its serviceability, is as much in the future as in the past. Its original product, brass, was the most adaptable of all metals. From it, Scovill took its motto,—*Adaptability*. Its products reflect America's growth and progress.

Scovill believes in America, in Connecticut, in its home town—in Itself.

Today Scovill's productive organizations are:

MAIN PLANT

Scovill Manufacturing Company, Founded 1802, Waterbury, Connecticut

DIVISIONAL PLANTS

Hamilton Beach Company Division,	*Acquired 1923, Racine, Wisconsin*
Oakville Company Division,	*Acquired 1924, Oakville, Connecticut*
Plumbers' Brass Goods Division,	*Acquired 1924, Waterville, Connecticut*
Morency-Van Buren Division,	*Acquired 1925, Sturgis, Michigan*
A. Schrader's Son Division,	*Acquired 1930, Brooklyn, New York*

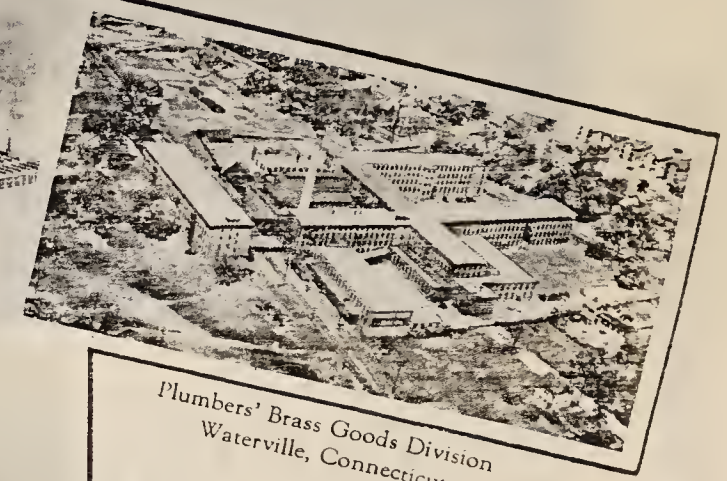
PLANTS ABSORBED

The following plants, acquired in the course of the Company's growth, were absorbed into the various operating departments: Carrington Company, acquired 1882: Matthews & Willard Manufacturing Company, acquired 1903: Gilchrist Company, acquired 1926: Arnold Electric Company, acquired 1930: O. K. Manufacturing Company, acquired 1930.

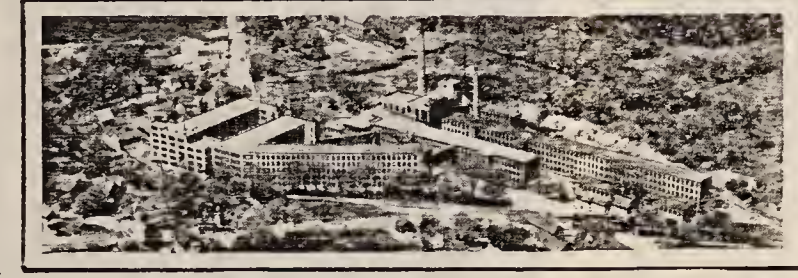
PLANTS OF THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Main Plant—Waterbury, Connecticut

A. Schrader's Son Division
Brooklyn N. Y.



Plumbers' Brass Goods Division
Waterville, Connecticut



Oakville Company Division, Oakville, Connecticut

Hamilton Beach Company Division
Racine, Wisconsin

A. Schrader's Son Div., Akron, Ohio
(Branch Plant)

Morency-Van Buren Division
Sturgis, Michigan

A. Schrader's Son Div., Toronto, Canada
(Branch Plant)

PLANTS OF THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Robert D. Somers

THREE brothers, Robert, Louis and Joseph Somers, founders of the Somers Brass Co., Inc., of Waterbury, represent the third generation of a family prominently identified with the pioneer days of brass manufacturing in this country. Robert Somers is also one of the founders of the Waterbury Rolling Mills, of which he is president, and his brothers are also interested in that concern as stockholders.

James P. Somers, the great uncle of the three brothers, and his brother, David, their grandfather, were among the earliest employed in the development and establishment of the industry which has made Waterbury the brass center of the world and played an important part in building the foundation upon which the great industry rests today.

Dwight L. Somers, son of David Somers and father of the three present day representatives of the family, rolled metal in the Benedict plant for a period of 76 years, not including three years during which he served his country in the Civil War. He died October 19, 1925, at the age of 93 years. During his long service he taught many men the trade of brass rolling and was himself such an adept that during the war he was sent home on furlough in order to assist in getting out metal required to make buttons for soldiers' uniforms.

James Somers was recognized as a mechanic of exceptional ability and an able millwright and was assisted in his work by his brother, David, who was a cabinet maker and a millwright. In the latter capacity he was noted as a builder of water wheels and did the actual construction on many of the most important that were erected in those days.

In 1830, James Somers, together with five other men under the leadership of Israel Holmes, formed the first company in America to manufacture brass for general sale, or for the trade. Scovill's and the Benedicts had been manufacturing brass for their own use, but this was the first attempt to produce it as an independent enterprise. The other five men were Mr. Holmes, Philo Brown, Preserve J. Carter, S. B. Minor and Horace Hotchkiss. Before the company began operations James Brown and Dr. Edward Field were added as financial partners and the firm became known as Holmes, Hotchkiss, Brown & Elton.

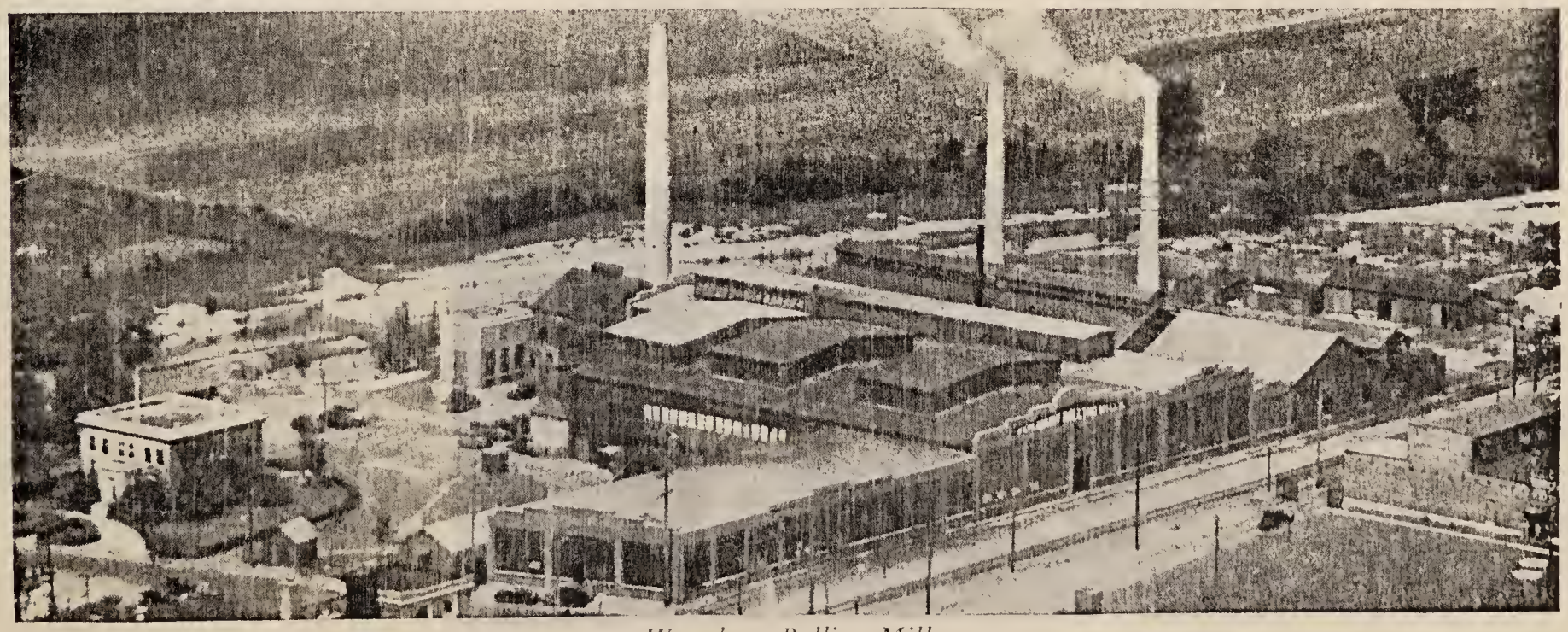
In 1831, while Mr. Holmes went to England to secure equipment and men, James Somers supervised the erection of the company's plant, making and installing, with his brother, David, the water wheels as well. He also planned the layout of the machinery upon its arrival and was active in the mill after operations were begun.

Frederick B. Beardsley

During the early forties, James Somers became a member of the firm of Benedict & Burnham and constructed the largest waterwheel that had ever been built in Waterbury and which drove eight pairs of rolls. He introduced the method of making brass wire by having the bars cast long, rolled to the proper thickness, slit in one operation and drawn into wire. By this process Benedict & Burnham soon became the largest producers of wire in the Naugatuck Valley. He also designed and caused to be constructed the open side linked endless chain tube draw bench which aided materially in the production of brazed tubes.

WATERBURY ROLLING MILLS, INC.

The first advent of the third generation of this pioneer brass family into the field as manufacturers came in 1906



Waterbury Rolling Mills

Louis J. Somers

when Robert Somers became one of the incorporators of the Waterbury Rolling Mills, Inc. This company was formed specifically for the manufacture of sheet nickel silver, and brought together three practical operating men. They were, in addition to Mr. Somers, who became superintendent of the rolling mill, Frank P. Welton, now deceased, who acted as superintendent of the casting shop, and Abel Kenworthy, still a director of the company, who was master mechanic.

With rare foresight the founders, while starting with a small plant, so laid out their plans that it could be enlarged at any time through extension without stopping a wheel involved in operation. That their optimism was justified subsequent events proved for it became necessary to double the size of the plant in 1908, two years after it was first built, and to again double it in 1912 and 1917, when it reached its present proportions.

The original plant, consisting of a small casting shop and rolling mill, was 100 by 64 square feet and some idea of its growth may be gained from the fact that the floor space at present is about two acres. The original capital stock was $100,000 while the present issued capital stock is $400,000. The total assets are approximately $1,000,000.

When the plant was first erected the company desired to operate it with electricity but was assured by manufacturers of electrical equipment that such operation was not feasible, so it was started with steam, although Mr. Kenworthy, who has, throughout his lifetime, been recognized as an expert master mechanic, was quite convinced that the use of electricity for such a purpose was feasible. Within a very short time manufacturers of electrical equipment came to the same conclusion and the Waterbury Rolling Mills had the second synchronous motor to be installed in the state, the first for rolling mill work. The mills are now equipped throughout with thoroughly modern electrical power equipment.

The company's main production is nickel silver and phosphor bronze, two of the most difficult copper alloys rolled by the mills. It also produces gilding metals, low brass and special alloys in sheets and rolls and its output is used principally by manufacturers of silverware, jewelry, novelties and electrical work. Before the World War the mills turned out what was then known as German silver of such excellence that it found a large market in Germany, the country of its origin. The company also exported large quantities of table ware metal to Copenhagen, the Jensen factories there, famous for their silverware, being a leading customer.

Robert D. Somers, the only one of the three original incorporators still active, is president of the company, Harry J. Beardsley vice president and Frederick B. Beardsley, secretary and treasurer, has held these offices since the formation of the company.

SOMERS BRASS COMPANY, INC.

In 1910, while Joseph E. Somers was working at the Benedict & Burnham plant, and his brother, Louis J. Somers,

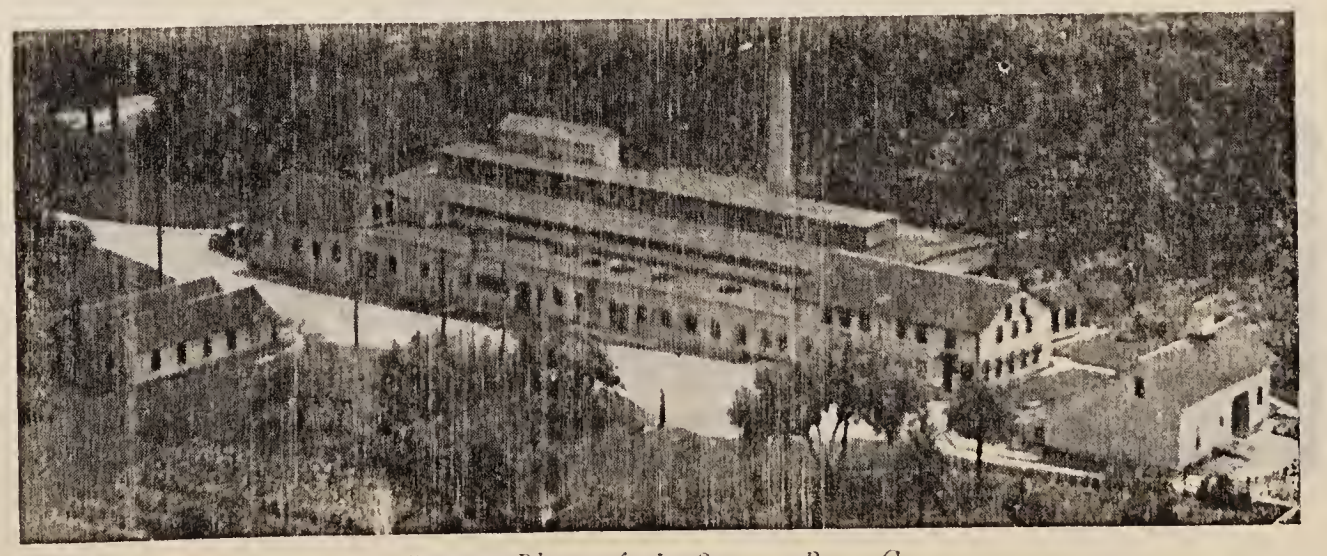
Joseph E. Somers

was employed at the Waterbury Rolling Mill plant, they built a small mill on Baldwin Avenue, the site of their present plant, chiefly for experimental rolling of composition, soft metal.

In 1915, the World War, having created an increased demand for brass, the brothers abandoned their original plan and began rolling thin guage brass for which an extensive market speedily developed. The brothers were pioneers in the production of thin guage brass and their product was of such excellence that the business grew with great rapidity. September 30, 1916, it was incorporated as the Somers Brass Company, Inc., with the following officers: Robert D. Somers, president; Joseph E. Somers, treasurer; Louis J. Somers, secretary and assistant treasurer. The capital was $50,000, which it still remains. The original investment of $5,000 has increased to $200,000 and the plant space has grown from 60 square feet to 25,000 square feet.

The company specializes in thin guage brass, copper, nickel silver, pure nickel and Monel metal, occupying a special field in these products which extends all over this country and abroad.

Original Plant, 1910



Present Plant of the Somers Brass Co.

WARREN F. KAYNOR
President

THE making of buttons is one of the oldest industries in Connecticut; it was always centered in Waterbury, and in addition to having its birthplace there, it was also the foundation of the brass industries which have made that city famous. The first man to engage in this business was John Allen, who made his first buttons in about 1750. Almost a century later, in 1849, the first company especially chartered for this purpose was established in Waterbury by men who were pioneers in the organization of companies which were later to form the American Brass Corporation. Prominent among these were: Israel Holmes and George W. Benedict.

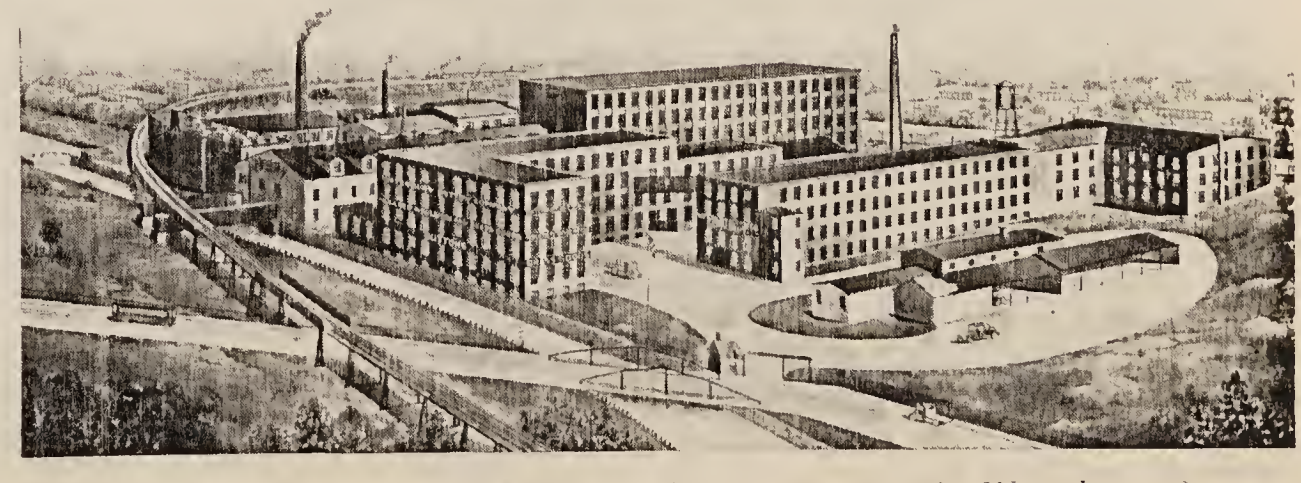
The original officers of the Company were John Mitchell, president and treasurer; Benjamin De Forest, Jr., secretary; Henry H. Hayden, agent for the company. The directors elected were: Gordon W. Burnham, Henry H. Hayden, John S. Mitchell, Benjamin De Forest, Jr., J. C. Booth.

The Company prospered in the first two decades of its growth and passed through the exciting and critical period of the Civil War under the able guidance of H. H. Hayden, who succeeded John Mitchell as president immediately following the cessation of hostilities.

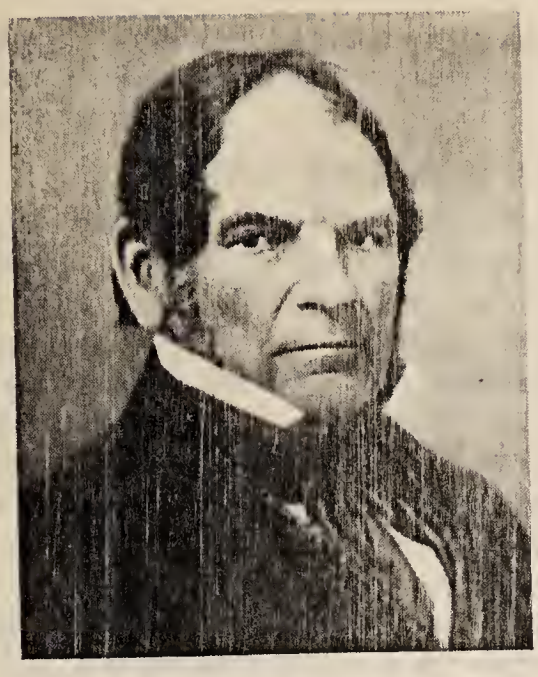
After the Civil War business continued to increase through the efforts of J. Richard Smith, who had returned from the West and assumed charge of the company, of which his father was a large stockholder.

The past executives of the Waterbury Button Company are as follows: John Mitchell, president from 1849–1866; H. H. Hayden, president from 1866–1871; Augustus S. Chase, president from 1871–1893; J. Richard Smith, secretary from 1873–1893 and president from 1893–1920; and Ralph H. Smith, president from 1920 until his death in 1930. Mr. Ralph H. Smith was succeeded by Warren F. Kaynor, who ably fills that position today.

For over seventy years the Waterbury Button Company specialized exclusively in the manufacture of metal buttons, but in the post-war period they began to diversify their line of products to compensate for the falling demand for this product. At that time and in the years following they have added toys, lighting fixtures, furniture hardware, ferrules and radio cabinets to their catalogue; the greatest innovation being in the addition of a large department for the fabrication of many of these goods from Bakelite and Durez. The wisdom of this move has been well exemplified in the increasing business during the recent depression.

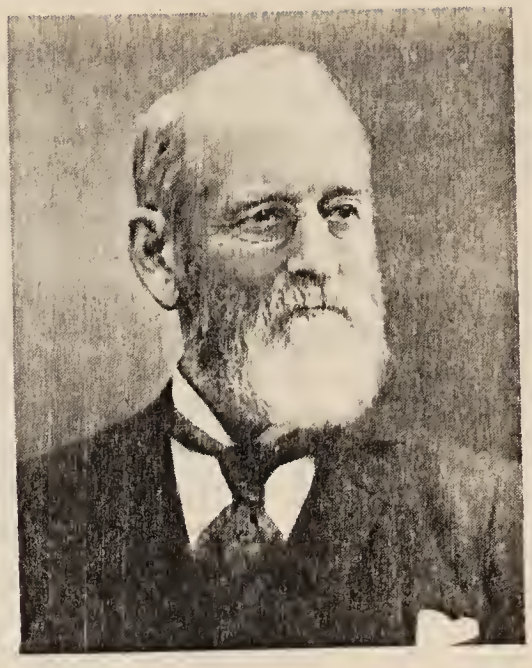


The Present Plant of the Waterbury Button Company in Waterbury, Conn.



ALFRED PLATT

WILLIAM S. PLATT



CLARK M. PLATT

HE Platt family has been identified with Waterbury's industrial history for almost one hundred and fifty years, and two of the city's outstanding industries, The Platt Bros. & Co. and The Patent Button Co., were founded by Alfred Platt, son of Nathan Platt, who established a grist mill from which the Platt's Mills community takes its name, November 29, 1797. The property bought by Mr. Platt on the date named has remained in the Platt family ever since.

The Platt ancestral line is traced back to Richard Platt, who became the founder of the family in New England in 1638, at which time he came from England and made his home at New Haven. He was one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn., November 30, 1639.

Alfred Platt was born in Newtown, Conn., April 2, 1789, moving to Waterbury with his parents as a small boy when his father established his business there. Upon the conclusion of his education, at the age of nineteen years, he built a saw mill adjoining his father's grist mill, which he conducted for a time and then travelled through the South selling the old Waterbury wooden clocks.

Returning to Waterbury he became one of the earlier members of the firm of A. Benedict, which was formed in 1823, the outgrowth of a business begun by Aaron Benedict in 1812, devoted to the manufacture of bone and ivory buttons, and from which the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company originated.

Alfred Platt was the first to manufacture brass and copper wire in Waterbury, and all the wire used by the Scovill and the Benedict & Burnham companies was made by him for several years. Later he disposed of his interest in the Benedict & Burnham Co. and purchased from his father and Gideon Platt the mill and water power of Platt's Mills. After operating the old mill for a while he built a new one, which he continued to operate to the time of his death.

While he was operating the grist mill he invented a new process for the production of buckwheat flour, together with machinery for the purpose, taking out patents on both the process and the machinery.

Meanwhile he had also started the manufacture of buttons, his sons, William S. and Clark M., neither of whom were yet of age, being employed in the factory. In 1847 a partnership was formed between the father and the sons under the name of A. Platt & Co., which later became A. Platt & Sons.

In 1876 the business was incorporated as the Platt Bros. & Co., with a capital of $30,000 and the following officers: William S. Platt, president; Charles M. Platt, secretary and treasurer. Its development continued rapidly, its constantly increasing business being due in a large measure to the inventive genius of both sons, who developed new machines and equipment, which aided greatly in the efficiency of production.

In this same year, 1876, the Patent Button Co. was organized to handle the button business, with the inclusion of representatives of Porter Bros. & Co., of New York, sales representatives, as stockholders. The officers were: Samuel M. Porter, president, and Clark M. Platt, secretary and treasurer.

Following the formation of The Patent Button Co. The Platt Bros. & Co. carried on the business of rolling sheet zinc and the manufacture of seamless zinc tubing.

In 1893 the factory and the original grist mill were destroyed by fire, but a new plant was speedily erected under the supervision of Irving G. Platt, son of William S. Platt. The new building contained about 20,000 square feet of space, equipped with modern facilities for the use of both water and electric power. In 1929 an additional building of about the same size was erected and is devoted to the manufacture of eyelets and small metal parts.

At this time, 1929, the Platt Bros. & Co. first began to draw zinc wire, a feature of the business which is growing rapidly, and it now specializes in rolled zinc, ribbon or strip, in coils, and a very pure zinc metal rolled for fuse elements. In addition to these leading lines the company manufactures eyelets of brass, steel and zinc and supplies an extensive trade with Japanned zinc in coils for shoe and corset lace tips.

The present officers are: Roland H. Camp, president;

Lewis J. Hart, secretary, treasurer and general manager; Orton P. Camp, assistant treasurer; Howard P. Hart, assistant secretary.

THE PATENT BUTTON CO.

The Patent Button Co., following its organization in 1876, as previously noted, continued to manufacture buttons at the plant at Platt's Mills, with a part of its operations being conducted at the Platt Bros. & Co. factory on Brown Street. In 1923 it purchased the Brown Street property from the Platt Bros. & Co., and all of its products have been manufactured there since that time, a new and modern building having been erected adjoining the original factory in 1925 to meet the increased demand for production facilities caused by the company's constantly increasing business.

The Patent Button Co.'s development include several changes affecting the financial structure, in addition to those pertaining to the plant and equipment. April 17, 1922, the company became interested in the formation of the Patent Button Co., Limited, of Canada, of which it is half owner. It also, in the same year, became half owner of the Hart-Cobb-Carley Co., formed to do business in Los Angeles, California, as selling agents of the Patent Button Co., and the Seamon's & Cobb Co., of Hopkinton, Mass., manufacturers of thread.

In 1924 the Patent Button Co. was one of the organizers of the Button Attaching Machine Co., of Waterbury, of which it is half owner.

In 1932 the capital stock of the Patent Button Co. was increased from $48,000 to $480,000.

The present officers are: Lewis J. Hart, president and treasurer; Leonard F. Carley, vice-president and general manager; Alfred L. Hart, secretary.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

It is interesting to note that these two companies have been under the ownership and management of the Platt family, from the founder to the present descendants, for four generations, and the family history supplies a chapter of Connecticut industrial history which typifies the character and spirit of the men who have made the state what it is today in the industrial world.

The business life of Alfred Platt has been told in the history of the two companies of which he was founder. He married, June 8, 1814, Irene, daughter of Hiram Blackman, of Brookfield, Conn., and six sons were born to them: Nirom B. Platt, born September 1, 1818; Charles S. Platt, born July 30, 1820; William S. Platt, born January 27, 1822; Clark M. Platt, born January 1, 1824; Alfred Legrand Platt, born June 1, 1825; Seabury B. Platt, born October 5, 1828.

WILLIAM S. PLATT

William S. Platt, one of the two sons actively associated with his father in the business, became adept before reaching his majority, in the art of rolling sheet zinc, and was the first to produce it in Waterbury. He had also invented and constructed machinery for the manufacture of buttons from zinc and for the manufacture of seamless zinc tubing. When Platt Bros. & Co. was incorporated he was chosen president. He married, October 1, 1844, Caroline, daughter of William and Alma (Porter) Orton. Their children who reached maturity were Irving G. Platt; Helen I. Platt, who married Wallace H. Camp; and Caroline A. Platt.

CLARK M. PLATT

Clark M. Platt, the other son connected with the business as a partner, was employed in his father's factory to learn the button business while still a boy, but left that occupation before reaching his majority to complete a course at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, after which he returned to the factory and spent the rest of his life with the firm. He also was an inventor and perfected several machines and improvements, upon which

Platt's Mills from West Side of River, 1876

he received patents, all of which added to the successful operation of the plant.

He married, May 20, 1846, Amelia M., daughter of Selden Lewis, of Naugatuck, and to them were born Bertha Lewis Platt, who married Jay H. Hart, of Waterbury; Lewis Alfred Platt and Edward Legrand Platt, both of whom died in childhood, and Lewis Alfred Platt, II.

LEWIS ALFRED PLATT

Lewis Alfred Platt was the last of the name to participate in the management of the companies. He early became familiar with the process of button making, and after his graduation from Yale in 1879 he entered the factory of Platt Bros. & Co. and worked his way upward through all the branches of the business. He acted as secretary during his father's presidency and succeeded to the presidency upon his father's death. He was also treasurer of the Patent Button Co. and was active in public life. June 20, 1882, he married Ellen Brainard of Middletown.

IRVING G. PLATT

Irving G. Platt, while not an executive officer of the companies, was actively engaged in the advancement of both. Possessing the inventive mind and the mechanical bent which characterized others of the family, he was intensely interested in the supervision of plant operation, devising many improvements in the machinery and being responsible to a great degree for the efficiency of production. As previously stated, it was under his supervision that the Platt's Mills plant was rebuilt following the destruction of the original buildings by fire, and the machinery was installed in accordance with his plans.

He was a man of varied attainments, as was evidenced by his achievements in improving the real estate holdings of the family, many of the more important acquisitions and developments being due to his exceptional judgment and executive ability in that field.

OTHERS IDENTIFIED WITH THE BUSINESS

Jay Hiscox Hart, connected with the Platt family through marriage with Bertha Platt, was actively identified with the development of the business, beginning in a minor capacity as an employe in 1872 and working up to positions in the executive staff. He was made a director of the Platt Bros. & Co. when it was organized in 1876 and also served as secretary of the Patent Button Co., and later as its president. He was a director of The Platt Bros. & Co.

Wallace H. Camp, who married Helen I. Platt, succeeded to the presidency of the Platt Bros. & Co., upon the death of Lewis A. Platt, being elected February 21, 1919, and serving until his death in the summer of 1924. During his incumbency of the office much of the development of the business occurred. Mr. Camp also was a director of the Patent Button Co.

In addition to his industrial interests, Mr. Camp was extensively interested in real estate, controlling large properties throughout the city.

PRESENT OFFICERS PLATT DESCENDANTS

With the exception of Leonard R. Carley all of the present officers of the two companies, previously named in connection with the companies' history, are great grandsons of the founder of the business, Alfred Platt.

Roland H. Camp, president, and his brother, Orton P. Camp, assistant treasurer of the Platt Bros. & Co., are descended through their mother, Helen I. Platt, who became the wife of Wallace H. Camp.

Lewis J. Hart, president and treasurer of the Patent Button Co., and secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Platt Bros. & Co., together with his brothers, Alfred Hart, secretary of the Patent Button Co., and Howard P. Hart, assistant treasurer of the Platt Bros. & Co., are descended through their mother, Bertha L. Platt, the wife of Jay Hiscox Hart.

Brown Street Plant of the Patent Button Co., 1880

MAX KIESSLING, SR.

THE history of Connecticut's industrial advancement is based largely upon the genius of her inventors, coupled with untiring diligence on the part of the men interested in producing the fruits of these inventions, and while the American Fastener Company of Waterbury is of comparatively recent origin its success is founded on that Connecticut tradition.

The business originated from the invention of a machine for the production of snap fasteners by Max Kiessling, Sr., who has been the head of the company ever since its organization in 1915. At the time he perfected this machine, which offered many advantages over anything then in existence, Mr. Kiessling was associated with John Draher, who for over a half century has been recognized as one of Waterbury's most expert machinists and who is the president of the General Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Kiessling is also an officer.

Mr. Kiessling's first connection with Mr. Draher was as an employe in the latter's machine shop, shortly after his arrival in this country from Germany. Their association has continued ever since, the experience and inventive genius of each supplementing that of the other to a degree which has made them responsible for the perfection of many extremely valuable additions to the machine production of Connecticut, while notable instances of their genius in this direction is to be found in machinery used by other concerns all over the country.

The American Fastener Company, originally formed to manufacture the snap dress fasteners with the machine perfected by Mr. Kiessling, also produces metal hose supporter trimmings and other metal specialties, and in the course of successfully conducting this business the company has sponsored two newer concerns now affiliated with it, the Sterling Novelty Mfg. Co. and the Hayes & Donahue Mfg. Co., both prosperous and growing rapidly.

Beginning in a small room in the building of the General Manufacturing Company, the American Fastener Company soon erected a factory of its own, a four-story mill construction building, 98 by 40 feet, fronting on Maple Avenue, built in 1917. In 1927 it became necessary to put up another building of mill construction, 134 by 40 feet of four stories, fronting on Maple Street. Now all of these buildings are in use and there are indications that still further enlargement will be necessary soon.

As this would indicate, the growth of the business has been rapid and continuous, with a constantly increasing volume of business from the time of its inception to the present and a notable increase in the number of its employes. When it began business its employes numbered 12 persons and in 1931 the company employed 55 workers. During the four years which followed, with unemployment general, the number has been increased to 200, with the prospect of further increases bright.

It should be borne in mind, of course, that these employes are engaged in working on the products of other companies in the group as well as on the American Fastener Company's output, all being interrelated, but the figures present an inspiring picture of the unusually prosperous conditions existing in the plant during a time when many concerns were curtailing extensively or shutting down completely.

The company's products are most favorably known all over the country and abroad and that they are in demand is attested by the record of full time employment at regular wages for constantly increasing forces previously referred to. The value of such a com-

pany to the community in which it is located is self evident and supplies an impressive instance of Connecticut industrial progress in the face of difficult conditions.

The officers of the American Fastener Company are Max Kiessling, Sr., president; Max Kiessling, Jr., secretary; Alphonsus J. Donahue, vice-president; John Draher, treasurer. The New York sales office of the company is in charge of Mr. Donahue.

THE STERLING NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The story of the Sterling Novelty Manufacturing Company demonstrates the progressive spirit which accounts to such a degree for the success which has characterized the group. Organized for the manufacture of snap cuff buttons and similar products the company found, with the change of styles, its market diminishing. Something new, however, had appeared, the slide fastener, and Mr. Kiessling early in the development of this field set his inventive faculties to perfecting a machine for the manufacture of slide fasteners. It was an extremely difficult task and a long period of strenuous effort, disheartening results and great financial outlay followed. At times abandonment of the enterprise was urged but Mr. Kiessling counseled continued effort and guaranteed final success. Here the American Fastener Company and Mr. Kiessling personally came to the aid of the project with financial assistance and at last, at the cost of much personal effort and the possibility of great financial loss, Mr. Kiessling and the men closely associated with him in the development of the machine, John Draher and Adolph Krieger, won the battle.

In 1931 application was made for the patent and the machines have been in operation at the plant for over three years. The company had been manufacturing slide fasteners previous to the completion of Mr. Kiessling's invention, however, for several years. The new machine gave the company great advantages and the business is increasing most satisfactorily.

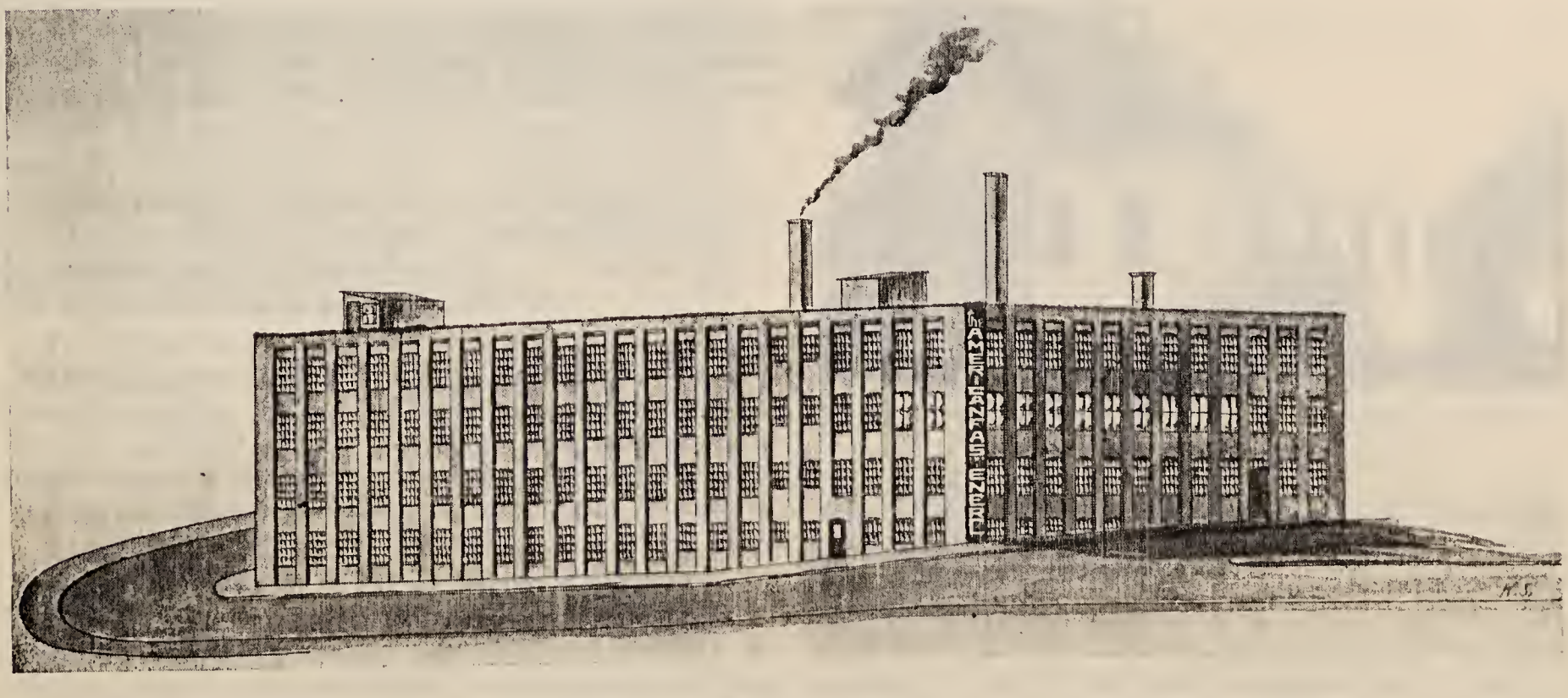
The officers of The Sterling Novelty Mfg. Co. are Max Kiessling, Sr., president; Alphonsus J. Donahue, vice-president; John Draher, treasurer.

The New York sales office of the company, which is building up a most satisfactory record, is in charge of A. L. Clark.

THE HAYES DONAHUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

This company was taken in as an associate of the American Fastener Company in 1931 and has had a record of continued growth ever since. It manufactures hair wavers, curlers, bob pins and similar novelties and notions including the celebrated Nell Brinkley products which are widely and favorably known all over the United States.

Alphonsus J. Donahue, one of the original partners, is president of this company, vice-president of the American Fastener Company, vice-president of the Sterling Novelty Mfg. Co. and is in charge of the New York sales office of both concerns. Max Kiessling, Sr., is vice-president and John Draher is treasurer and secretary of this company. Al Quinlan is sales promoter at its New York office.

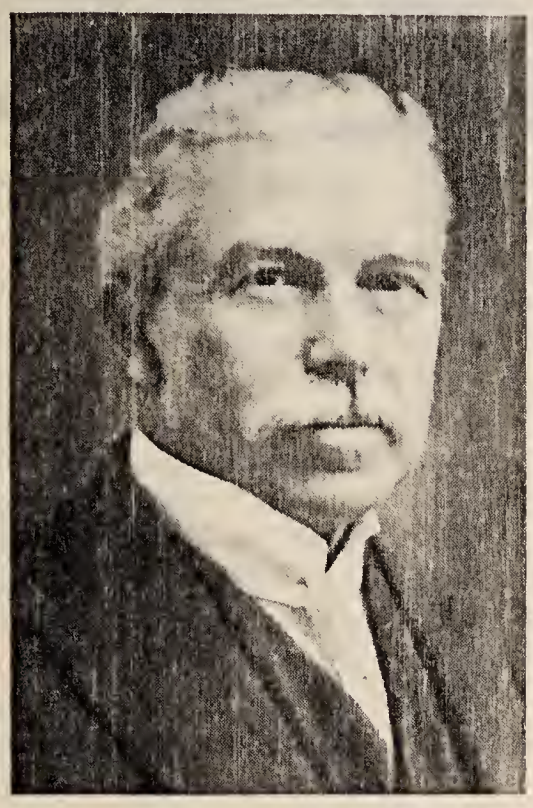


Present Factory Building of the American Fastener Co., Waterbury, Conn.

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERBURY, CONN. *Founded 1889*

ALTHOUGH today Bristol's instruments are to be found in thousands of plants throughout the world, they were pioneered and developed amid the most inauspicious surroundings 46 years ago.

At that time Prof. William H. Bristol, instructor of mathematics at Stevens Institute of Technology from which he had been graduated five years earlier in 1884 with the degree of mechanical engineer, was already displaying the inventive genius for which he later became nationally famous. Born in Waterbury, July 5, 1859, a descendant of New England ancestors who were among the early settlers of the New Haven colony, Prof. Bristol combined to an unusual degree the sound thinking of the university teacher with the painstaking thoroughness of the research worker and the vision of the inventor.



Prof. William H. Bristol, *Founder and President Until His Death on June 18, 1930*

One of his earliest patents covered a simple steel fastener for joining leather belting. Since this was easy to apply, saved time and made possible putting belts back into service without delay, it soon won a wide acceptance.

With the help of a brother, Franklin B. Bristol who had been educated in the public schools of Naugatuck and had the practical turn of mind of the skilled artisan, The Bristol Co. was organized in 1889. A barn located near Platt's bridge at Waterbury was chosen as the first factory.

As the demand for the new steel lacing grew rapidly, larger quarters became necessary. So in 1892, the business was moved to its present site in Waterbury where railroad facilities were available and sufficient land could be acquired for future expansion.

It was about this time that Prof. Bristol's thoughts turned to the need in industry of a recording instrument that would give a continuous graphic record of pressure, for example, of air, gas or steam confined in a closed vessel.

Prof. Bristol's experiments were devoted to various designs of modified Bourdon tubes. Out of this research was developed a sensitive actuating element. With subsequent improvements this has been perfected into the popular flat metal coiled tube or helical measuring element now employed in Bristol instruments and accepted throughout industry as the standard of accuracy.

A natural evolution of the pressure recorder, a temperature recorder soon followed. It utilized a pressure spring similar to that in the recording gauge. It was connected by means of capillary tubing to the sensitive bulb which was located in the furnace, oven or other space where the temperature was being measured. The entire thermometer system was filled either with a liquid, vapor or gas, depending upon the application.

Although electricity was still in its infancy, the development of a complete line of electrical measuring recorders was next undertaken. As a result, a recording voltmeter, ammeter and wattmeter were brought out in quick succession.

In 1904 Prof. Bristol developed the first practical pyrometer (high temperature thermometer) for general commercial use. This utilized a base metal (copper-constantan instead of platinum —platinum rhodium) thermo-couple and was the beginning of a complete line of indicating and recording instruments for the accurate measurement of high temperatures in industry.

Out of these four original basic classes of instruments grew the present line of Bristol's recorders.

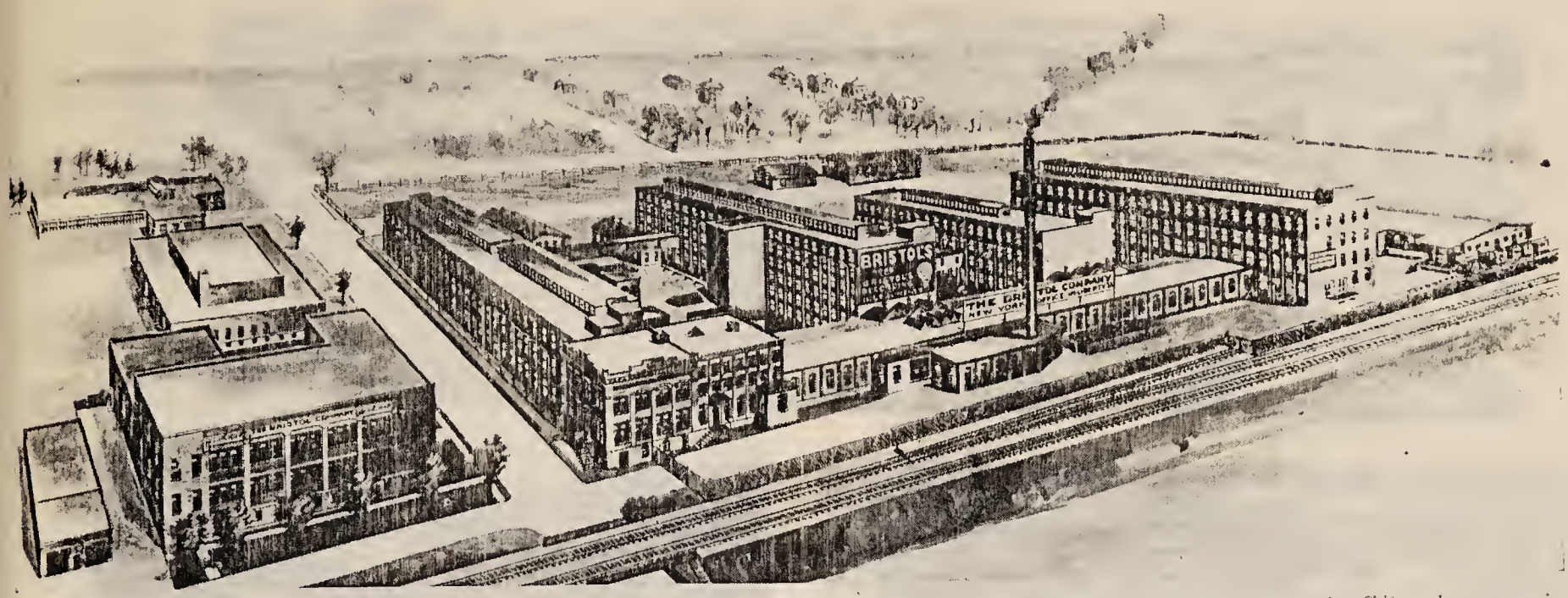
The products manufactured today include: recording gauges for pressure and vacuum; pressure controllers; recording thermometers, pyrometers, psychrometers, voltmeters, milli-voltmeters, ammeters, shunt ammeters, milli-ammeters, watt meters, frequency meters and power factor meters; thermometer and pyrometer controllers; humidigraphs and thermo-humidigraphs; electrical operation recorders, mill time recorders, indicating and recording tachometers, speed indicators, automatic speed controllers, automobile time recorders, mechanical motion recorders, counters; long distance electric indicating and transmitting system for pressure, temperature, motion, liquid level and time; radii averaging instruments; process cycle controllers, process signal indicators; air operated recorder controllers; electric and diaphragm motor operated valves; recording, integrating, controlling and indicating flow meters; potentiometers.

One of the latest developments that is attracting attention in many industries is automatic process control. This is recommended particularly for plants where the product is made by a recurring cycle of operation. For example, the rubber and food industries find wide use for such an instrument since it automatically and unerringly makes possible strict uniformity in quality which heretofore has always been difficult to obtain.

In 1904, The Bristol Company consisted of 50 employees. Now there are 11 branch offices located in Akron, Birmingham,

Original building near Platt's Bridge, Waterbury, in which The Bristol Company was started in 1889

Boston, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and San Francisco. In addition there are duly authorized representatives in Cuba, Porto Rico, South America, Europe, India, China, Japan, Australia and other parts of the world. Also there are traveling representatives who inspect equipment in service and make recommendations in order to improve the use of control and recording devices installed in different countries.



Airplane view of the factory at Waterbury, Conn. of The Bristol Company. Other plants of the parent and affiliated companies are located at San Francisco, Toronto, Canada, and London, England

The field organization in the United States alone has numbered as many as 72 individuals. These are apportioned among the 11 sales branches mentioned above, and include district managers, sectional sales and service engineers (who are located as resident engineers in important cities), local sales and service engineers, industry specialists, sales research engineers, instrumentation economics experts, and automatic control specialists.

Inasmuch as The Bristol Company is just as much interested in Bristol instruments and the service these are giving as the user is himself, it maintains well organized service laboratories in Akron, Chicago and San Francisco. Working out of these laboratories, engineers make regular periodic instrument inspection on pre-determined schedules.

Executive offices of The Bristol Co., Waterbury. Entablature overlooking the front of the main office building depicts in the center Bristol's Original Form Recorder, and on either side figures symbolizing Mechanics, Electricity, Science, Commerce, Steam and Labor, together with the immortal names of Faraday, Volta, Marconi, Bell, Whitney, Thomas, Goodyear, Howe, Wright, Watt, Stevens, and Ford.

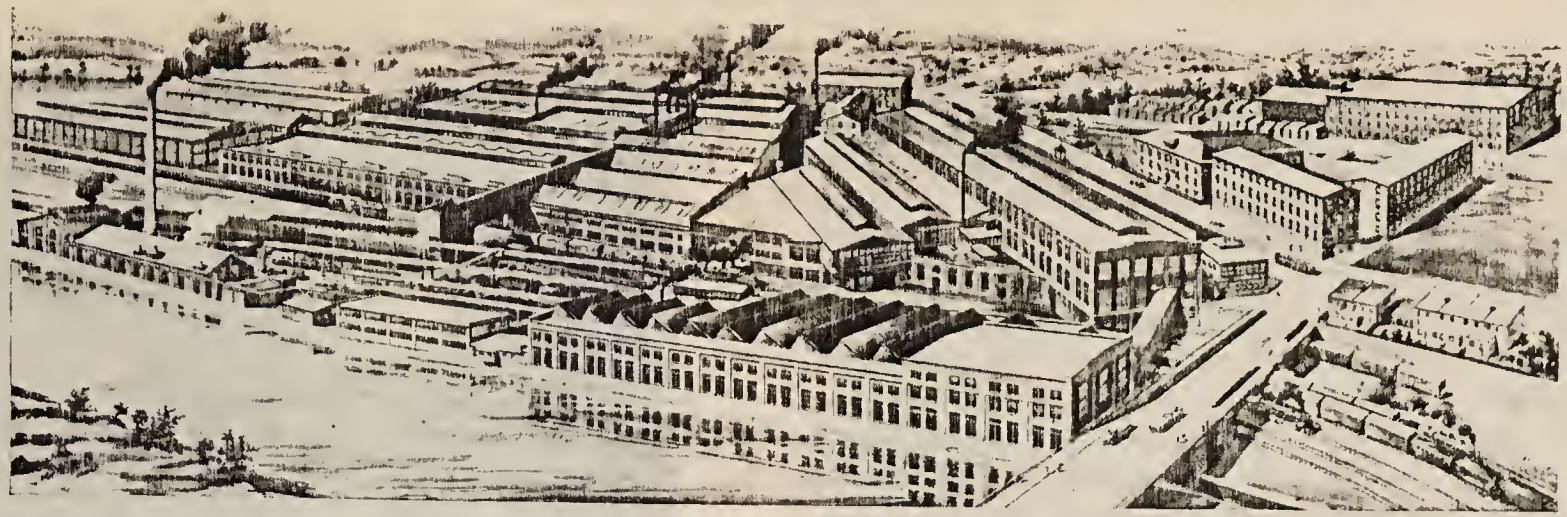
The present officers are: Howard H. Bristol, president; Carlton W. Bristol, vice-president and chief engineer; Henry L. Griggs, vice-president and general sales manager; Herman Koester, vice-president and factory manager; Austin L. Adams, treasurer and Samuel R. Bristol, secretary. These officers and Laurence G. Bean, Franklin B. Bristol, William H. Faeth and Harris Whittemore, Jr. constitute the board of directors.

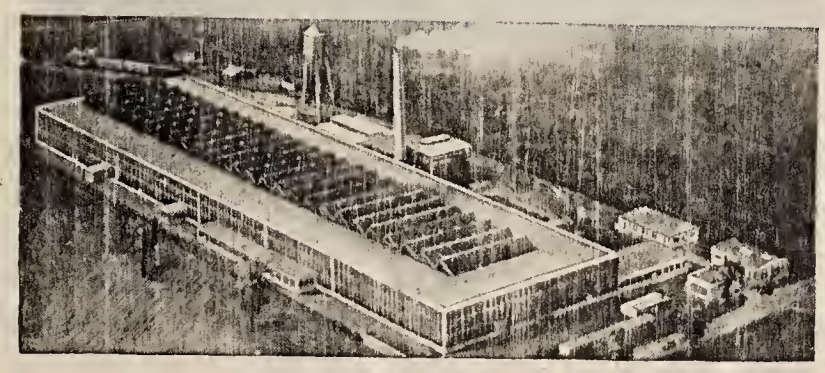
Beginning January 1, 1934 Bristol instruments were for the first time made in Canada by The Bristol Company of Canada, Ltd. This company was established to serve still better the Canadian market for Bristol products. It was organized especially to expand and consolidate the facilities of the laboratory in Toronto that for 12 years previously had been maintained by the parent concern in Waterbury.

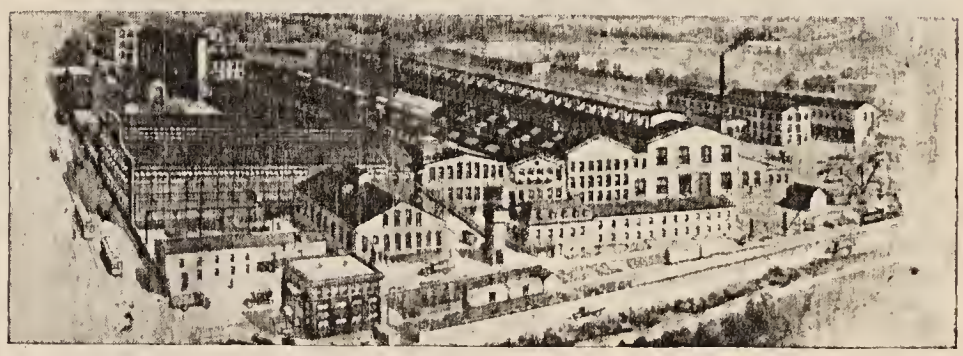
The Bristol Company of Canada, Ltd. includes manufacturing and engineering as well as sales and service facilities. The factory and general headquarters are located at 64 Princess Street, Toronto, Can.

A year or so previously, on October 1, 1932, an English affiliate, Bristol's Instrument Company, Ltd., was established in England. Manufacturing facilities and executive offices are maintained on Pomeroy St., New Cross, London S.E. 14.

Headquarters and factory of The Bristol Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.







ABOVE—*General Offices, Foundry, Machine and Roll Shops at Ansonia, Conn.* LOWER LEFT—*Gear Manufacturing Plant and Machine Shop at Buffalo, N. Y.* LOWER RIGHT—*Foundry and Machine Shops at Derby, Conn.*

FARREL - BIRMINGHAM COMPANY, INC., is a combination of two of the oldest and most prominent machinery manufacturers in the eastern United States, both of which have had long and successful business careers. Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. of Ansonia, Conn., was established in 1848 and Birmingham Iron Foundry of Derby, Conn., in 1836, nearly a century ago.

Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. had its beginning when Almon Farrel of Waterbury erected a foundry and machine shop in Ansonia. He had learned the trade of a millwright from his father and had developed marked talent as an engineer. His son, Franklin Farrel, who was associated with him, began his training at the age of fourteen, first working on the erection of a grist mill in Milford and shortly after on a paper mill in Westville. They came to Ansonia in 1844 to survey and supervise the construction of the canal and copper mill for Anson G. Phelps. Both father and son were expert in the building and equipping of manufacturing plants and well qualified to embark on a new enterprise.

In December, 1847, Almon Farrel acquired a tract of land in Ansonia from Anson G. Phelps and "one-half square foot of permanent water" from the recently completed canal. The following year he built a small foundry and machine shop and started business under the name of Almon Farrel & Co. In April, 1849, a co-partnership consisting of Almon Farrel, Franklin Farrel and Richard M. Johnson, an expert pattern maker, was formed, with a capital of $15,000, operating under the name of Farrel, Johnson & Co. This partnership was succeeded by a company known as Farrel Foundry, with Almon Farrel as president. The new company was first capitalized for $35,000, which was later increased to $50,000.

The early products of the company were brass and iron castings and power drives and gears for water power installations. Because of the poor transportation facilities and the necessity for quicker repair service in the Waterbury area, the Farrels started in 1851 a foundry and machine shop in Waterbury. This branch plant, later, in 1880, was taken over by its manager, E. C. Lewis, and became the Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co.

Almon Farrel having died on May 31, 1857, a new company, called Farrel Foundry & Machine Co., was incorporated on August 4, 1857, with a capital of $90,000, which, as the business grew, was increased by successive stages to $3,000,000. Franklin Farrel, who had been interested in the enterprise from its inception, became president of the company in 1869, and continued to hold that office until his death in 1912.

With the start which it had obtained in the production of power drives and other mechanical equipment, it was not long before the company commenced to build metal rolling mills, rubber calenders and other roll operating mechanisms. It was natural that this department of the company's business should be developed in the Naugatuck Valley, where the copper and brass industry was rapidly expanding and where the rubber industry at Naugatuck was starting its growth to major importance after the discovery of vulcanization by Charles Goodyear. At this time it was necessary to import chilled iron rolls from England but before Franklin Farrel's death the situation had been reversed and Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. was manufacturing rolls for export to countries throughout the world.

Another market which this company found for its products was the paper industry, for which it manufactured rolls and complete calender stacks, and later, roll grinding machines. This was, in turn, followed by the cane sugar industry, for which it began to build sugar mills about

Main Bay of the Ansonia Foundry

1870. At this time there were four other American firms building sugar mills for the West Indies trade but at the present time the Farrel company is the sole survivor of the group. As early as 1890 Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. shipped to Cuba machinery for two sugar mills, weighing 320 tons each, equipped with rolls forty-four inches in diameter and seven feet long on the face. During the World War the company produced gun carriages, shell presses and castings for the turbine engines in over 100 U. S. destroyers.

Thus, with a fixed determination to build well and to lead the way in the manufacture of more efficient machinery for one after another of America's large industries, Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. expanded from the modest little plant of 1848 vintage to a modern industrial group on the banks of the Naugatuck River, covering thirteen and one-half acres of floor space. And since the death of Franklin Farrel in 1912, at the ripe old age of eighty-four, a branch plant was acquired in 1920 in Buffalo, which, until the merger with Birmingham Iron Foundry, produced nearly one-fourth of the concern's output.

The name Farrel takes its place in the ranks of Connecticut industry along with a long line of others exampled by Chase, Seth Thomas, Sargent, Wallace, Cheney and Barnes, which have been identified with the establishment of nationally known industrial institutions.

In 1836, twelve years before the Farrels started their plant in Ansonia, three brothers, named Colburn, came to Derby from Westville, Conn., and built a small factory, originally devoted chiefly to the production of coarse castings such as those used as sash weights. It was known as Birmingham Iron Foundry, since the town was then called Birmingham. It was here that Anson G. Phelps first entertained his ambition of establishing an industrial community after its prototype, Birmingham in England, from which the town took its name, but being unable to acquire the necessary land he went further up the Naugatuck Valley to what was later to be called Ansonia in his honor.

Shortly after the black panic skies of 1837 had cleared, Birmingham Iron Foundry added a machine shop and began to make mill machinery. When the business was incorporated in 1850 Sheldon Bassett came into control of the company and the firm continued to develop under his management until 1891, when Henry F. Wanning, who had been associated with the company since 1865, became its president. He was later assisted by his son, Francis D. Wanning, who came into the company in 1894 and during the years that followed played an important part in its management.

During the Civil War Birmingham Iron Foundry took a prominent part in providing munitions for the Union Army, through the production of machinery for the rolling of bayonets and gun barrels, as well as rendering other important service incidental to foundry and machine work. It also produced during the World War a large amount of machinery, principally for use at Watertown Arsenal, but also for private firms manufacturing war material.

Throughout this company's career, until it joined in the merger with Farrel Foundry & Machine Co., it specialized on castings and heavy mill machinery, chiefly for the rubber and non-ferrous rolling mill industries. It was the first company in Connecticut, and one of the first two or three in the country, to produce chilled iron rolls used so extensively by the industries which Farrel-Birmingham now serves chiefly.

Under the capable management of the Wannings, Birmingham Iron Foundry grew and prospered. Never stampeded by the pressure of prosperity, nor panicked by the gloom of depression, their farsighted business policy built up an industrial property which was a most important asset to the community. Its expansion was gradual, marked by that conservatism which is characteristically New England. During the entire life of the company there were no failures, no compromises with creditors, no reorganizations. The business earned its own way, the bulk of the profits being turned back into the business to pay for improvements in plant and equipment and for acquisitions of real estate which became necessary as it expanded. From a total investment of $90,000, plus earnings, its capital stock grew to $1,250,000. Its floor area approximated seven and one-half acres.

Such is the background of Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., which was formed by the merger of these two old companies in 1927, bringing together two organizations which had been developing along similar lines for the better part of a century. Starting originally with the manufacture of castings, power drives and gears and miscellaneous machine work, both predecessor companies, dur-

Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. Plant at about the time of the Civil War

ing their long careers, have manufactured almost every kind of heavy machinery. During this period new processes have been devised, new machines designed, research and experiments have been carried on continuously, with the ideal of contributing to the progress of industry by developing and manufacturing machinery, which by the maximum transfer of skill to mechanism, would increase output, improve quality and reduce operating costs. That a high measure of success has been achieved is reflected by the performance of Farrel-Birmingham machines in every industrial country of the world doing more work and better quality work for an equal or lesser cost.

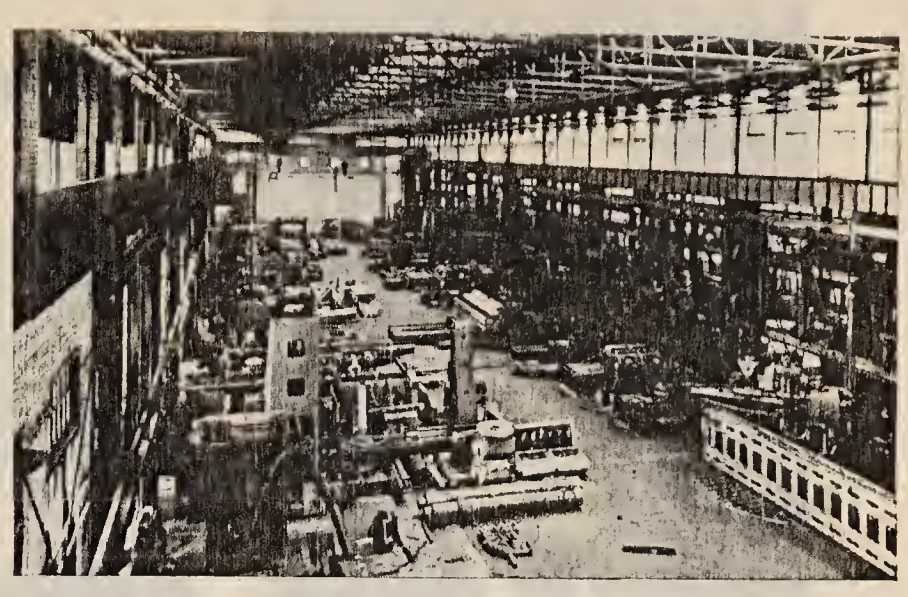
An important factor in any mechanical equipment business is its engineering and technical staff. Upon the ingenuity and progressiveness of its engineers depends the development of new machines for the industries which the business serves. Farrel-Birmingham has always maintained a large staff of technically trained engineers who are specialists in the designing of machinery for the various industries served by the company. The results of engineering research are reflected in the improvements in mechanical design of the company's products and the development of new machinery for various purposes.

A laboratory in charge of skilled and experienced metallurgists exercises control of all foundry work and metal mixtures for various classes of castings are scientifically prepared to insure the qualities necessary to make them mo t suitable for the purposes for which they are intended.

The company now operates three large plants, located at Ansonia and Derby, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y., covering a total area of approximately thirty acres of plant floor space and employing normally about 1700 people. The plants are all of modern construction and are equipped with tools of the latest types, some of them being the largest of their kind for the extremely heavy work that is handled.

In the three machine shops, which have a combined capacity of approximately 90,000 tons of machinery annually, are 500 machine tools, including planers to take work up to forty feet in length and twelve feet in width, and boring mills to swing twenty-four feet. The roll shop at Ansonia is the largest specialty roll manufacturing plant in America. It is equipped with over 100 roll lathes, thirty roll grinders and numerous other machines, capable of handling rolls seventy-two inches in diameter and 420 inches long. The two foundries at Ansonia and Derby, with their six cupolas, two 30,000-pound air furnaces and

Main Bay of the Roll Shop



One of the Large Machine Shop Bays

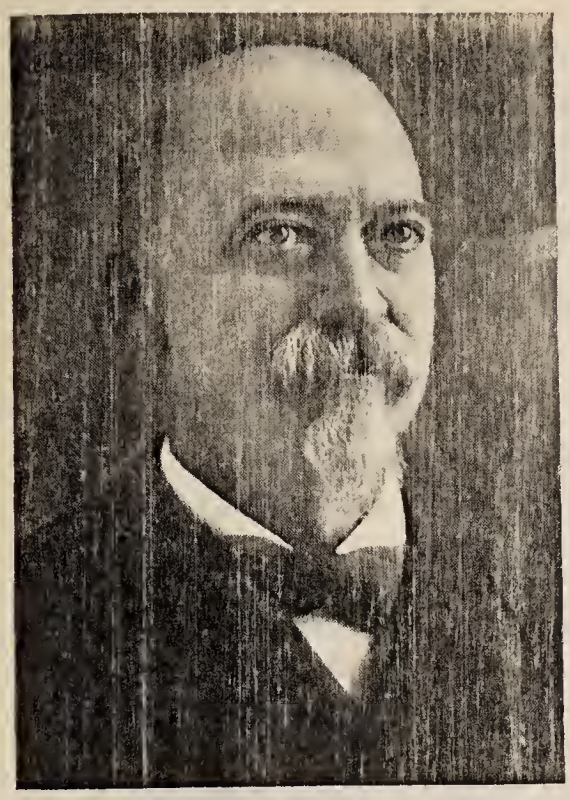
a six-ton electric furnace, have an annual capacity of approximately 67,500 tons and are capable of making castings from one pound to seventy tons in weight. At the Buffalo plant are six of the largest gear generating machines in the world, in addition to numerous smaller gear cutting machines and other machine tools. To keep materials and finished parts on the move through production processes are nearly one and one-half miles of crane runways, with fifty-eight traveling cranes and fifteen other cranes having a total lifting capacity of 1026 tons.

The Farrel-Birmingham organization represents a time-tested coordination of engineering skill, plant facilities and financial responsibility, giving assurance of continued progress in the development of machines to meet the future needs of industry.

At the present time the Ansonia and Derby plants are devoted chiefly to the manufacture of rolls and heavy machinery for five major industries—rubber, plastics, metals, cane sugar and paper—although miscellaneous machinery for many other purposes is also built, including stone and ore crushers, felt hardeners, hydraulic and power presses, etc. The roll shop at Ansonia produces rolls for a great variety of uses, including metals, paper, rubber, linoleum, asbestos, paints, ink, linseed oil, soap flaking, textile finishing, grain grinding, cereal flaking and many other purposes. The output of the Buffalo plant is principally gears of various kinds, including the famous Farrel-Sykes generated continuous tooth double helical gears, gear drives, speed reducing and increasing units, marine drive equipment, flexible couplings and Farrel-Sykes gear generating machines.

Heading the organization today as Chairman of the Board of Directors is Franklin Farrel, Jr., grandson of the founder of Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. The active head and general manager is N. W. Pickering, Commander in the U. S. Navy until after the World War, when he joined the roll department of the Farrel company and advanced to the presidency in February, 1930. Vice-Presidents are: Carl Hitchcock and F. R. Hoadley at Ansonia, and A. G. Kessler, manager of the Buffalo plant. Other officers are George C. Bryant, Secretary; F. M. Drew, Jr., Treasurer; W. B. Marvin, Assistant Secretary, at Ansonia; and L. K. Blackman, Assistant Treasurer, at Buffalo.

The SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY



WILLIAM H. H. WOOSTER
Founder of the Seymour Mfg. Co., 1878. President 1914-1919

GEORGE E. MATTHIES
For thirty-eight years with the Seymour Mfg. Co. President 1920-1922

FRANKLIN S. JEROME
Associated with the Seymour Mfg. Co. since 1917. President 1922

A CONNECTICUT industry which has developed from a comparatively small beginning into one of the country's leaders in its line is The Seymour Manufacturing Company. This company, established at Seymour in 1878 by W. H. H. Wooster and incorporated May 6, 1880, with a capital of $30,000, is now one of the largest producers of nickel silver in sheets, wire and rod in the United States and is capitalized at one million dollars.

The original officers were Charles H. Pine, president; W. H. H. Wooster, secretary and treasurer; Letsome T. Wooster, superintendent. The company made steady and rapid progress is indicated by successive increases, March capital stock coming in 1882 when the original capital stock was more than doubled, being made $75,000. Continued rapid progress is indicated by successive increases, March 21, 1887, to $200,000; July 20, 1899, to $500,000; May 18, 1915, to one million dollars.

It does the bulk of its business with the manufacturers of flat and hollow ware, although a considerable portion of its output is absorbed by jewelry and hardware interests.

On July 26, 1914, W. H. H. Wooster was elected president and continued with the company in that capacity until his death, December 17, 1919. He ably conducted the company during the exacting years of the great war when, under contract with the government, the mills were devoted to the manufacture of brass discs for cartridge cases, copper rings and cupro-nickel. Nickel silver was also supplied in large tonnage for use in the manufacture of many items of army and navy equipment. During the later months of the war as much as 90 per cent of its production was of war material.

George E. Matthies, who succeeded Mr. Wooster as head of the company, came to Seymour in 1885 as a bookkeeper for the company and was made assistant treasurer in January, 1888, director in 1895, secretary in July, 1913, treasurer in July, 1915, and president January 15, 1920. He continued as president and treasurer until his death, April 11, 1922. For thirty-eight years he was intimately associated with the affairs of the company and it was in its service that he developed the unusual qualities which he exhibited in the multiplicity of interests which occupied the last decade of his life.

The rapid growth and success of the company was due in large measure to his sound judgment and rare business intuition.

Franklin S. Jerome came to the company in 1917 as vice president and upon the death of Mr. Matthies became president, which position he occupies at present. Other officers are O. F. G. Boeker, secretary; B. H. Matthies, treasurer; H. A. Leigh, assistant treasurer.

In 1919 the company's plant was virtually reconstructed in its entirety and so thoroughly modernized that it is today one of the finest plants of its kind in the country. At the present time the company specializes in nickel silver and phosphor bronze in sheet, wire and rod and in special alloys, such as cupro-nickel, special bronzes, engravers' copper and nickel anodes, rolled or cast.

WILLIAM H. H. WOOSTER

William H. H. Wooster, the founder of the company, was born in Waterbury, July 4, 1840. He died in New Haven, December 17, 1919. His early life was spent in Waterbury and in 1861 he helped raise a company of volunteers for the Civil War, known as the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. In 1865, following the war, Mr. Wooster entered business at Springfield, Mass., remaining until 1878, when, with his brother, Horace B. Wooster, he organized the Seymour Manufacturing Company. He was active in the development of the Seymour Water Company which he aided in organizing and of which he became president. He was a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Seymour Trust Company, vice president and director of the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company and prominent in civic affairs throughout his life time. He served on the school board

and was active in church work. In 1905 he was elected state senator from the 17th district on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Wooster married August 26, 1861, Anna Louise Putnam, daughter of Horace and Clarinda (Boice) Putnam of Springfield, Mass. Their children were Annie Wooster, who married George E. Matthies; Clara Wooster, who married G. Herbert Merrill; Horace Putnam Wooster, Louise Wooster (died January 27, 1930), Mabel Wooster and Ruth Wooster.

George E. Matthies

George E. Matthies was born in Brewster, N. Y., July 9, 1863, and, as previously stated, made his first connection with the Seymour Manufacturing Company in 1883, as bookkeeper. He was active in the growth of the company for thirty-eight years as assistant treasurer, director, secretary, treasurer and president until the time of his death, April 11, 1922. He organized and was president of the Rimmon Eyelet Company, and with W. H. H. and L. T. Wooster purchased and reorganized the Seymour Electric Light Company. He was also one of the organizers of the Seymour Water Company and of the Seymour Trust Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was a director in numerous corporations including the American Copper Products Corporation (New Jersey) of which he was president; Avis Company, New Haven, vice president; British American Metals Company, Plainfield, New Jersey; Cape May Hotel Company, Philadelphia, treasurer; Eisemann Magneto Corporation, Brooklyn; H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company, president and treasurer; Mianus Motor Works, Stamford, vice president; N. Z. Graves Corporation, Philadelphia, vice president; Naugatuck Valley Crucible Company, director; Seymour Metal Goods Company; Seymour Trust Company, president and director. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Bankers' Club of New York.

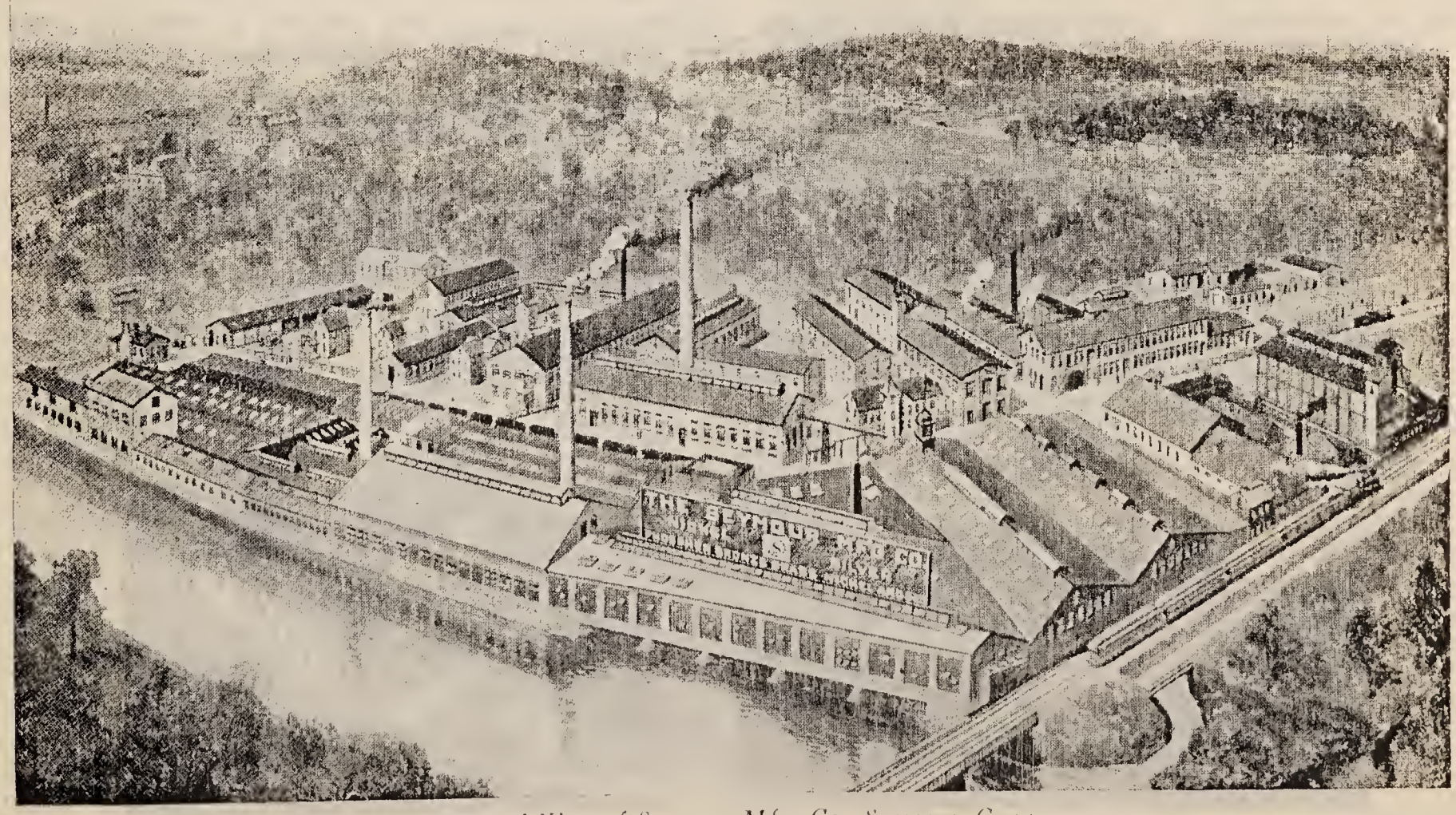
Mr. Matthies was married, November 18, 1890, to Annie Wooster, daughter of W. H. H. Wooster and Anna Putnam Wooster, to whom were born two children, Bernard H. Matthies and Katharine Matthies.

Franklin Starr Jerome

Franklin Starr Jerome, president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, was born October 6, 1870, in Montville, Conn., a son of Henry G. and Eliza Holt (Starr) Jerome. The ancestry of the Jerome family dates back to 1503 in the Isle of Wight and the American ancestors settled in Connecticut in the early part of the 17th century, Dr. Comfort Starr, from which Mr. Jerome is in direct descent, having come from England in 1635, settling in Boston, Mass.

Mr. Jerome was educated in the schools of Norwich and Montville and was graduated from Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1888. His first experience in business was with the First National Bank of Norwich as a clerk in the same year and in 1903 he became president of that institution, an office which he held until 1913 when he went to California to engage in ranching and general manager of the Charles Ford Company of Watsonville.

In 1917 Mr. Jerome returned to Connecticut and was made vice president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company and became president in 1922 upon the death of Mr. George E. Matthies. He is also president of the H. A. Matthews Mfg. Co., the Seymour Products Company, a trustee of the Seymour Trust Company, treasurer of the



General View of Seymour Mfg. Co., Seymour, Conn.

Naugatuck Valley Company, and the Chicago-Naugatuck Crucible Company, both of Shelton.

Offices in other corporations held by Mr. Jerome are as follows: American Copper Products Company, president and director; Anglo-South American Trust Company, director; Eastern Building Corporation, president, treasurer and director; Eisemann Magneto Corporation, treasurer and director; Habirshaw Cable and Wire Corporation, treasurer and director; Margay Oil Corporation, assistant treasurer and director; New York Postal Service Station, Inc., treasurer and director; Santa Maria Ranch Company, treasurer and director.

October 16, 1894, Mr. Jerome married Katherine S. D. Douglas, daughter of Frank D. and Anna (Campbell) Douglas, to whom was born one daughter, Louise Douglas Jerome, who married Donald C. McMillan of Darien, Connecticut, in 1932. Mr. Jerome resides in Orange and Norfolk. His clubs are Bankers (New York), Quinnipiack, Race Brook, New Haven, and the Doolittle Club and Norfolk Country Club, Norfolk.

Bernhard H. Matthies

Bernard H. Matthies, treasurer of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, son of the former president of the company, George E. Matthies, and grandson of its founder, W. H. H. Wooster, was born in Seymour.

In June, 1918, he entered the service of the United States Army and was honorably discharged from Camp Devens in February, 1919. He was active in the formation of the American Legion, participating extensively in the formation of Legion posts in Connecticut. In October, 1920, he wrote and published the first history of the American Legion in Connecticut.

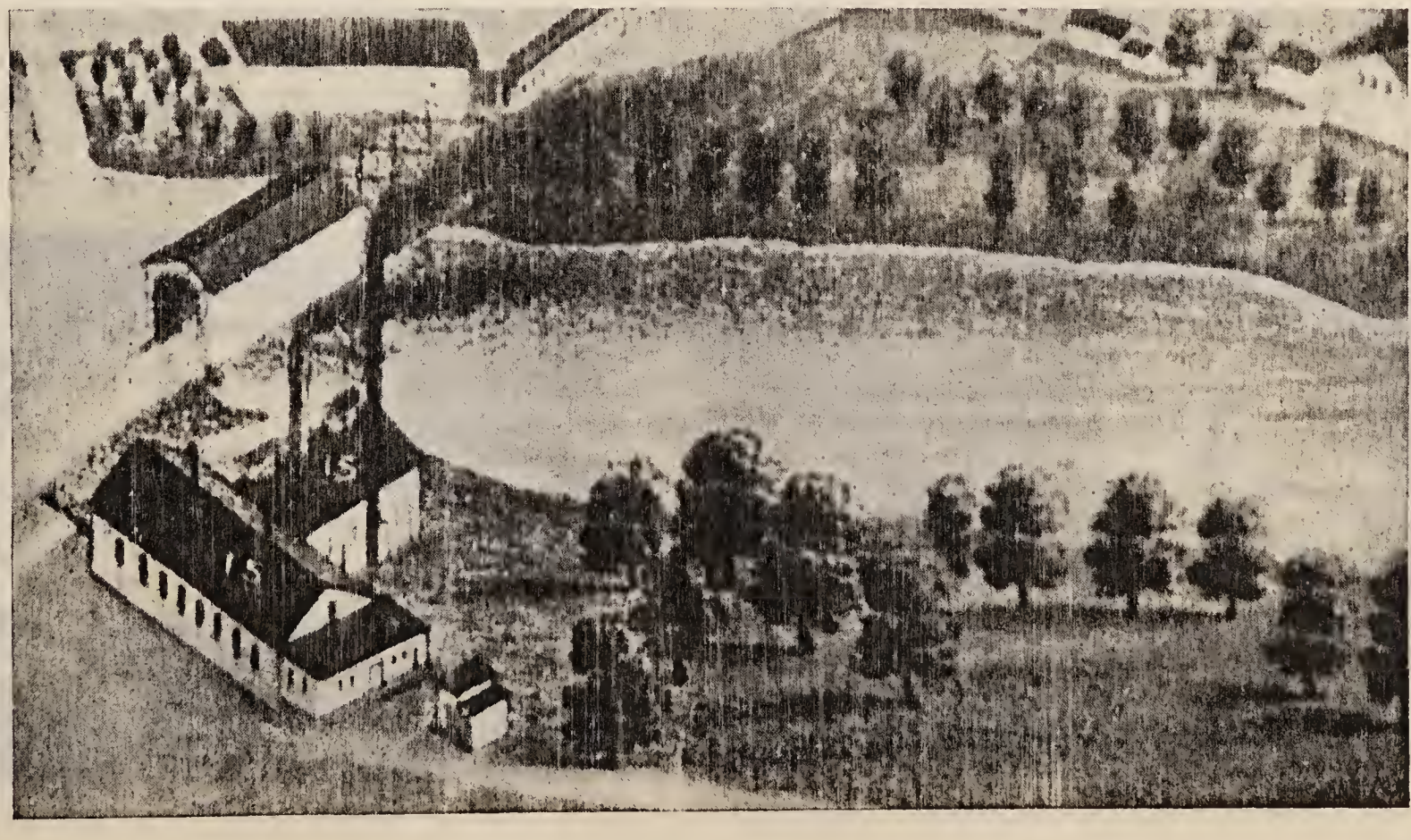
In July, 1919, Mr. Matthies became assistant to his father in the office of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, was made a director, January 15, 1920, assistant treasurer in 1922 and treasurer in 1933. In 1920 he was made treasurer and a director of the American Copper Products Corporation which was organized by his father with a capital of three million dollars, and he occupies these offices at present.

In August, 1924, he became interested in the formation of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., and became secretary of that corporation, resigning when the air mail contract was awarded. Mr. Matthies holds the following offices: Seymour Manufacturing Company, treasurer and director; American Copper Products Company, New York, treasurer and director; H. A. Matthews Mfg. Co., assistant treasurer and director; Margay Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., director; Naugatuck Valley Company, Shelton, director; the Seymour Corporation of Delaware, secretary and director; Seymour Trust Company, trustee; Seymour Water Company, director; Union Estates Corporation, New York, director.

Mr. Matthies has always been active in civic affairs and in politics, having represented the town of Seymour in the General Assembly for five consecutive sessions, 1925 to 1933. He is a member of the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce, the National Geographic Society, the American Legion, La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux and National Conventionaires Association.

On September 22, 1920, Mr. Matthies married Ethel Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark of Beacon Falls. They had five children, George Clark, William Wooster, Roberta, Richard Lloyd and Franklyn Bernard Matthies.

Although Nickel Silver and Phosphor Bronze have been commercially produced for several generations, their use has grown with such marked rapidity in recent years that fabricators quite frequently regard them as virtual problem solvers in the production of new items. Our engineering department is always at the disposal of Connecticut and other manufacturers in the development of their products.



Makers of Ingersoll Watches since 1892

James R. Sheldon
President

TO the Waterbury Clock Company of Waterbury belongs the distinction of being the first in that famous old Connecticut industry to convert the clock movement into watch form — what might be termed pocket clocks—an innovation which resulted in the establishment of a tremendous business extending all over the world and supplying millions with dependable pocket time pieces at a great saving.

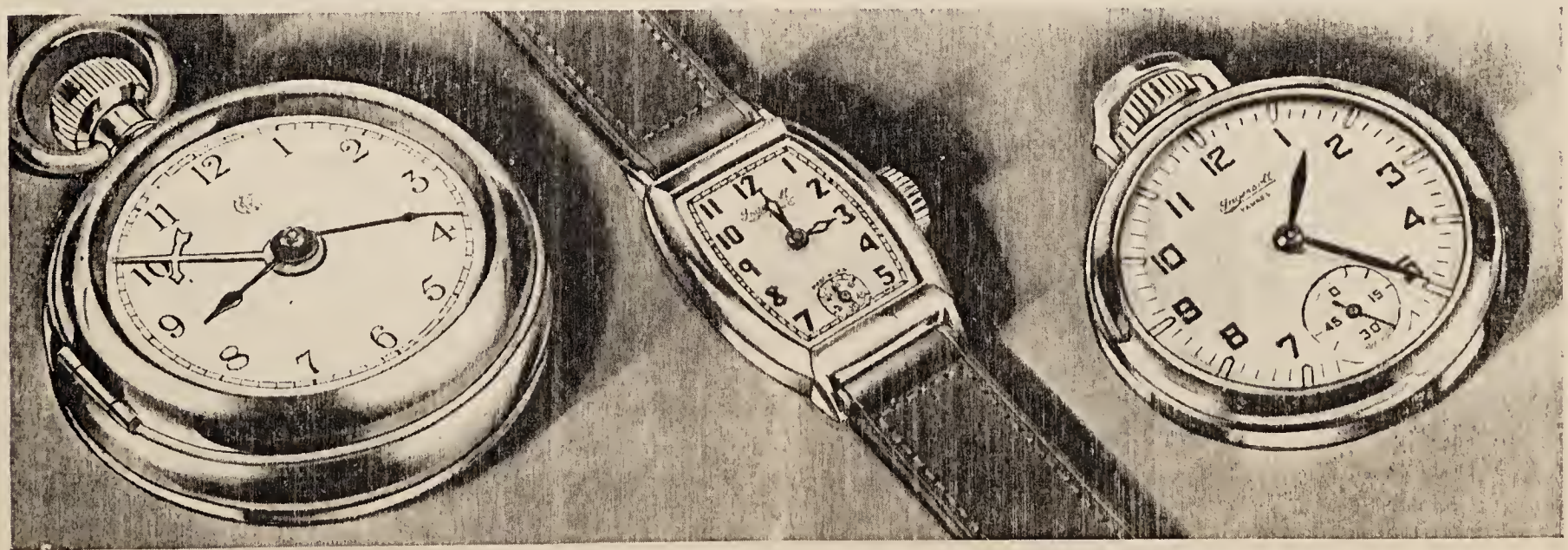
The Waterbury Clock Company was incorporated in 1857 by its parent concern, Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co., one of the pioneer and leading brass rolling mills of the state, which began the manufacture of clocks in that year, incorporating the business as a separate company as soon as the project proved successful. Up to this time clock movements had been of wood. The substitution of brass as a superior material for such construction led the Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co. into the field of clock making and the advent of the Waterbury Clock Company into an industry which it was destined to largely dominate.

The first clocks manufactured were of the pendulum type, but after a short period lever movements were perfected and eclipsed the older type in quantity and output. Some attempt was made by various clock makers at this time to assemble small clock movements in cases but it was not until the Waterbury Clock Company contracted to manufacture such clock watches for the Ingersoll brothers that success was attained.

This was in 1892 when Robert H. Ingersoll and his brother, Charles H., desiring to market a watch which could be sold for a dollar, placed an order for 1,000 watches with the Waterbury concern. The introduction of the Ingersoll watch met with instantaneous success and the Ingersoll brothers contracted for the entire output of the Waterbury Clock Company in this product. In 1922, the Waterbury Clock Company took over all the assets of Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., and in 1930 established a selling organization known as the Ingersoll-Waterbury Company marketing Ingersoll Watches and Waterbury Clocks.

In the production of watches the Waterbury Clock Company leads the world, having manufactured over one hundred and fifty million Ingersolls in the past forty years. Today the plant has facilities for the daily production of 20,000 watches, and 10,000 clocks.

The present officers of the Waterbury Clock Company are James R. Sheldon, president; C. H. Granger, vice-president and general manager; George H. Close, treasurer; Carl Kraft, secretary; M. M. Abbott, ass't treas.; Earl M. Barnum, ass't sec'y.



1892 Ingersoll Model—First Type Typical Ingersoll Wrist and Pocket Models of 1935

THE TWENTY-THREE TOWNS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT TOGETHER WITH THEIR PRESENT ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

ESTABLISHED	TOWN	MILES FROM HARTFORD	ACRES	POPULATION
1639	Stratford	52	12,321	19,212
1639*s*	Fairfield	60	20,560	17,218
1651	Norwalk	70	15,777	36,019
1656*a*	Greenwich	80	27,346	33,112
1662*s*	Stamford	75	24,430	56,765
1685	Danbury.	60	29,047	26,955
1709	Ridgefield	71	22,399	3,580
1711	Newtown	50	38,664	2,635
1740	New Fairfield	65	14,045	434
1767	Redding	63	20,507	1,599
1787	Weston	70	12,327	670
1788	Brookfield	58	12,749	926
1789	Shelton	49	19,978	10,113
1797	Trumbull	60	15,237	3,624
1801	New Canaan	73	13,114	5,456
1802	Sherman	58	15,013	391
1802	Wilton	70	17,602	2,133
1820	Darien	73	9,526	6,951
1821	Bridgeport	55	11,785	146,716
1823	Monroe	63	15,501	1,221
1835	Westport	66	13,622	6,073
1845	Easton	65	16,279	1,013
1855	Bethel	59	9,918	3,886

STAMFORD ADVOCATE

WEEKLY FOUNDED 1829 DAILY ESTABLISHED 1892

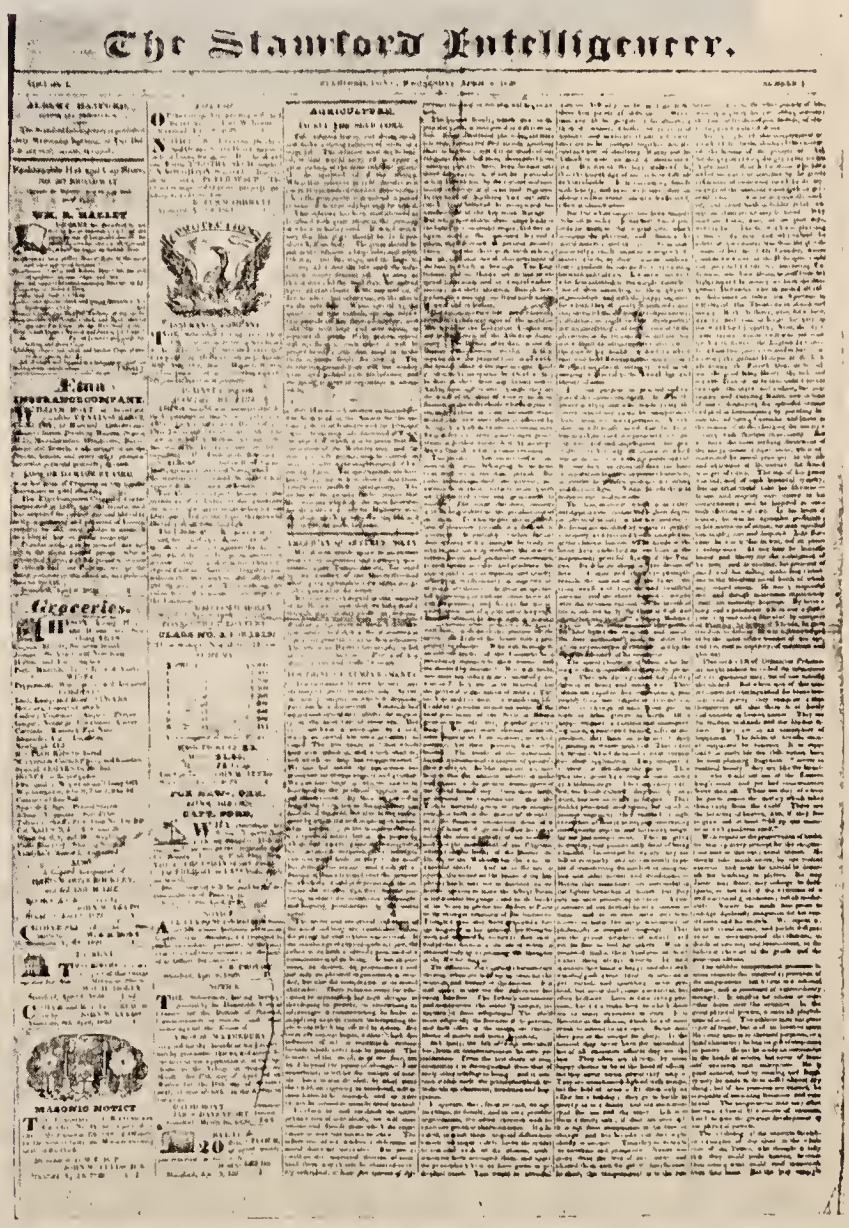
WILLIAM HENRY HOLLY
Founder of Stamford's First Newspaper in 1829

WHILE Connecticut celebrates its tercentenary, and the town of Stamford its 296th year, Stamford's oldest business institution, its daily newspaper, commemorates its 106th birthday anniversary. The *Stamford Advocate* was founded in 1829 by William Henry Holly, the financial backer and inspiration of a printer named Albert Hanford. First called *The Stamford Intelligencer*, it soon became evident that Mr. Holly would have to assume the mechanical responsibilities as well as the financial and editorial ones, if the new enterprise was to survive. This he did shortly after the first issue. After a precarious existence of nearly a year, the name of the paper was changed to *The Sentinel* and the first issue under the new name contained the assurance that the paper would now make its regular weekly appearance "without being subject to the caprice of the demon which haunted the *Intelligencer* from the day of its birth to its final downfall."

After eight years as *The Sentinel*, the publisher in 1838 prefixed the adjective "Democratic", for the purpose of having the name of his paper more clearly reflect his political views, which he was in the habit of expressing with great vigour and directness. In 1840 proprietor Holly changed again the name of his paper, calling it *The Farmers' Advocate*, explaining as he did so that he was anticipating the insertion of more material that would be of interest to the agricultural community. Two years later he further enlarged the title to *Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate*, which would seem to indicate a new shift in Mr. Holly's interests, probably caused by the growing industrial population of the town. The name, however, must have proven rather cumbersome and finally, in 1843, the paper took the name the *Stamford Advocate*, which name it still bears.

After carrying on for nineteen years, experiencing two fires which, on both occasions, completely destroyed the plant, Editor Holly, in 1848, sold the business to Edgar Hoyt who published the paper continuously until 1860, when the property was again sold, this time to W. S. Campbell, who occupied the comprehensive position of editor, publisher and owner until his death in 1867. At Mr. Campbell's death, William W. Gillespie, who had entered the employ of the paper in 1860, became publisher and shortly thereafter he formed a partnership with Rev. J. J. Woolsey. The partnership lasted but a short time. Mr. Woolsey retired in 1868 and the publishing firm became W. W. Gillespie & Co. until April, 1883, when W. W. Gillespie retired, the enterprise having been purchased by his two brothers, E. T. W. and R. H. Gillespie, who had for several years previously been connected with the business.

After experimenting for a few weeks with a twice-a-



The Stamford Intelligencer.

Vol. I, No. I, of Stamford's first newspaper, of which the Stamford Advocate is the direct descendant.

week edition, the *Advocate* was established as a daily in 1892 with E. T. W. Gillespie taking the post as editor and R. H. Gillespie becoming publisher. Coincident with the first daily issue Robert Whittaker was engaged as city editor of the *Advocate*, continuing in that capacity until 1921. In 1895 the newspaper moved from quarters in Advocate Place which it had occupied for nearly thirty years to its present location on Atlantic Street. This plant has been many times enlarged and modernized in the intervening years and is today a model of mechanical efficiency. The brothers Gillespie who had done business together as part-

The Advocate Building in 1935

Richard H. Gillespie
Editor and Publisher of the Stamford Advocate

ners since 1883, incorporated the business in 1906 under the name of The Gillespie Bros. Inc. R. H. Gillespie died in 1911 and his son by the same name, who had become connected with the business in 1895, became treasurer of the corporation, general manager of the publishing business and editor of the newspaper, which positions he still holds. Another son of R. H. Gillespie, Schuyler, who became identified with the business in 1903, is president of the corporation which is now owned exclusively by the children of the late R. H. Gillespie. In addition to those mentioned, Kingsley Gillespie is vice-president and Edna Gillespie is secretary of the publishing corporation. Martin T. Kane, connected with the paper for more than thirty years, is managing editor and Edmund R. Cullough is city editor.

During a large part of its career the *Advocate* has been, as it is now, the only newspaper published in Stamford, though during the more than one hundred years of its existence, it has had more than a score of local contemporaries and competitors, most of whom have been short-lived. Though independently Republican in politics, the publishers have recognized their responsibility to the whole community and have endeavored to maintain a daily chronicle of the day's news that would best serve its clientele without regard to political or other differences, and to build and maintain a newspaper that would adequately supply the needs of a growing and thriving New England industrial city.

OFFICERS

JACOB SCHICK, *President*

F. L. SCHICK, *Treasurer*

C. E. BURNS, *Vice-President (Sales)*

A. E. O'HARA, *Vice-President (Mfg.)*

LEONARD MARSHALL, *Secretary and Asst. Treas.*

: :

DIRECTORS

JACOB SCHICK, *Chairman*

C. E. BURNS

A. E. O'HARA

LEONARD MARSHALL

ANDREW FERGUSON

COL. JACOB SCHICK
Founder and Inventor

Connecticut's Newest Important Industry

OUT of the cataclysmal depression which followed the "bursting of the bubble" in 1929 has grown up a new industry in Connecticut, which bids fair to revolutionize the shaving habits of the civilized world and to take its place among the leading industries of our times—the Schick Dry Shaver.

Over twenty years ago, Jacob Schick, then a Private in the United States Army, was serving in the frozen wastes of Alaska. Shaving by the only decent methods then known (straight or safety razors, lather, brushes, hot water, etc.) was at best generally unsatisfactory. Imagine what a problem it was in the rigors of the Alaskan climate and under the adverse conditions existing there! Jacob Schick turned his mind to the task of solving the problem and so the seed of the idea which later gave the world the Schick Dry Shaver was planted. True, it was then but a twinkle in its father's eye.

Years of active service in the United States Army in various parts of the world from Alaska

to China saw the rise of Jacob Schick to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, after brilliant service from early 1918 to the end of the World War as Provost-Marshal in England, attached to the Embassy. It is interesting to recall that as Embarkation Commissioner and Adviser to the British Commissioner of Movements during that period, Colonel Schick (as he is known to all his friends) moved the complete contingent of American troops through the Port of Liverpool in England. He was commended for his expedition in this important work and was subsequently honorably mentioned in writings on the World War for his accomplishments.

In 1919, due to temporary ill-health and his desire to further his engineering research, he retired from the Army. Thenceforth, his principal efforts were devoted to the fields of invention, research and technical manufacturing. His was the guiding hand in the invention and manufacture of intricate machinery for the establishment of industries both in England and in this country for several years after his retirement from the Army and in 1921 he perfected various new types of safety razors, including the Magazine Repeating Razor, which still bears his name. He was actively connected with the Magazine Repeating Razor Company, principally in a technical capacity, from 1921 to 1928, when he sold out his interest to provide capital to finance the development of the idea that took root many years ago in Alaska—a Dry Shaver.

And so we have the Schick Dry Shaver—an electrically operated machine that works on both alternating and direct current and can be adapted to any desired voltage — a shaving instrument that shaves dry, without the use of soap, lather, water, or any other accessories. It has no blades to get dull or sharpen. It is impossible to cut the skin or to irritate the face. Just plug it in any electric outlet and you can have a perfect shave in a few minutes. And moreover, the Schick Dry Shaver, with reasonable care, should last many years without further cost.

Colonel Schick is the sole inventor of the Schick Dry Shaver and its accessories and in 1930 he formed Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., in Stamford, Connecticut, to manufacture and distribute these products. The business was started at a low ebb of one of the worst economic periods in history and from a business of a few thousand dollars in 1930, sales have risen so that they will nearly reach the two million dollar mark in 1935.

It is a significant tribute to Colonel Schick's management that the Company has been built up during its life literally out of its earnings and is virtually owned by the Colonel personally. Colonel Schick has built up the business and managed it single-handedly from its inception and this has been conceded as an amazing feat in these times.

Incidentally, the Colonel is the owner of many other patented inventions, ranging in scope from small personal devices to Diesel engines, which he plans to develop later on, as time permits.

Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., now is one of Connecticut's "baby" industries, hardly out of its swaddling clothes, but when the next chapter of our State's history is written, Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., hopes to have added to the glory which already is Connecticut's.

PITNEY-BOWES POSTAGE METER CO. *Founded 1920*

THE Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company was established in Stamford in 1920, the result of over ten years of untiring efforts on the part of Walter H. Bowes to find a solution to the ever increasing problem of congestion in the metropolitan Post Offices.

During these years he was president of the Universal Stamping Machine Company, and consequently was in close touch with the situation at all times. Shortly before 1920 he came in contact with Arthur Pitney who had invented a device called a postage meter for printing postage and postmarking mail. This device could be set by the Postmaster and was built to lock out of service when the last impression paid for had been used.

Mr. Pitney had already organized the American Postage Meter Company in Chicago, and had applied for patents on this metering device when Mr. Bowes combined with him to form the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, the name by which the parent producing company is still known. Although the cancelling equipment for Post Offices was still manufactured and sold under the "Universal" trademark, Mr. Bowes' chief concern was to secure the authorization and approval of the Postage Meter and of the new system of mailing, destined to be commonly known as "Metered Mail". In 1920 their efforts met with success, Congress passing the necessary legislation and the Post Office Department approving the meters and setting up Regulations providing for the use of Metered Mail for first class matter.

OFFICERS OF THE
PITNEY-BOWES POSTAGE
METER COMPANY

WALTER H. BOWES, *President*

W. H. WHEELER, JR., *Vice-President*

A. K. VIELE, *Secretary*

W. R. GREENWOOD, *General Sales Manager*

HAROLD CAMP, *Treasurer*

The first Postage Meter to be set, was for the use of the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company itself, in Stamford on September 16, 1920, while the second was set for the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of Utica, N. Y., in October of that same year.

Soon a sales subsidiary was organized as The Postage Meter Company which opened its first sales office in New York City followed by offices in Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. Today, the Company is represented by branches in twenty-five key cities throughout the United States and Canada, and has affiliations in England and on the continent.

The thoroughness of this Company's missionary work is revealed in the increasing revenues and number of pieces of Metered Mail handled by the Post Office Department. From less than 200 million pieces mailed by business houses in 64 cities in 1922, it leaped to 1 billion, 156 million pieces mailed in 274 cities (a postal revenue of $22 million) in 1927. In 1932, a depression year, the number of pieces mailed reached a total of 2 billion, 21 million, 723 thousand, a postal revenue of $41 million, 640 thousand, from 667 cities. All of which is no small accomplishment over a short 10 year period for something as revolutionary as the Metered Mail system.

The nation wide acceptance, and ever-increasing popularity of Metered Mail is not only revealed in the numerical and postage volume counts, but by the tremendous growth of the Company's factory and office facilities in Stamford, where a large new modern plant several times the size of the combined former floor space produces an ever increasing number of machines each year.

Metered Mail is a fitting climax to the Romance of the American Postal System.

Home of the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company

N the year 1684 a party of eight men came up from the original Norwalk colony over an old Indian trail which is now the Danbury-Norwalk turnpike and bought the land about what is now Danbury from the Indians. This section of land was eight miles long by about six miles wide. The first houses were built shortly thereafter on the south end of Main Street, which was then called Town Street. The following year the families of these men followed, and the new colony became a permanent settlement. The Indian name for the town had been Pahquioque, and it was under this name that Danbury was made a town in 1696. Its present name seems to have been the result of a gradual change.

The new settlement suffered few inconveniences at the hands of the Indians, but during the Revolutionary War it was the scene of some little action. Danbury was used by the American Army Commissioners as a place to store military supplies and food. Hearing of these stores, the British sent General Tryon with two thousand men to destroy them; this force marched into the town in April, 1777, destroyed the food and military stores and then proceeded to burn the town. Meantime, however, enough citizens had been mobilized by Generals Arnold, Sillman, and Wooster to harass Tryon severely as he left the burning town. At Ridgefield there was a considerable skirmish and in this engagement General Wooster was mortally wounded.

Danbury grew and flourished. In 1835 the first railroad here was chartered and consisted mostly of large freight wagons drawn by horses who walked in a plank road bed. It is interesting to note that the rails were made of timbers in these early days, and to these timbers iron straps were nailed; quite often the end of one of these straps or "snake heads" would become loose and work its way through the floor of the car, occasionally injuring a passenger.

In speaking of the growth of Danbury, we must of necessity speak of the hat industry. Other industries have settled in Danbury from time to time, such as footwear and comb-making, but it has been in hatting that Danbury has achieved her present outstanding position. Some say that one of the first eight settlers was a hatter, but, while this is not proven, we do know that Danbury is credited with manufacturing the first hat made in the United States.

The first shop of which we have any record was kept by Zadoc Benedict, who had a small place employing three men where the post office is now. That was in 1780, and Benedict could turn out eighteen hats a week. In 1808 there were over fifty shops operating, each one having about four hatters. Up until 1850 these men received no cash for their work; it was the custom to pay off with orders that could be used at some store for food and clothing. The storekeeper would then trade his orders to the shop for hats, which he would sell in New York. In 1880, one hundred years after Zadoc Benedict had his small factory on Main Street, turning out seventy-five dozen hats per year, there were eighteen hundred people working in the hatting industry in Danbury and turning out close to half a million dozen hats every year.

The hat industry in Danbury is represented today by a number of organizations. The Mallory Hat Company has manufactured fine hats since 1823, while the Frank H. Lee Company has been engaged in the hat business since 1893. The Tweedy Silk Mills, Inc., have established the domestic manufacture of silk hat bands and Doran Brothers are patentees and builders of the most highly-developed automatic fur hat making machinery used in the hat industry.

When the first census was taken in Danbury in 1756, there were about fifteen hundred people living here, and since that time the population grew about one thousand every ten years. However, in about 1870, the population began to grow by leaps and bounds, and since that day has grown more than in all its nearly two hundred years of previous history. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this growth is due directly or indirectly to the growth of the hatting industry in Danbury.

ORIGINAL SETTLERS OF DANBURY

Thomas Taylor

Francis Bushnel

Thomas Barnum

John Hoyt

James Benedict

Samuel Benedict

James Beebe

Judah Gregory

All from Norwalk except Beebe, who came from Stratford

IN Danbury the MALLORY HAT COMPANY was founded in 1823 by Ezra Mallory, then in his thirty-eighth year. On the Great Plain Road, some two miles from Danbury he built his shop close by to his farmhouse; from his venture in manufacturing has grown a great business which has prospered through one hundred and twelve years and four generations of his family.

In his primitive shop at Great Plain, Mr. Mallory began with one hatter and an apprentice. Indeed, he was an apprentice himself, and learned the composite trade. There was no skilled specialists, as now. Today the fur is bought detached from the pelt and partly prepared, but in that dark industrial era, Ezra Mallory began with the raw pelts themselves. One fertile source of skins lay in the sand dunes of Coney Island. This famous resort owes its name to the coney rabbits which lived there.

Ezra Mallory bought many of his pelts from the Indians, and sometimes went up to Canada to buy beaver, muskrat and otter skins. He and his two workers cut the fur from the pelts with long handled shears, and with their fingers separated the fur from the hair. And then they did the forming with a device resembling a violin bow, though five or six times as big. One old bow is now a treasured relic at the Mallory plant. By snapping the catgut string upon a pile of fur on a bench, the particles separated, scattered, and gradually deposited in a smaller and finer sheet, free from other substances. Each sheet represented one hat only. With further manipulation, the fibres hooked themselves together into what became ultimately the fur fabric of the hat.

In a safe at the Mallory plant is carefully preserved the original ledger of Ezra Mallory, in the bold handwriting of the founder himself. Some of the entries are quaintly humorous, and give graphic pictures of life a hundred years ago. Thus in 1823 Jedediah Jones was credited, "By your old hat, $1." Apparently Jedediah bought a new hat and turned in his old one. Ezra Mallory sold hats at retail or wholesale, or in any possible way.

EZRA MALLORY

In 1823 the Astors received various credits for packets of furs. At that time beaver sold at $4.75 a pound, though today it brings around $45. Ezra Mallory bought twelve sealskins at $2 apiece which today would bring $100 each. In Danbury a hundred years ago beaver "plug" hats sold for $8; plain hats for $1.50 and up.

Ezra Mallory's son, Ezra A., left school at sixteen and went to work in the little hat shop at Great Plain. Long before this he had really mastered the hatter's trade. As far back as he could remember, the lore of the little fur animals had been part of his life, and he had worked nights, mornings and Saturdays in the shop. Seven years later, in 1845, Ezra Mallory, Senior, finished his work and departed this life, while the hat shop was still in that first building at Great Plain. The continuance of the business fell to Ezra A. Mallory, and the enterprise took on bigger aspects though the plant itself was not enlarged.

Even previous to this, reports had been current that a railroad was to come that way, and one day in the later forties the actual location of the line was made; and not far from that date Mr. Mallory decided to abandon the Great Plain shop for the larger town. But the railroad did not go into operation until 1852, and it was two years later before the Mallory plant was moved to the "Montgomery" shop on West Street in Danbury. In 1861 a second move was made from the "Montgomery" shop to the present location.

It was Ezra A. Mallory who brought to the Danbury region the first sewing machine used in the hatting industry. In so doing he aroused antagonism which marked a wholly new epoch in this business. The women workers refused to use the machine, but his sister-in-law came to the rescue and went to work with it vigorously, patiently bearing the jibes that were heaped upon her. The modern era had now finally begun, and the sewing machine was followed by mixing, blowing and forming machines, and later by stretching, blocking and pouncing machines — all of which brought stormy but short-lived protests.

The Civil War — and about the same time the disappearance of a collector and his funds — brought Ezra A. Mallory great disaster. His southern accounts were confiscated and he lost everything he possessed, and more. For a time early in the war he sought employment in New York, but soon returned, and though nearing sixty started again to build up the business. Eventually he paid all his debts in full. The building in which he made this new start is still a part of the present

great Mallory plant in Danbury.

Charles A. Mallory, the elder son, became actively associated with his father in the management of the business in 1872, and the firm name was changed to E. A. Mallory & Son. From this time the growth was rapid.

The younger son, William E. Mallory, was admitted to membership in the firm in 1886 and the name was changed a second time, becoming E. A. Mallory & Sons at this time. Charles A Mallory continued actively in directing the operations of the factory, while William E. Mallory became the point of contact in the maintenence of relations between customers and the Company. It was his function to hold the Company to its original principle of fair dealing and happy associations under all conditions — to project continually the spirit of fine ideals which had distinguished the first Ezra Mallory. William E. Mallory continues to serve in this capacity today, along with his duties as Treasurer, and the fact that the business has many times doubled and redoubled shows how well he has done his part.

Ezra A. Mallory continued to supervise the business in general until his retirement in 1897. Five years later in 1902 he went on his Long Journey, but his contribution to the achievements of industry live on.

In 1887 Frederick T. Joy had come to the Mallory establishment in a minor capacity, from which he was promoted from time to time to positions of greater responsibility. In the meantime he took every opportunity to familiarize himself with the practical end of hat-making, going into each department and working there. He soon displayed his ability, and in 1904, when the partnership was incorporated as The Mallory Hat Company, he became a stockholder and director. Upon the retirement of Charles A. Mallory from the presidency in 1933 he was elected to that office.

In 1895 Harry B. Mallory, great-grandson of Ezra and son of Charles A., after returning from an engineering college, began his apprenticeship of four years in the Mallory plant. In 1900 he was admitted to partnership. His mechanical ability and his untiring and persistent effort have been large factors in the advanced and economical methods in the manufacture of the Mallory product; and since 1904 he has been one of the directors and vice-president.

Mr. Thomas J. Bowen, a graduate of Yale Scientific School and of Yale Law School, entered the business in 1911 to become credit manager and secretary of the Company. He has made himself a valuable member of the firm in carrying out the policies laid down by the founders.

The Mallory plant at the present time is one of the largest, most modern and up to date factories for the manufacture of fine hats in the United States, producing over one million and a quarter hats per year, distributed through over 5,000 retail outlets in the United States and foreign countries. Its position in the Industry is high, as its motto has always been "Standard of Quality."

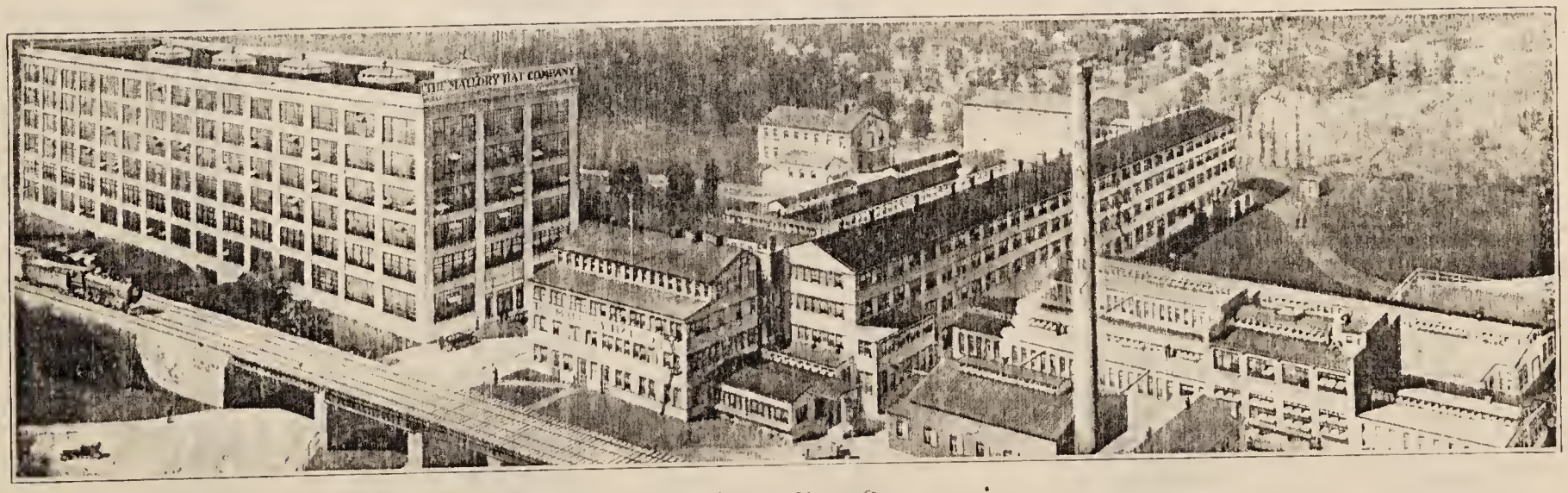
RENOWNED SINCE 1823

Presidents of
The Mallory Hat Company

Ezra Mallory	1823–1845
Ezra A. Mallory	1845–1897
Charles A. Mallory	1897–1933
Frederick T. Joy	1933–

Present Officers of
The Mallory Hat Company

Frederick T. Joy	*President*
Harry B. Mallory	*Vice-President*
William E. Mallory	*Treasurer*
Thomas J. Bowen	*Secretary*



The Mallory Hat Company

THE TWENTY-ONE TOWNS OF NEW LONDON COUNTY

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT TOGETHER WITH THEIR PRESENT ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

ESTABLISHED	TOWN	MILES FROM HARTFORD	ACRES	POPULATION
1649*s*	Stonington	60	25,222	11,025
1660*s*	Norwich	41	18,708	32,438
1667*n*	Lyme	40	23,564	546
1687*n*	Preston	45	20,325	3,928
1699*s*	Colchester	25	34,131	2,134
1700	Lebanon	31	33,800	1,436
1704	Groton	48	22,331	10,770
1721	Voluntown	57	25,640	651
1784	New London	46	3,452	29,640
1786	Lisbon	48	10,996	1,097
1786	Montville	40	27,791	3,970
1786	Bozrah	35	12,812	859
1786	Franklin	38	12,569	611
1801	Waterford	41	25,242	4,742
1807	North Stonington	55	36,316	1,135
1815	Griswold	50	26,659	6,010
1819	Salem	31	18,597	403
1836	Ledyard	49	25,952	1,144
1839	East Lyme	43	23,515	2,575
1855	Old Lyme	44	16,893	1,313
1861	Sprague	42	8,620	2,539

THE FIFTEEN TOWNS OF WINDHAM COUNTY

1692	Windham	30	16,268	13,773
1699	Plainfield	47	27,119	8,027
1703	Canterbury	44	27,882	942
1708	Killingly	51	33,065	8,852
1713	Pomfret	43	27,206	1,617
1714	Ashford	34	21,610	726
1749	Woodstock	49	39,911	1,709
Annexed				
1785	Thompson	53	31,129	4,999
1786	Brooklyn	49	18,379	2,250
1786	Hampton	40	15,157	511
1794	Sterling	57	17,504	1,233
1822	Chaplin	37	13,689	414
1847	Eastford	37	18,269	529
1855	Putnam	48	12,662	8,009
1857	Scotland	37	12,002	402

THE credit for the founding of New London must be given to John Winthrop, the younger. After his marriage in England in 1631, Winthrop had migrated with his wife to Massachusetts. His marriage was terminated in 1634 by the death of his wife, but Winthrop married a second time in England and we find him in 1636 taking charge of the settlement at Saybrook. In 1644 he obtained a grant of a plantation "at or near Pequod", and this plantation was occupied in 1646. There was for some time a dispute as to whether the plantation should fall under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts or Connecticut; but the decision finally fell to the latter. In addition there were boundary disputes.

When Winthrop departed in 1657 to become governor of Connecticut, the settlement was firmly established. New London had been settled with the hope and prospect of making it a place of trade, and from the early days of the town there was a brisk commerce carried on. As early as 1659 there was a custom master in New London, and at about this time we find a number of ships from this port engaged in the coast trade. Merchants from Hartford, Middletown and Wethersfield made shipments through New London to Barbadoes and other ports. This trade expanded even to Europe. The town prospered until at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War it numbered approximately six thousand inhabitants.

New London was rendered conspicuous for its sufferings during the Revolutionary War and as a theater of hostile operations. In 1781 a large portion of the town was laid in ashes by Benedict Arnold. Forts Trumbull and Griswold were seized and there was heavy loss of life on both sides, accompanied by pillage. In destroying the ships in the harbor a supply of powder, of which the attackers were not informed, exploded, and according to Arnold's report, "the explosion of the powder, and change of wind, soon after the stores were fired, communicated the flames to part of the town, which was, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it, unfortunately destroyed."

The war left the inhabitants poor and exhausted, but it was not long before trade revived, and the town was soon in part revivified. It was at this time that New London developed its fisheries and commerce and became a famous whaling center. With its shipbuilding and coasting trade, the town became also a center of trade for merchants further inland. Trade with the West Indies arose and flourished, and one hundred and fifty sail of merchant vessels entered and cleared the port of New London.

The whaling industry, which rose to such great heights in New London in the nineteenth century, may be traced back to the year 1647, with the granting of a monopoly to a Mr. Whiting of New London. However, it was not until after the Revolution, as we have said, that this industry assumed large proportions. In 1845 the whaling business reached its maximum; in that year seven vessels were added to the fleet, which then consisted of seventy-one ships and barks, one brig, and five schooners. Only New Bedford stood ahead in whaling. In 1847, 76,287 barrels of whale oil were imported at New London, but after this there was a decline from the peak. The Gold Rush to California called many, and New London never recovered her old whaling importance. Yet in the old churchyards of New London are memorials and reminders of this dangerous traffic, for a whaling vessel rarely came home with an entire crew. Besides being dangerous, the voyages were long; one boat, the "William Nye," was absent for fifty-seven months and eleven days.

In connection with shipping, it is also well to remember that the first steamship voyage across the Atlantic was made under a New London captain, Moses Rogers, who piloted the steamship "Savannah" to Liverpool in 1819. The voyage consumed twenty-two days, fourteen by steam and eight by sail. The regular steamboat line between New York and New London had been established in 1816.

The development of New London since the Civil War has been largely along the lines of manufacture. Today the main industries are shipbuilding, silks and other textiles, the making of motors and machinery, birch and witch hazel oils, soap, lace, and many other articles too numerous to mention. We see that the inventive genius of the Yankee has here, too, been revealed as clearly as in the rest of the State.

The story of New London would be incomplete if it did not include some mention of such banks as the Union Bank and Trust Company. This ancient and honorable institution was founded in 1792 and thus became the first bank to do business in Connecticut and the sixth in the United States. We must also mention the Savings Bank of New London, the fourth oldest in the State, and the Mariner's Savings Bank, whose name carries its tradition down from the old whaling days.

ORIGINAL THIRTY-SIX GRANTEES OF NEW LONDON

John Winthrop
John Gager
Cary Latham
Samuel Lothrop
John Stebbins
Isaac Willey
Jacob Waterhouse
Thomas Miner
William Bordman
William Morton
William Nicholls
Robert Hempsteed
Thomas Skidmore
John Lewis
Richard Post
Robert Bedell
John Robinson
Deane Winthrop
William Bartlett
Nathaniel Watson
John Austin
William Forbes
Edward Higbie
Jarvis Mudge
Andrew Longdon
William Hallett
Giles Smith
Peter Busbraw
James Bemis
John Fossecar
Consider Wood
George Chappell
Jonathan Brewster
Thomas Wells
Peter Blatchford
Nathaniel Masters

THE citizens of New London and Norwich who met in New London on February 10, 1792, to make plans for the starting of a bank made history for New London. A committee of six was appointed at this meeting to solicit subscriptions for $100,000.00.

At a meeting of the subscribers held on the fifth day of March, 1792, at the tavern of Ephraim Minor, the committee reported that the stock had been fully subscribed. At this session the first bank in the state was organized and the following directors, about one-half of whom were residents of Norwich, were chosen:

Gen. Jedediah Huntington
Joshua Lathrop
Marvin Wait
Joseph Howland
Guy Richards
Joseph Williams
William Stewart
Daniel L. Coit
Edward Hallam
Samuel Woodbridge
Joseph Perkins
George Phillips
Samuel Wheat.

At a meeting of the directors held March 6, 1792, General Jedediah Huntington of Norwich was chosen President and John Hallam, Cashier.

The bank was granted a charter at the May session of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut under the title name of "The President, Directors and Company of The Union Bank in New London."

General Jedediah Huntington

The Eleven Presidents of the Union Bank and Trust Co.

During the 143 years of its existence, this bank has had eleven presidents. Their names and terms of service are as follows:

Jedediah Huntington—1792 to 1818
George Hallam—1818 to 1825
W. P. Cleveland—1825 to 1834
Jonathan Starr—1834 to 1852
Robert Coit—1852 to 1858
W. H. Chapman—1858 to 1893
Robert Coit—1893 to 1904
George F. Tinker—1904 to 1915
William B. Coit—1915 to 1920
Charles H. Klinck—1920 to 1922
Alfred Coit, 1922 to date

The Nine Cashiers of the Union Bank and Trust Co.

The cashiers for the same period have been nine, as follows:

John Hallam—1792 to 1800
Robert Hallam—1800 to 1827
Ebenezer Learned—1827 to 1836
Joseph C. Sistare—1836 to 1851
Charles G. Sistare—1851 to 1860
Leonard C. Learned—1860 to 1885
J. Lawrence Chew—1885 to 1905
Carlos Barry—1905 to 1930
Joseph A. Stanners—1930 to date

The first meeting of the directors after the incorporation was held June 5, 1792, when arrangements were made for immediate business. The record of this meeting shows that the President was instructed to procure an office seal, desk scales and weights, and to send to Philadelphia for sixteen reams of paper. Notes to be discounted were required to have two witnesses to the signature of the maker, and no loan should be made for a longer period than sixty days.

At an annual rental of $30.00 a banking room was secured in the brick building owned by Edward Hallam & Company on the west side of Water Street just below Hallam Street, where the bank was located until it removed to State Street.

At a meeting of the directors held November 18, 1817, it was resolved that the President; Mr. Starr; and Mr. Law be a committee for the purpose of contracting for the building of a stone bank on the ground bought of George Williams on the north side of State Street. The contract referred to was awarded to Colonel Potter. The entire cost of the building and land was $6,225.00. The bank moved into this building in 1818 and

occupied it until 1905 when a new building was erected on the same site.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held March 28, 1865, it was voted to convert the bank into a National Banking association under the general banking laws of the United States. On January 10, 1882, it was deemed expedient to go into liquidation as a national bank, and that the business be continued as a state bank by the resumption of its charter, of 1792, which had been suspended since 1865.

In 1913 the charter of the bank was amended by the granting of trust powers, and the name of the bank changed to "The Union Bank and Trust Company of New London."

Directors

Carlos Barry	W. Kyle Sheffield
Alfred Coit	Laurence A. Chappell
Lucius E. Whiton	Joseph A. Stanners
Charles E. White	Thomas E. Troland

Francis Allanach

Officers

President, Alfred Coit

Vice President, Lucius E. Whiton

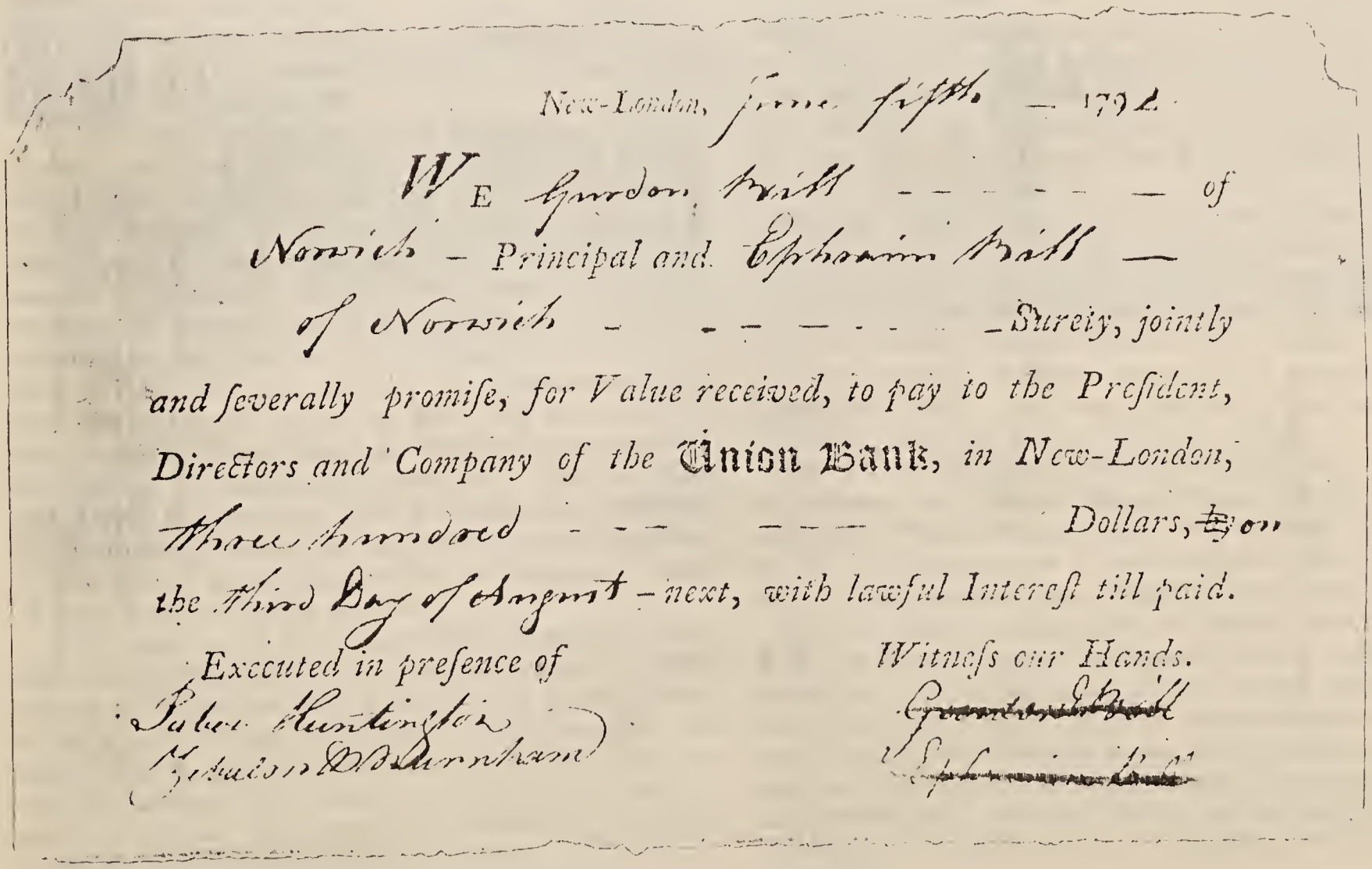
Vice President, Charles E. White

Cashier and Trust Officer, Joseph A. Stanners

Assistant Cashier, Edward Bull, Jr.

Assistant Cashier, Malcolm M. Scott

Assistant Trust Officer, John Masterton



New-London, June fifth — 1792

We Gurdon Bill — of Norwich — Principal and Ephraim Bill — of Norwich — Surety, jointly and severally promise, for Value received, to pay to the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank, in New-London, Three hundred — Dollars, on the third Day of August — next, with lawful Interest till paid.

Executed in presence of
Jabez Huntington
Gideon Wolcott Dunham

Witness our Hands.
Gurdon Bill
Ephraim Bill

This note which is preserved in the bank vault bears the number 66

THAMES BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY . . . *Founded 1825*

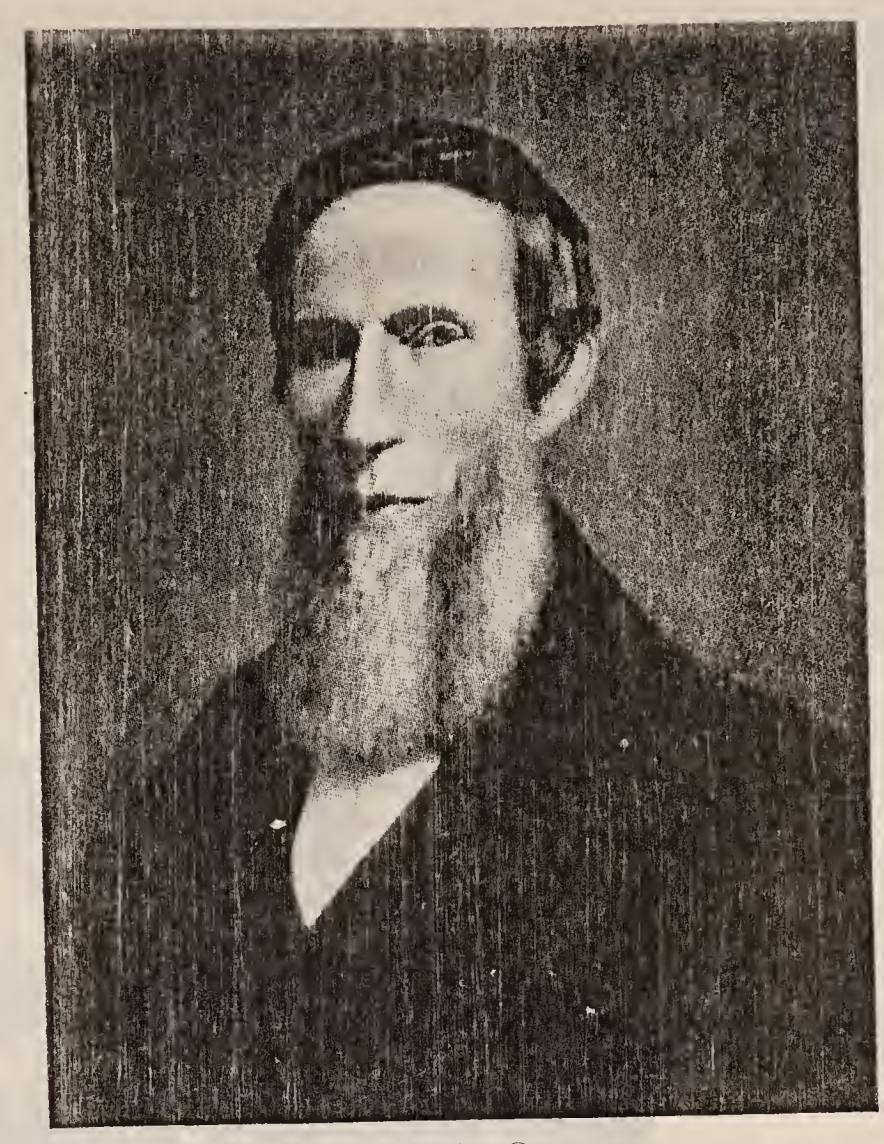
Original Officers and Directors

WILLIAM P. GREENE,
President

LYMAN BREWER,
Cashier

Directors

WILLIAM P. GREENE
ROGER HUNTINGTON
JOSEPH PERKINS
WILLIAM C. GILMAN
JOSEPH BREED
AMOS H. HUBBARD
CALVIN GODDARD
JONATHAN BREED



WILLIAM P. GREENE
First President, 1825–1843 Director 1825–1842

Present Officers and Directors

CHARLES R. BUTTS,
President
ARTHUR M. BROWN,
Vice President
TIMOTHY C. MURPHY,
Vice President
WILLIAM G. PARK,
Vice President
GEORGE R. FELLOWS,
Vice President and Trust Officer
JOHN R. TARRANT,
Secretary and Treasurer
CHAS. B. LUCAS,
Ass't Treasurer and Ass't Trust Officer

Directors

CHARLES R. BUTTS
ARTHUR M. BROWN
GROSVENOR ELY
WALTER F. LESTER
HUGH B. CAMPBELL
FRANK B. RICKETSON
WILLIAM G. PARK
HENRY A. TIRRELL
PHILIP A. JOHNSON
SHEPARD B. PALMER
TIMOTHY C. MURPHY
CHARLES V. JAMES
JAMES J. DONOHUE
WILLIAM H. OAT
F. RUSSELL SMITH

THE Thames Bank and Trust Company is a successor, through the Thames National Bank, to The Thames Bank which was chartered by the State in 1825.

The earliest record concerning the bank appears in the Norwich *Republican Advocate* for June 8, 1825, which announces a meeting of the bank commissioners at Norwich. The Norwich *Courier* for Wednesday, June 29th, states that on the preceding Monday the commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly to distribute the stock of the bank, met at Kinney's Hotel for the execution of the duties of their office. The books were opened at two o'clock, and in the course of four hours subscriptions were received to the amount of more than $800,000, the first instalment of ten dollars per share accompanying each subscription. The stockholders first met on June 30, 1825 and elected directors, and later in the same day William P. Greene was chosen as the first president by his associates. Lyman Brewer was appointed cashier in July, with a salary of eight hundred dollars per year.

The charter of the new bank obliged it to purchase the stock of the Norwich Channel Company and to "maintain a depth of at least ten feet in the channel of the Thames River at common and ordinary tides." This condition was complied with and later they were obliged to also take over all liabilities which existed on such shares of stock as were transferred. The bank was permitted to collect toll from all vessels which sailed into Norwich.

Another provision of the charter was that the bank should receive deposits from the State school fund, ecclesiastical societies, colleges and schools at par, paying such dividends on these as were paid to its stockholders. As long as the bank operated under the State charter these provisions were fulfilled. In February 1826, the first dividend of $1.50 per share of stock was declared to be payable on the first Tuesday in March.

Meetings continued to be held at Kinney's Hotel until July 31, 1827, when the bank moved to rooms on Main Street, where the jewelry store of John & George H. Bliss is now located. Business continued to prosper through the years and in 1862, the bank erected its own building on the present location on Shetucket Street. This structure was completed in 1864. The bank remained in this building until 1910, when the present building was built.

The Thames Bank relinquished its State charter in 1865, and became The Thames National Bank. On April 20, 1920 The Thames National Bank was granted the right to act in the capacity of a trust company. The present title of the institution was adopted in December, 1929.

In its one hundred and ten years of existence, the Thames Bank and Trust Company has become a strong commercial institution, as its history and present records show. Its growth has been largely due to its constant desire to meet every demand and to render service to its customers. The past furnishes a sound foundation on which to base its future achievements and, with one century fulfilled and a second one begun, it looks forward with confidence to the years to come.

One of the Murals in the Mariners Bank

N July 29, 1867, a number of residents of New London and Groton met at the Metropolitan Hotel on Bank Street and organized the Mariners Savings Bank. The prime mover in the organization of the bank was Thomas M. Waller, then a young attorney who was afterward to become the Governor of the State and Consul General of the United States at London under President Cleveland.

Nearly all of the incorporators were men who were identified with the then flourishing whaling industry either as owners or masters. At that time the town had a population of about 10,000.

The Mariners Savings Bank has weathered all the financial storms since 1867 and has been an important factor in the development of the community.

Some years ago P. LeRoy Harwood, Executive Vice-President and Treasurer, decided to assemble in the bank a collection of whaling relics and memorabilia which would keep alive the history and traditions of whaling days.

In the bank lobby are five large murals, depicting whaling scenes, together with many ship models and whaling prints. In a separate room is the museum which is open to the public every day during banking hours. This collection is listed by the American Museum Association and visited annually by hundreds of people from all parts of the country who are interested in the history of whaling. It is also a center for instruction of school children.

During the Tercentenary many will doubtless take the opportunity to view or review this interesting collection.

Norwich Bulletin

VOL. LXXVII—No. 223 NORWICH POPULATION 33,535 NORWICH, CONN., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1935 12 Pages CIRCULATION MORNING AND EVENING 19,181 PRICE TWO CENTS

IN the year 1790, when Ebenezer Bushnell first published his Weekly Register in Norwich, "24 rods left of the meeting house," the parent paper of the *Norwich Bulletin* came into being. Through several changes in names this paper came down to the year 1858 when, in new hands, the weekly was continued under the name of *Norwich Weekly Courier* and the daily became the *Norwich Morning Bulletin*.

Bushnell was joined in 1793 by his brother-in-law, Thomas Hubbard, who bought him out and in 1796 changed the name of the *Weekly Register* to the *Chelsea Courier*. When Hubbard's son took charge in 1805, the paper became the *Norwich Courier*. The paper changed hands several times, Rev. Dorson E. Sykes becoming editor in 1842. He ran the paper as a daily and then as a tri-weekly until 1858. Geo. B. Smith then ran it as a daily and a weekly for several months and on December 15, 1858 the *Norwich Courier* was taken over by J. Homer Bliss, William D. Manning, James N. Perry and Isaac Bromley, the latter as editor. On this date the *Norwich Morning Bulletin* came into being as a daily paper, the *Courier* being the weekly.

With its unbroken line since 1790 the *Norwich Bulletin* traces its ancestry back to among the first half dozen papers published in the United States.

In 1790 the center of activity in Norwich was at what is now called Norwichtown, some three miles north of the present business center. Chelsea Landing, as the business section was then known by, later became the center of activity. Norwich in 1784 was already incorporated a city, having 3,284 residents.

Various locations throughout the town were used by the *Courier* in its march to the daily in 1858, culminating in 1904 with the construction of the present home of the *Norwich Bulletin* at 62–74 Franklin Street, where today the modern plant sends out the world, state and local news to its subscribers.

Norwich, the birthplace of over 60 papers, has seen them come and go, some 25 previous to the birth of the *Bulletin*, the balance since that day. Through it all the *Norwich Bulletin* has ever gone on its way serving best the interests of its readers.

From a small weekly in the days of President George Washington the *Norwich Bulletin* has grown with Norwich until today, with the *Norwich Bulletin* as the morning paper, the *Norwich Evening Record* as an afternoon and the *Norwich Sunday Record* on Sunday, the field of Eastern Connecticut is thoroughly covered by a daily circulation of over 19,000 and a week-end circulation of over nearly 25,000 copies.

The *Norwich Bulletin-Record* as the paper is more commonly known today, since the purchase of the *Norwich Evening Record* in 1927, and the start of the *Norwich Sunday Record* in 1930, is today the home newspaper for Eastern Connecticut. Seven fast motor routes cover the entire territory from the shores of Long Island Sound from Westerly to Saybrook on the Connecticut River and thence north to the Massachusetts border, carrying the story of Norwich and Eastern Connecticut towns as business centers.

The present management of the Bulletin Company comprises: Charles D. Noyes, president and treasurer; William H. Oat, secretary and manager (Mr. Oat having been connected with the *Bulletin* for over 51 years); Harvey M. Briggs, editor-in-chief; Charles F. Whitney and John D. Moulton, editors of the *Norwich Bulletin* and *Norwich Sunday Record* respectively.

THE NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY . . . . *Founded 1824*

THE Norwich Savings Society, which received its charter from the General Assembly in 1824, was the second savings bank to be organized in Connecticut. While in many respects the time of its founding must seem unpropitious, the sagacity and courage of its twenty original incorporators is reflected in the many years that the bank has operated and in the success of its operation.

At that time Norwich was chiefly dependent upon the lucrative West Indies trade for its livelihood, but the first signs of the coming industrialization were beginning to show on the surface. Among the twenty men who founded the bank as a source of convenience and protection for the townspeople were many who were later prominent in providing a new livelihood for the citizens after the shipping had died away to nothingness.

The Society met for the first time on the last Tuesday in June, 1824 and on that date elected officers and directors, as well as several additional members. The first by-laws, containing fifteen articles, were adopted at a later meeting, held on July 12, 1824. Among the regulations provided in this interesting document were: that the Savings Society should be open twice a month (the first and third Mondays) from 10 A.M. to 12 M.; and that deposits should draw interest from the succeeding quarter day, and that dividends not called for within three months were to be added to the principal.

The first deposit was two hundred dollars made by Dorcas Mansfield of Norwich, July 3, 1824, and the second was made by William C. Gilman on July 26, 1824. The first earnings were received from interest on an order of the Town of Norwich, and amounted to 78 cents.

For the first twenty-three years of its existence the Society occupied a room in the old Norwich Bank building, but in 1847 it was felt necessary to find larger quarters due to the increasing business. At that time the directors voted to erect a building for the use of the bank, and the structure on Main Street later occupied by the Dime Savings Bank was constructed. In that year there was nearly a half-million dollars of funds on deposit. Continued growth necessitated a new banking house in less than twenty years, and a second building was built on Shetucket Street in 1864. By this time the deposits had grown to four million dollars. These facilities were ample for thirty years, by which time the deposits had grown to ten million dollars. In 1894 the present building was erected, and has been occupied since January 1, 1895.

In its lifetime of one hundred and eleven years, the Norwich Savings Society has failed but once to declare a dividend. This was the semi-annual dividend of 1843, which was made up in January 1847 by a special extra dividend.

Today The Norwich Savings Society has 20,715 depositors, with a total of $21,532,000 on deposit. With such confidence reposed in them by the people and with over a hundred years of sound banking experience to guide them, they look forward with confidence to their second century of helping the people of their community to save and to be thrifty.

ORIGINAL OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President
CHARLES ROCKWELL

Vice-Presidents
JABEZ HUNTINGTON
JOHN L. BUSWELL
WILLIAM C. GILMAN
RUSSELL HUBBARD

Treasurer
FRANCIS A. PERKINS

Secretary
JOSEPH WILLIAMS

Directors
GEORGE L. PERKINS
CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON
JOHN LATHROP
ERASTUS COIT
RICHARD ADAMS
ROGER HUNTINGTON
JOSEPH WILLIAMS
JOHN BREED
LYMAN BREWER

Present Building of The Norwich Savings Society. On this site in olden times stood a brick tavern, where George Washington spent the night of June 30, 1775

PRESENT OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President
CHARLES R. BUTTS

Vice-Presidents
S. ALPHEUS GILBERT
CHARLES D. NOYES
JOHN PORTEOUS
NELSON J. AYLING

Secretary and Treasurer
GUY B. DOLBEARE

Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM I. COOK

Ass't Sec'y and Ass't Treas.
HAROLD P. HULL

Attorney
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON

Directors
EBENEZER LEARNED
HENRY A. TIRRELL
FRANK B. RICKETSON
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON
CASPER K. BAILLY
ALEXANDER JORDAN
ARCHIBALD TORRANCE
WILLIAM G. PARK
HARVEY M. BRIGGS

STABILITY, that is a fundamental of permanency, has ever marked the historical record of The Windham County National Bank. It ranks among the solid financial institutions of the State that have been in existence for more than a century.

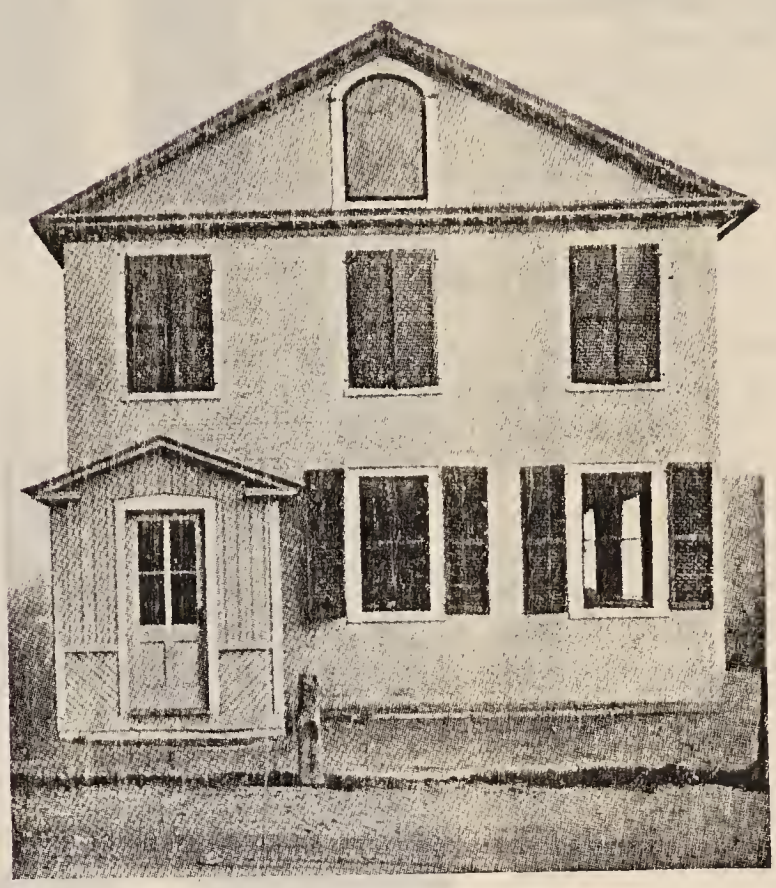
Chartered on May 28, 1822, as a State bank, it has, through the 113 years that have since ensued, prospered, steadily grown in strength, and developed a sturdiness like the grand old oaks so characteristic of the countryside which it serves.

Its history is synonymous with the major phases of the development of Connecticut itself in what up to now has been the most glamorous century of its existence.

This bank was conscientiously and adequately fulfilling its mission for which it was created, as far back as the days when no better means of transportation existed in Windham County than that provided by horse or foot travel; it was well established and flourishing before the first railroad was built through eastern Connecticut; its history antedates that of all modern means of communication, lighting and mechanical aids to the transaction of business.

It was alone in its field when it began to do business, pioneering in the realm of finance in Windham County; it brought to the people it served the rare privilege of banking facilities near at home. It has, through all the years, unvaryingly maintained the high standards that marked its early activities, building firmly on the principles of its founders.

Brooklyn, which had become the county seat in 1819, was chosen as the home of the new bank. A meeting to apportion the stock, was held at the home of Pascal P. Tyler, of that town, on June 25, 1822. Stock was well over-subscribed and we find such names as Eaton, Freeman, Gallup, Hall, Howe, Hubbard, Hutchins, Hyde, Judson, Putnam, Robinson, Tyler, White and Young in the long list of the original stockholders. Here were representatives of practically every township in the County, and what could have been more fitting than the chosen name, Windham County Bank.



First Banking House, Brooklyn, 1822

Nine days later, on July 4th, the first stockholders' meeting was held in the county court house, still standing in Brooklyn. Judge Joseph Eaton, prominent in county affairs, presided. A Board of Directors was chosen and empowered to immediately undertake the establishment of the institution.

Though at their very first meeting, the Directors of the bank decided to build a banking house, it had not been completed by the time the institution was ready to function. Temporary quarters were arranged in the residence of Adams White, Jr., the first cashier of the bank, and there banking business was carried on for a period of several months.

Occupying the new bank building in the latter part of 1822, the institution continued to do business therein until it removed to Danielson in 1895.

For the first forty-three years of its existence, it functioned as a State bank, thereby possessing the authority to issue its own bank notes, plates for which are still in the possession of the bank.

At the close of the Civil War, in 1865, the bank availed itself of the provisions of the National Banking Act, and became The Windham County National Bank. At this time, all of its State bank notes were retired from circulation and were replaced by National bank notes, destined to be used up to the present time.

Judge Eaton, the first president, continued in the office for twenty-five years, retiring then because of ill health. Mr. White continued to serve as cashier from 1822 to 1837, when he was succeeded by his son,

ESTABLISHED AT BROOKLYN AS A STATE BANK

Three Dollar Bill, 1822

One Dollar Bill, 1854

Charles White, who continued in the office until 1847.

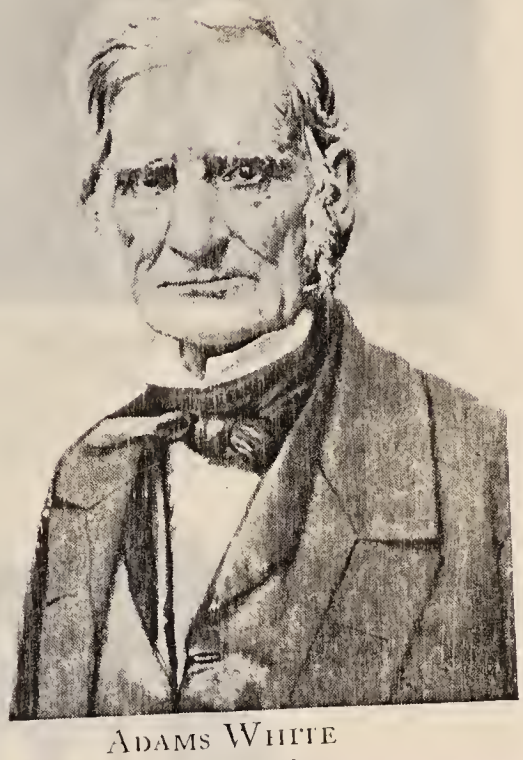
It was when Comfort Starr Burlingame came to the presidency in 1892 that the bank entered upon one of the several important eras in its history. Brooklyn was then without the transportation facilities afforded in Danielson, which had become an enlarged center of population. It was only after long deliberations that a decision was reached to remove the bank to Danielson, that it might more readily serve a majority of its patrons. This was done in 1895.

In Danielson, the bank has occupied a succession of quarters; first in the Exchange Block; next in the Phoenix Block, and since 1914, in its present banking home at the corner of Main and Center Streets.

Its growth in Danielson may be indicated by the fact that when the bank removed from Brooklyn the modest amount on deposit was but $52,000. With the passing years this has been increased many fold, the assets of the institution now pressing close onto $5,000,000.

In 1934, The Windham County National Bank acquired the liquid and choice assets of The Danielson Trust Company, the latter institution ceasing to be actively engaged in banking, thus leaving the field, insofar as commercial business was concerned in Danielson, exclusively to the National Bank.

This important development brought a large amount of new business to The Windham County National Bank and pressed the necessity of a larger banking home. To meet this urgent need, the bank, during 1935, acquired the control of an adjoining building. This has been incorporated into the original structure to give a commodious, modernly appointed banking home adequate to its requirements.



ADAMS WHITE
Cashier, 1822

OFFICERS
of The Windham County National Bank who have served for long periods

Presidents

JOSEPH EATON	25 years
ADAMS WHITE	8 years
JOHN GALLUP, 2ND	23 years
JOHN PALMER	12 years
C. S. BURLINGAME	12 years
T. E. HOPKINS	10 years
Until decease	
NATHAN D. PRINCE,	since 1924 to date

Cashiers

ADAMS WHITE, JR. (his son)	14 years
CHARLES WHITE	10 years
C. C. CRANDALL	11 years
JOHN P. WOOD	17 years
Until decease	
F. E. STORER	15 years
NATHAN D. PRINCE	12 years

Approximately nine years after the removal from Brooklyn to Danielson, an almost complete reorganization of the directorate was effected. At this time, in 1903, Nathan D. Prince, who had been with the institution since his youth, succeeded to the cashiership.

This, with the passing years, has become of great significance in the history of the bank, because Mr. Prince was destined to become its great motivating force. In 1914, Mr. Prince was elevated to the vice-presidency, and in 1924 to the presidency.

Meanwhile his financial acumen and ability had made him well known in banking circles throughout the state. It attracted the attention of officials of The Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, to which he was called to fill a high executive office and of which bank he eventually became president. Throughout the years he spent in Hartford, however, Mr. Prince retained his official connection with The Windham County National Bank and kept in constant and intimate touch with its affairs.

Eventually he decided to concentrate his banking activities in Danielson, and has done so for a number of years past. During the more than thirty-seven years of his association with The Windham County National Bank, it has flourished and expanded its scope and field of service. Its deposits have increased nearly one hundred fold; its depositors are now numbered by the thousand. It has become a strong, sturdy institution, rating as one of the most successful financial institutions of eastern Connecticut, fulfilling the faith and vision of its founders.

WINDHAM COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
REMOVED TO DANIELSON—1895

ORIGINAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joseph Eaton
David Bolles
Vine Robinson
Thomas Hubbard
John McClennan
Andrew T. Judson
James Gordon, Jr.
Eben Williamson
Samuel L. Hough
Elkanah C. Eaton
Ebenezer Young
Rufus Adams
Charles Sabin

OFFICERS

Joseph Eaton
President

Adams White, Jr.
Cashier

Nathan D. Prince
President

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Nathan D. Prince
Charles A. Tillinghast
Andrew D. Bitgood
Elbert L. Darbie
Frank E. Kennedy
Earle E. Gilbert
Joseph N. Perreault
Fred A. Powdrell
Herbert H. Rapp

OFFICERS

Nathan D. Prince
President

Charles A. Tillinghast
Vice-President

J. Leo Bodo
Cashier

Present Bank Building, 1914-1935

Present Interior as Remodeled, 1935

THE FIFTEEN TOWNS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT TOGETHER WITH THEIR PRESENT ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

ESTABLISHED	TOWN	MILES FROM HARTFORD	ACRES	POPULATION
1644*m*	Saybrook	36	9,452	2,381
1651	Middletown	16	27,287	24,554
1667	Killingworth	32	20,391	482
1668	Haddam	24	29,375	1,755
1704	Durham	22	15,417	1,044
1734	East Haddam	30	35,712	2,114
1767 Chartered	East Hampton	21	23,147	2,616
1836	Chester	34	10,338	1,463
1838	Clinton	39	10,524	1,574
1840	Westbrook	43	11,070	1,037
1841	Portland	17	17,283	3,930
1851	Cromwell	13	8,465	2,814
1852	Essex	39	7,559	2,777
1854	Old Saybrook	43	11,551	1,643
1866	Middlefield	21	8,406	1,204

THE THIRTEEN TOWNS OF TOLLAND COUNTY

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT TOGETHER WITH THEIR PRESENT ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

ESTABLISHED	TOWN	MILES FROM HARTFORD	ACRES	POPULATION
1703	Mansfield	25	25,292	3,349
1708	Hebron	22	22,651	879
1712	Coventry	18	22,726	1,554
1715*n*	Tolland	20	24,646	1,064
1719*s*	Stafford	30	38,495	3,949
1720	Bolton	14	9,660	504
1727	Willington	27	21,753	1,213
1734	Union	39	18,594	196
1749*a*	Somers	25	17,310	1,917
1786	Ellington	19	22,685	2,253
1804	Columbia	24	14,467	648
1808	Vernon	16	11,758	8,703
1848	Andover	20	9,506	430

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK

THE Act of the General Assembly which incorporated the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank was passed at the May session in 1858 and the certificate of John Boyd, Secretary of State, was affixed on June 2 of that year. Of the eighty-four savings banks chartered by Connecticut, now existing, only twenty-five were incorporated at earlier dates, the earliest in 1819.

It does not appear who were leaders in the application, but the Act was introduced in the General Assembly by Dr. Ellsworth Burr, then a representative from Middletown. Nor does the reason for the selection of name appear. It was written in the Act and nothing in the record indicates a reason for the choice.

The call for the first meeting of the corporators was issued July 1, 1858, and was signed by (Dr.) William B. Casey. The meeting was held in the Common Council room in the old Court House on July 10 at 2 P. M. and sixteen of those entitled to be present were in attendance. The meeting appointed a committee of five members to draft and report by-laws, and elected William B. Casey president, Benjamin Douglas vice-president, Patrick Fagan secretary and treasurer, and all of the corporators trustees. At an adjourned meeting held one week later this last action was reconsidered and rescinded and five trustees were elected, viz.: Patrick Fagan, Charles C. Tyler, Aaron G. Pease, Jonathan Kilbourn, and Ellsworth Burr.

At this meeting Dr. Casey resigned the presidency and Mr. Fagan resigned as secretary and treasurer. To fill the vacancies thus caused Samuel H. Parsons was elected president and Arthur B. Calef secretary and treasurer.

At the next meeting, July 28, the by-laws were adopted, and as these provided for the election of "not less than ten nor more than twenty-eight trustees," the twenty-eight corporators whose election had been rescinded were once more made trustees.

The records of trustee's meetings began August 9, 1858, and at the second meeting held August 14 a committee appointed to find room for the business use of the new institution reported that a lease for three years could be secured of "the north half of the dwelling house next south of the Court House on Main Street, now occupied by Messrs. Pelton and Mather, at the annual rental of two hundred dollars." It was voted to lease these quarters upon the terms named and, inasmuch as possession could not be had until May 1 of the succeeding year, to begin business in the rooms of Mr. Calef in the north half of the Court House. At this meeting the first board of directors was chosen and consisted of William Plumb, Jonathan Kilbourn, Julius Hotchkiss, Alfred Hubbard, Aaron G. Pease, Patrick Fagan, and Charles C. Tyler. The purchase of an "iron safe" was also authorized "for securely keeping the books and documents of the bank."

At a meeting on August 21 Arthur B. Calef qualified as treasurer and was instructed by vote "to advertise in the Sentinel and Witness and the Constitution that the Farmers and Mechanics Bank is ready to receive deposits." On August 24 the first account was opened in the name of J. Francis Calef.

The bank continued in the occupancy of the rooms in the Hubbard house (next south of the Court House) until the expiration of its three-year lease, May 1, 1862. The property had meanwhile passed into the possession of Samuel L. Warner. In 1862 the business was moved across Main Street to the building since long known as Coe's meat market. The room here was shared with the newly organized First National Bank.

Three years later the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Co. erected the fine brownstone-front building known as "The Middlesex." The two offices on the ground floor were leased to the two banks doing business across the street and were fitted with vaults and entrances to suit their peculiar needs. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank acquired in 1880 a fine site on Main Street, near the post-office, and sought and received permission from the General Assembly to erect thereon a building for business uses, and the Bank Block was thereupon constructed. The south store of the block was fitted up for the use of the bank and in 1881 became its place of business.

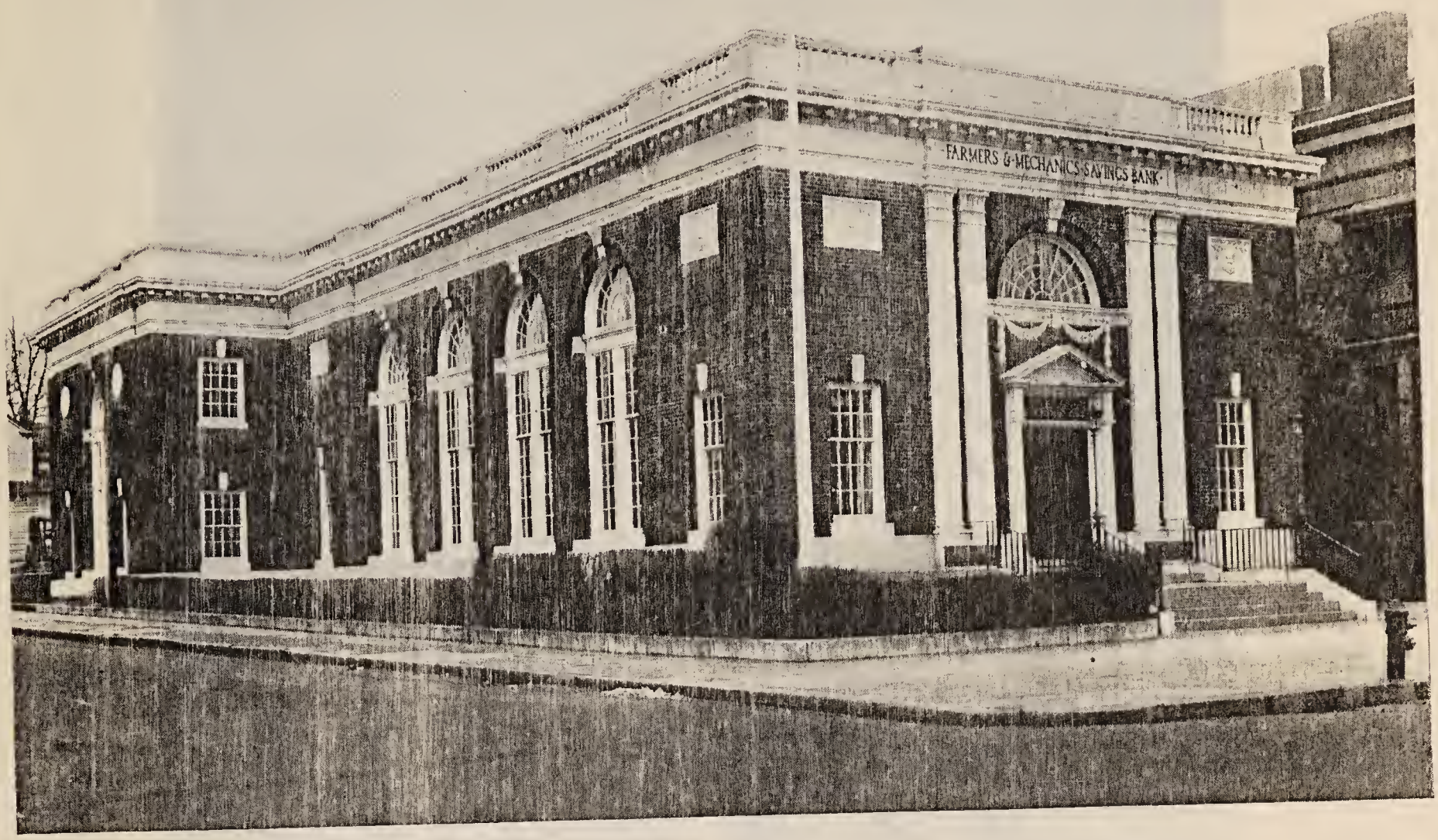
By 1912 the volume of business had so increased that more room and better facilities were imperatively needed, and the property on the corner of Main and College Streets was purchased. At the semi-annual meeting in January, 1913, it was decided to erect a Banking House, and the present place of business was then constructed. The building was first occupied in February, 1914.

On April 20, 1931, an addition to the building and a revamping of the old interior was unanimously voted by the Board of Trustees, business having increased so that the addition and rearrangement were necessary.

The formal opening of the remodeled and enlarged Banking House was held on the afternoon and evening of December 22, 1931.

The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank has enjoyed a steady and solid growth from the time of its incorporation to the present day, and by careful and intelligent management it has taken its rightful place with the older banks as an example to the later ones.

Incorporated by Act of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY . . . 1858



ORIGINAL CORPORATORS

Patrick Fagan
William B. Casey
Benjamin Douglas
Edwin F. Johnson
Joseph K. F. Mansfield
Ellsworth Burr
Charles C. Tyler
Erastus Brainard, Jr.
Elisha S. Hubbard
William Plumb
Arthur B. Calef
Jonathan Kilbourn
Daniel H. Chase
James O. Smith
Cornelius Hall
Alfred Hubbard
Charles Woodward
Austin Baldwin
Julius Hotchkiss
Hiram Veazey
Hezekiah Scovil
Aaron G. Plask
John Stevens
Edwin Scovill
Enoch C. Ferrill
Frederick W. Steuben
Seabury Belden
Samuel H. Parsons
Sylvester Gildersleeve
Israel C. Newton

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

1934	James K. Guy	.....

PRESIDENTS

1858	William B. Casey	1858
1858	Samuel H. Parsons	1864
1864	Benjamin Douglas	1887
1887	John M. Douglas	1897
1897	Samuel T. Camp	1903
1903	James K. Guy	1934
1934	Frank H. Frissell	

TREASURERS

1858	Patrick Fagan	1858
1858	Arthur B. Calef	1861
1861	Elihu W. N. Starr	1864
1864	O. Vincent Coffin	1878
1878	George N. Ward	1888
1888	Fred B. Chaffee	1906
1906	Carlton H. Leach	1930
1931	August Schaub	

TRUSTEES

George T. Meech
James K. Guy
Ernest G. Cone
William W. Wilcox
Joseph Merriam
Charles Brainard
Francis A. Beach
Frank H. Frissell
Ernest S. Davis
Randolph S. Lyon
Alva H. Kelsey
George A. Tierney
Arthur M. Coughlin
August Schaub
J. Howell Conklin
Harold S. Guy
Ansel A. Packard
Burton B. Doolittle
George H. Loewenthal
Robert W. Merriam
James C. Fox
Arthur V. McDowell
William E. Wrang

OFFICERS

Charles T. Davis
President

Ralph J. Atwell
Vice-President

John P. Bacon
Vice-President

Earl R. Hudson
Treasurer

Herbert C. Danforth
Secretary

Earl Santangelo
Assistant Secretary

William A. Dickinson, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

Clarence G. Kunze
Teller

DIRECTORS

Charles T. Davis
Ralph J. Atwell
John P. Bacon
William H. Bouteiller
Frederick B. Fountain
Charles L. Wetherbee
N. Evan Davis

TRUSTEES

Frank D. Haines	1906
Edward H. Wilkins	1909
Berkeley C. Stone	1915
Charles T. Davis	1917
Ernest A. Inglis	1917
Ralph J. Atwell	1917
John P. Bacon	1918
William H. Bouteiller	1918
Robert W. Rice	1918
Ambrose M. Starr	1922
Henry H. Lyman	1924
Linus Baldwin	1924
Frederick B. Fountain	1925
Theodore Herrmann	1927
Herbert C. Danforth	1928
Bertrand E. Spencer	1929
Charles A. Russell	1929
Charles L. Wetherbee	1929
Channing E. Harwood	1929
Bernard Kosicki	1931
N. Evan Davis	1931
Allen W. Holmes	1931
Phelps Ingersoll	1931
Charles M. Park	1932
Thomas M. Russell, Jr.	1932
Earl R. Hudson	1932
Charles J. Arrigoni	1933
Dr. William M. Joyce	1934

CHARTERED BY CONNECTICUT IN MAY 1825

THE Charter granted to this Bank in May, 1825, was the third in the State and among the first few in the United States. The bank opened for business in July of the same year with the following officers: President, Nehemiah Hubbard; Vice-Presidents, John Hinsdale and Samuel Gill; Directors, the above three and Samuel Southmayd, Charles Brewster, William L. Storrs and Horace Clark. E. G. Southmayd was Secretary and Treasurer.

Deposits were received at the office of Samuel Southmayd located on the northeast corner of Main and William Streets. The bank received deposits between the hours of two and five P.M. at this place of not less than One Dollar, which were placed for safe keeping in a chest that is now in the Hartford Atheneum.

The old "Oak Cupboard", as it is called in one branch of the Southmayd family, was according to tradition the original Middletown Savings Bank.

When or by whom the cupboard was brought from England its present owner has not been able to ascertain. It is not claimed that it was a part of the cargo of the over-laden Mayflower, but according to experts in antique furniture was probably made in England about 1650. Its wide hinges, hand-wrought nails, and solidity of frame bear witness to the honest hand labor of former generations. The front is paneled, with an inlaid diamond of red wood in the center of each panel, and its color is the rich brown of genuine "antique oak".

In the early years of the nineteenth century the cupboard stood in the drug store occupied by Charles A. Pelton, then occupied by S. Southmayd and Company as druggists. The family tradition is that people, knowing Mr. Southmayd to be an honest man, brought him for safe-keeping their money and valuable documents, which he stored in the old oak cupboard. Finally, the need for a savings bank being thus indicated, the present Middletown Savings Bank was formed. Possibly the first meeting of the incorporators was held in the back room of the drug store.

Later the cupboard was moved to New York City among the possessions of the late Horace Southmayd, and stood in the kitchen to hold pots and pans. At that time it was painted red; possibly had been for a long time, as no one seemed to know its value. Later it was moved down to the Southmayd warehouse, where one day a colored porter whiling away time began scraping the paint off with his knife and the beauty of the wood beneath was discovered.

Scraped and restored, it was brought back to Middletown in 1877 by the late Stephen C. Southmayd, by the will of whose widow it was given to its present owner.

At the annual meeting which was held shortly after Christmas of December, 1825, it was voted to name the bank The Middletown Savings Bank.

In 1838, the property now occupied by the Middletown Coal Company was purchased and occupied by the bank until 1870. In that year the southeast corner of Main and William Streets was purchased and a brownstone building was erected, the first meeting in this place being held on June 6, 1870. The officers at that time were President, George W. Burr; Vice-Presidents, John P. Bacon and Lot D. VanSands; Directors, the above with William Southmayd, Charles A. Boardman, Elijah Ackley and Samuel Babcock. Daniel W. Camp was Treasurer and there was a clerk, George H. Harris, instead of Secretary, and John B. Kilbourn was the Assistant Clerk.

Some years ago an addition was erected in the rear of this building to provide a room for the directors and allow more working space for the employees.

In 1925 a committee was named to consider the possibility of remodeling or making a change in the old building. This committee reported, that in view of conditions, it would be wiser to erect a new building and reported that the old McDonough house property at the corner of Main and Court Streets was available. This site was purchased and Charles T. Davis, President, T. Macdonough Russell, John P. Bacon and Linus Baldwin were named as the building committee.

Uppermost in the minds of the committee was a building of stability that would be a credit to the city, constructed so as to command the lowest rate of insurance and a minimum of upkeep cost, the result being the magnificent new building which is now occupied by the bank.

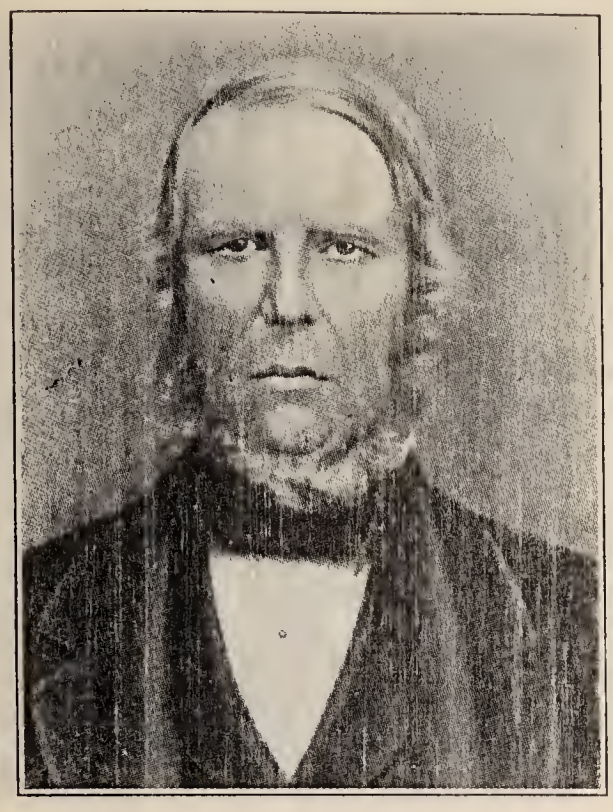
In the 110 years of history the bank has had 13 presidents. George A. Coles, with a record of 29 years served the longest. David Harrison, George W. Harris and Henry G. Hubbard, the shortest, each serving a year. The following are the names of the presidents and the year they were elected:

Nehemiah Hubbard, 1825; Richard Rand, 1837; Joseph Taylor, 1844; David Harrison, 1856; Henry G. Hubbard, 1857; Lot D. VanSands, 1858; George W. Burr, 1861; George W. Harris, 1881; Elijah Ackley, 1882; Samuel Babcock, 1884; George A. Coles, 1887; Frank B. Weeks, 1916; Charles T. Davis, 1925.

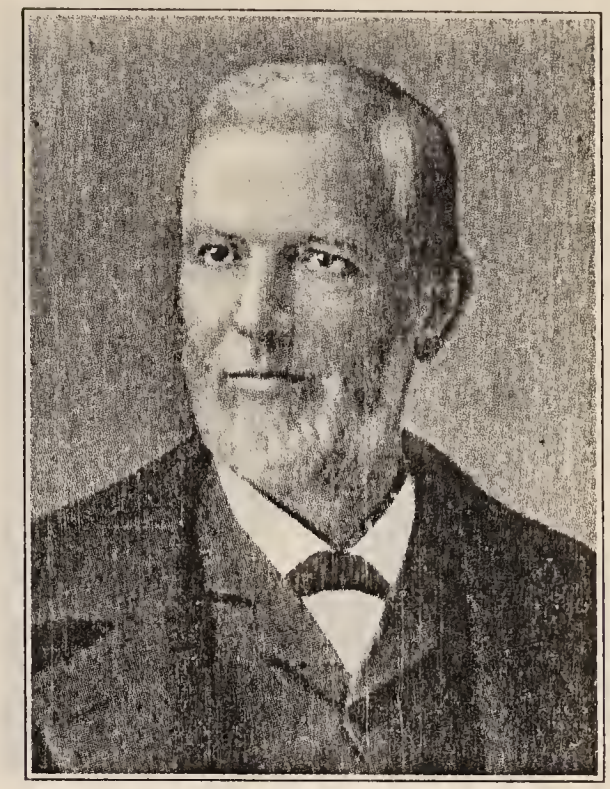
President Davis has been on the Board of Trustees for the past eighteen years.

In the 110 years of service $24,450,433.57 has been paid in dividends and the book value of assets is $14,639,-661.94 but in reality the assets are much larger as many of the holdings of the bank have been greatly enhanced in value since first purchased. Of the 78 savings banks in the State, The Middletown Savings Bank ranks 14th in assets.

The last report on October 1st, 1935, showed the bank had 11,834 depositors with $13,250,859.50, a surplus of $1,000,000 and profit and loss account of $333,795.84.



SIMEON BROOKS
April 6, 1793
March 30, 1864



MERRITT BROOKS
March 6, 1833
January 8, 1917

SIMEON BROOKS, the founder of M. S. Brooks & Sons, Inc., began manufacture of wood screw eyes and wood screws in 1848. He was the first manufacturer of either product in America. To-day his great-grandsons, Louis M. Brooks and Malcolm G. Brooks, carry on the manufacture of the same products on the same site.

The first manufacturing plant of Mr. Brooks was a small building, eighteen feet by twenty-one feet; this structure to-day forming an ell part to the present Plating Room. In developing his new products (wood screw eyes) Mr. Brooks did not have money enough to buy the necessary wire and it is here that the ingenuity of the man stands out. To overcome this difficulty he went into the neighboring fields and collected wire from the fences, from which he manufactured his screw eyes. He placed these in envelopes, a dozen to an envelope, and borrowed enough money to pay his stage coach fare to New York. Upon his arrival in the city he set about selling his product until he had made enough money to pay back his debt and buy one small coil of wire.

He brought this wire home with him and manufactured more screw eyes and again went to New York to hawk his product in the busy city. This process he repeated again and again, until finally he found it necessary to ship the amount of wire he could buy by schooner from New York to Chester, since the stage coach could not accommodate the weight.

Early in the life of this concern Merritt Brooks, son of Simeon Brooks, who was associated with his father in this enterprise, developed the first machine in America to bend screw eyes automatically. The business ability of Simeon Brooks brought an increasing demand for the product and the new machine made it possible for the business to expand with this demand.

Less than ten years after Simeon Brooks had made his first screw eyes the business had outgrown the small quarters of the first plant and it was found necessary to construct a large factory to accommodate further development. This building was completed in 1857 and was at that time considered an enormous factory. On August 7, 1857, a Grand Dedication Party was held to celebrate this great

The Plant of M. S. Brooks & Sons as It Appeared at the Time of the Dedication in 1857.

Simeon S. Brooks
November 17, 1865
May 12, 1916

Hilton C. Brooks
September 21, 1861
November 4, 1934

event. The celebration lasted all day and that night a dance was held with Carvers Band furnishing the music. The Committee of Arrangements were George B. Ransom, Joseph H. Leete, George Shipman, George B. Holmes, Frederick C. Daniels, and Chas. N. Silliman. Floor Managers were George B. Holmes, Joseph H. Leete and John Shipman. L. B. Carver, Prompter. Tickets were One Dollar. Newspapers of the period commented upon this affair as one of the greatest events of the year in Middlesex County.

In the later part of Simeon Brooks' lifetime Merritt Brooks took the business over from his father; although the founder remained identified with his enterprise until his death in 1864 at the age of seventy-one.

For ten years following the death of the elder Brooks, Merritt Brooks continued in charge of the business, at which time he leased the business to William M. Clark for a term of ten years, two additional years later being added to the original lease. On February 16, 1886, he returned to again take control. The next decade was a prosperous one for the Company and another new building was added to their plant in 1886. In 1902 the present office and packing room were built.

Before 1900 Merritt took his two sons, Hilton C. and Simeon S. Brooks, into partnership with him. Both of whom remained in the Company until their deaths. Upon the death of Simeon S. Brooks in 1916 his interest was acquired by Hilton C. Brooks. Previous to this time Louis M. Brooks and Malcolm G. Brooks, both sons of Hilton C. Brooks, had begun work with this Company, Louis M. in 1911, and Malcolm G. in 1915.

The Company was incorporated on January 1, 1928 under the name of M. S. Brooks & Sons, Incorporated. Louis M. Brooks was chosen as President and Treasurer, and Malcolm G. Brooks as Vice-President, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

When Simeon Brooks started manufacturing wire goods the population of Chester was less than one thousand, steam power was but little used and the development of electric energy was still far in the future. Transportation was by stage coach and the river boats on the Connecticut. To-day all of this is changed, yet the mark of Simeon Brooks' business initiative and foresight remains.

The Present Plant of M. S. Brooks & Sons, Inc., in Chester. For More than 85 Years the Factory Has Remained on this Site.

C. J. Bates

CONNECTICUT has, in the past 150 years, witnessed the rise of innumerable industries, embracing within themselves nearly all the efforts of man to turn the natural products of far off lands into the implements of modern life. Of these many enterprises some of the most unique are centered in the small villages set amongst the low rolling hills of the lower Connecticut Valley.

It is in this section the manufacture of ivory was begun and is still carried on today. Some products which found great favor in the past century have been outmoded. Consequently many of the old firms have disappeared. Many have, however, survived and are today engaged in manufacturing the self-same products of yesterday, to which have been added newer products. Such a company is the firm of C. J. Bates & Son, of Chester, Connecticut.

Carlton J. Bates, the founder of this business, was born in Chester on February 6, 1847. When fourteen years old and still studying in the schools of the town, he was offered the job of building fires for a new company just beginning business in the town. The firm was that of Tyler & Post, engaged in the manufacture of ivory sleeve and collar buttons. His duties at that time consisted of starting the fire in the big cylinder stove at six o'clock in the morning, removing the ashes and sweeping out the one large work room.

For two years he continued at this job, while finishing his early education, many times during these years being forced to plow his way through tremendous snow drifts to reach the factory and in weather the thermometer showing thirty degrees below zero. At the age of sixteen he finished school and began work in "the litle yellow factory", as the shop was then called in the neighborhood. This building still remains a part of the Bates Plant today.

Mr. Bates spent the next few years in becoming familiar with the manufacturing processes of the business as a workman for Tyler & Post. This alone, however, did not prove of enough interest for him. He continued his education at Hannum's (now Morse's) Business School in Hartford. To attend his classes he was forced to travel by train from Chester to Hartford each night and return. In the 1860's, getting to Hartford was not as easy a trip as it is today. As a result of his business education he

Mr. Bates and his employees in front of the original shop

was advanced to the position of bookkeeper for the firm. In the meantime important changes were taking place in the firm itself.

The partners, Tyler and Post, after working together some few years, found they could never be in any real agreement. Consequently, about 1865 Post bought out Tyler's interest and after gaining control began to expand the business. He first bought the old factory near what was then the A. H. Gilbert property (now owned by H. C. Bates). He then purchased the business and machinery of the Griswold-Gladding Company of Essex, manufacturers of bone crochet hooks, later consolidating all of the manufacturing in one factory at Chester.

Mr. Post continued the business for some eight years. In the meantime business decreased and in 1873 he sold the business to Mr. Bates, who has continued it on the same site.

Hamilton C. Bates, son of C. J. Bates, was born January 27, 1879. As a boy he was interested in the factory and after finishing school went to work with his father. In 1907 he was made a member of the firm, the name being changed to C. J. Bates & Son.

C. J. Bates originally made ivory sleeve and collar buttons and bone crochet hooks, afterwards adding manicure implements. For the last thirty-five or forty years they have specialized in the making of crochet hooks, knitting needles, manicure implements and sets. In 1905, not having enough room in the old plant, they purchased the factory of S. Silliman & Co., afterwards tearing this down and replacing with the present modern plant.

Hamilton C. Bates

Today the company continues manufacturing the same lines in this present factory, pleasantly located on the banks of the stream flowing through Chester into the Connecticut River between the low hills sloping away on either side.

The Modern Plant of C. J. BATES & SON in Chester

THE COMSTOCK, CHENEY & CO., IVORYTON - *Established 1847*

ONE of the interesting things about Connecticut is the number of industrial communities that have arisen and taken their place as potent factors in the producing capacities of the state, as a result of the inventive genius, business sense and strong individuality of some one man, a pioneer in new fields of industry, who had the sense of things to come and builded oftentimes even better than he knew. Such a community is that of Ivoryton, in the western part of the town of Essex, and such a pioneer and man of sterling sense and industry was the late Samuel Merritt Comstock.

SAMUEL MERRITT COMSTOCK

The Comstock, Cheney & Co. was established by Samuel Merritt Comstock at its present location in Ivoryton, then called Center Brook, in the year 1847. This spot was chosen on account of the small stream which flows through it from the beautiful adjacent hills and empties into the Connecticut River about two miles below the village. The stream furnished the water power on which the first small plant depended. At that time the spot could hardly be even called a village. There were only three or four farm houses scattered along the main road; but now Ivoryton is a very attractive, modern, enterprising community, with its big factories, stores, post-office, theatre, churches, hotel, library and attractive residences.

The firm at first devoted itself exclusively to the manufacture of toothpicks. Two years later W. C. and A. B. Comstock were admitted to partnership under the firm name of S. M. Comstock & Co., and the business extended to the manufacture of combs and other small articles of ivory. George H. Cheney and Charles H. Rose were admitted into partnership in 1860, becoming a joint stock company in 1872.

George A. Cheney had already spent ten years of his life in Zanzibar, Africa, as a purchaser of ivory from hunters and traders, and was thoroughly familiar with that fascinating department of the business. Zanzibar at that time was the great African depot for the ivory trade of the world. At this time was added the manufacture of pianoforte ivory. In 1873 the firm began the manufacture of piano and organ keys as a distinctive branch of the business, and in the year 1885 was added the manufacture of piano actions and hammers for which the company soon achieved a world-wide reputation.

The extent of the works operated by the company was thus set forth by a local paper in 1899:

"The floor space occupied by the various departments will aggregate more than 100,000 square feet. From a million and a half to two million feet of the finest lumber is kept in stock. Eight to ten thousand pounds of the best African ivory is cut by them every month. The company has about 600 employees on its payrolls. It owns and controls about forty tenement houses, all of them well built, comfortable homes; also a boarding house which has sixty boarders at the present time. About thirty acres of land is owned by the company, and the bleach houses will aggregate 3,500 feet in length."

Samuel Merritt Comstock, the founder of Comstock, Cheney & Co., was a native of Essex, born August 14, 1809. He was educated in the public school and began his business life at the age of twenty years in the old comb factory at Centerbrook. He there obtained a technical and expert knowledge of the working of ivory which was of inestimable value to a young man of his inventive turn of mind.

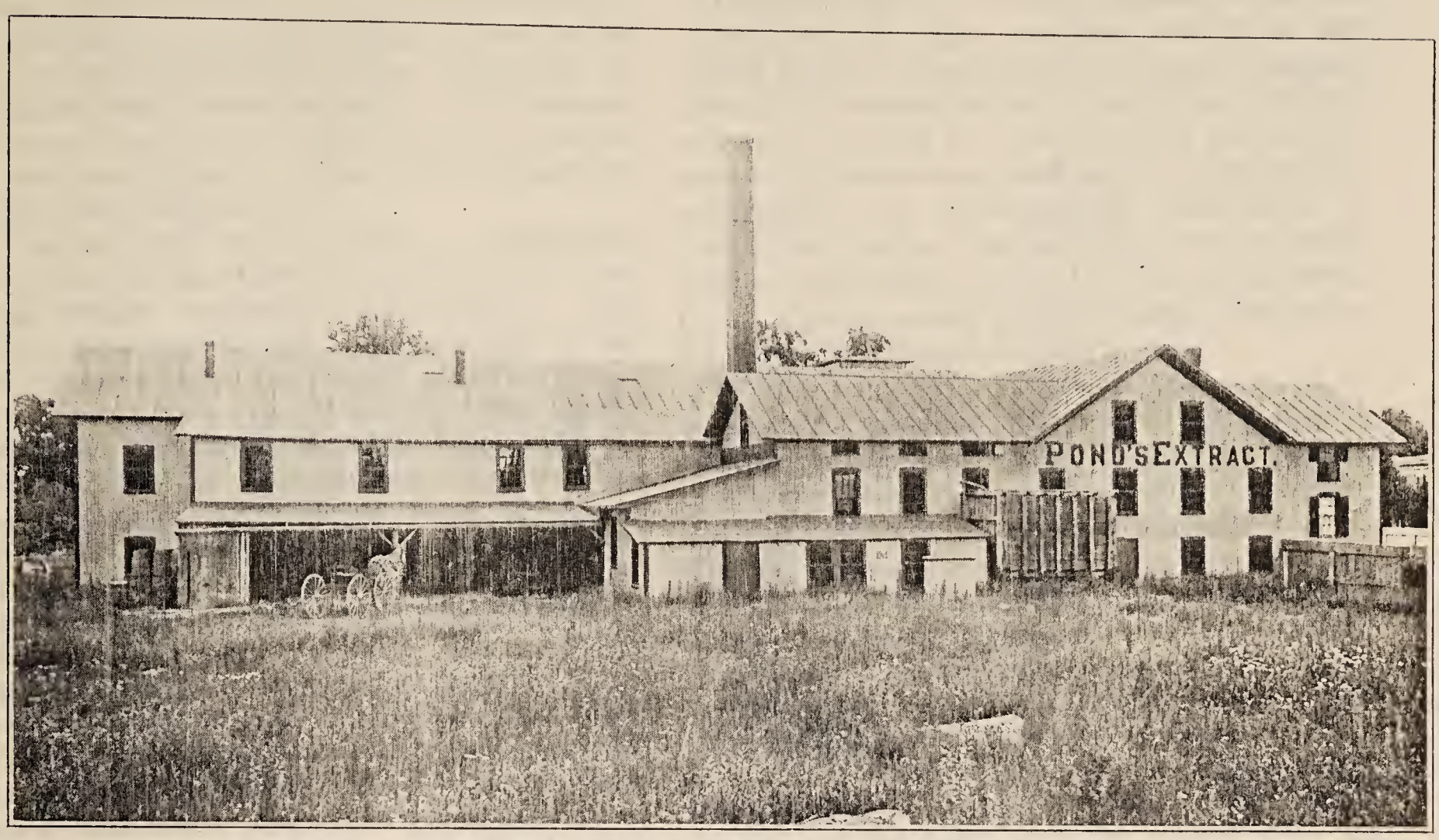
In company with his brother Joseph and Edwin Griswold, Samuel Comstock began the manufacture of combs and other ivory goods in the old factory, where he remained for thirteen years, from 1834 until 1847, when he moved to Ivoryton and there laid the foundation of the present firm.

Mr. Comstock was elected to the Connecticut Legislature by a large majority in 1869 and served one term. He married Harriet Hovey of Mansfield, Conn., November 29, 1838. They had eleven children, of whom Archibald W. Comstock is the president of the present company. Samuel Merritt Comstock died at Wilmington, N. C., January 18, 1878.

Above—The main plant and working force of the Comstock & Cheney Company about 1875. Inset a reproduction of an old engraving showing the Center Brook plant in 1834. Below the Comstock & Cheney Company plant at Ivoryton, as it looks today.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY . . . . . .

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS - *Established 1846*
CLINTON, CONNECTICUT



Fifty Years Ago

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, or more properly its primary product, is peculiarly linked with colonial, in fact with pre-colonial, Connecticut. The hamamelis shrub, which then flourished prolifically in the valley of the lower Connecticut, with its bright yellow blossoms appearing in the autumn after the leaves had fallen, convinced the Indians of its supernatural properties. It found a place, therefore, in their limited pharmacology and their unlimited superstition. Distilled, it healed their wounds and relieved their aches and pains, while poised in delicate balance, it indicated the presence of hidden water-springs. Convinced of its supernal powers, they called it *witch* hazel.

So much for its pre-colonial associations. It was in the post-colonial period, but in that section of Connecticut which had formed the northern portion of Saybrook, one of our first settlements, that Doctor Pond perfected his process of distillation in 1846, and Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel started its beneficent career as an ameliorative lotion. It was something more than a score of years after its inception that the formula became by inheritance the property of a clergyman, Rev. R. E. Whittemore, then holding a pastorate in Clinton, and he constructed a building for its manufacture in that town which had begun existence as the Plantation of Hammonassett in 1665.

Here the industry has continued to exist with steadily increasing effectiveness in production and in economic benefits to the village. But it is a far cry from the negligible barn-like structure which housed the original enterprise to the commodious and well-appointed plant of today. No less notable is the advance in the volume and variety of its products.

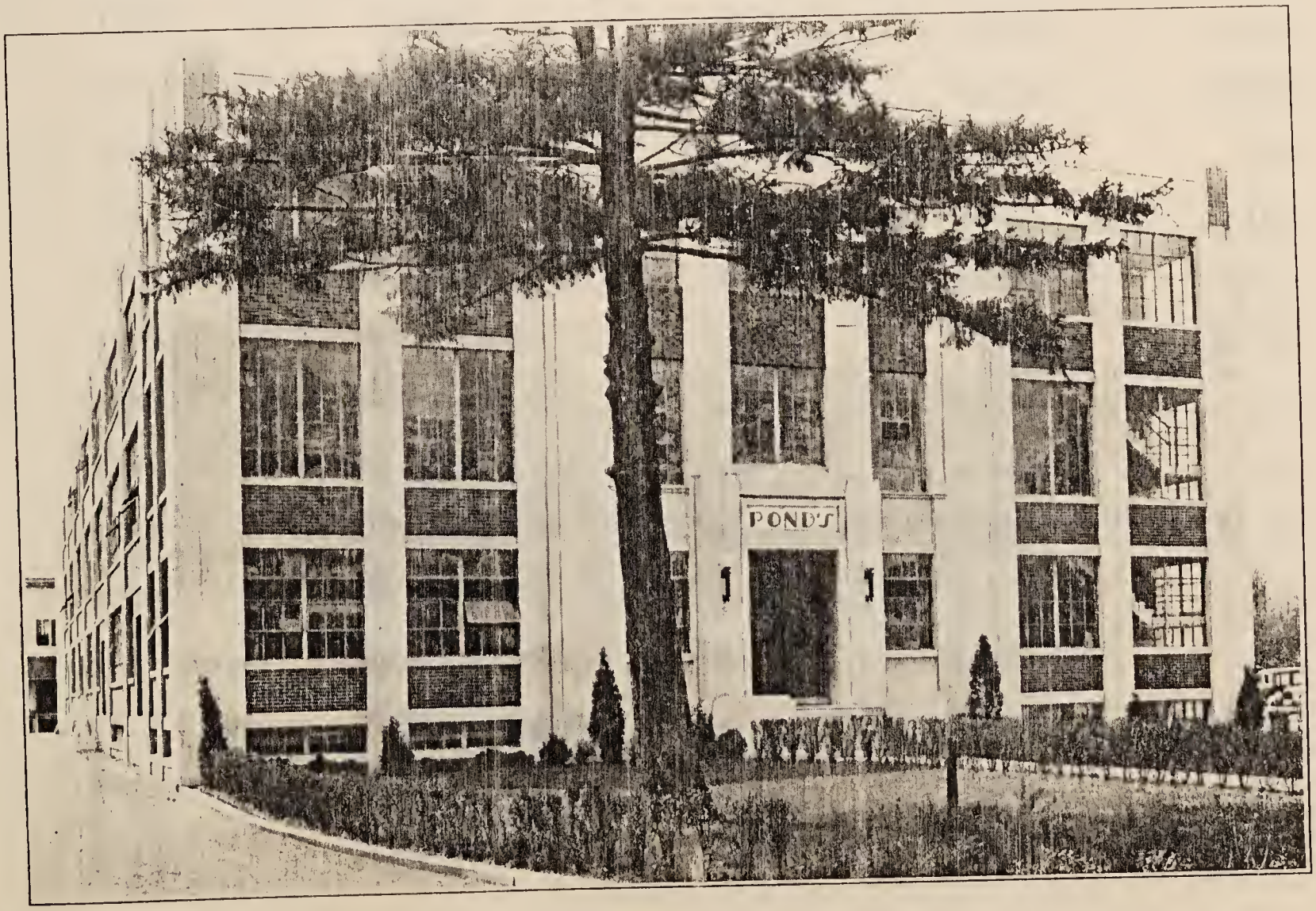
In its earlier stages the company was hampered by a lack of capital and publicity. Whittemore disposed of his holdings to the Harrisons, but their tenure was short-lived, and in the early nineties of the last century the property passed into the hands of Leon Hurtt. That change in proprietorship marked the beginning of progress. Hurtt installed Robert B. Lively as superintendent of production, a

position which for forty years he has held with distinct efficiency, and under his intelligent management the plant was enlarged, the output materially increased, and the personnel expanded. Still, however, the extract of witch hazel remained the sole product, and this was shipped to New York in bulk for bottling and distribution.

It was not until the last decade of the present century that the development and diversity in production became particularly noticeable. In 1905 Lamont, Corliss & Company assumed control and began at once to inject the virus of modern management. In the early days Whittemore had supplemented the distillation of witch hazel with the manufacture of an especially emollient bayberry glycerine soap, but he lacked the means of bringing it to the notice of the public, and thus we lost an effective toilet accessory. There is no such impediment in the present regime which produces not only a medicament to soothe our bruises, but an alluring variety of cosmetics to enhance our beauty. Pond's Creams have become even more famous than Pond's extract of witch hazel, and both types of product have attained not merely a national, but an international reputation. Exported to practically every civilized country, these creations of the Pond laboratory are the largest selling face creams in the world.

This expansion in production entailed an increase in facilities. In 1930, therefore, the plant was trebled in size by construction as attractive in appearance as it is effective for use. A still more extensive enlargement would have been essential had not the erection of international tariff walls necessitated the establishment of manufacturing laboratories in Canada and England. Besides these units of manufacture the company owns and operates at Seymour, Conn., a paper-making plant exclusively devoted to the production of Pond's facial tissues.

By this remarkable increase in the scope of its activities the company has been of very definite economic benefit to the village in which it is located, and to contiguous communities as well. Two hundred fifty men and women find employment there. This is, of course, a financial asset. Furthermore, through opportunities of employment there has been brought to Clinton, or retained in town, a group of worth-while citizens who, without this modus vivendi, would have been compelled to carry their constructive activities elsewhere. In addition to these inevitable practical benefits the management wisely lends its generous support to the social and cultural interests of the town, and has thus become not merely an industry, but an institution.



Today

THE TWENTY-SIX TOWNS OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT TOGETHER WITH THEIR PRESENT ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

ESTABLISHED	TOWN	MILES FROM HARTFORD	ACRES	POPULATION
1674	Woodbury	38	23,343	1,744
1712	New Milford	54	40,321	4,700
1719	Litchfield	30	33,065	3,574
1737	Harwinton	27	19,598	949
1739	Canaan	50	26,754	563
1739	Goshen	35	26,548	683
1739	Kent	50	31,542	1,054
1739	Sharon	59	38,819	1,703
1740	Cornwall	43	28,000	878
1740	New Hartford	20	24,075	1,834
1740	Torrington	29	24,531	26,040
1741	Salisbury	50	38,761	2,767
1758	Norfolk	70	29,006	1,298
1771	Winchester	26	22,750	8,673
1779	Barkhamsted	26	25,093	697
1779	Colebrook	32	20,931	584
1779	Washington	45	26,959	1,775
1780	Watertown	32	18,753	8,192
1786	Warren	44	17,801	303
1787	Bethlehem	37	12,698	544
1795	Plymouth	22	13,734	6,070
1796	Roxbury	49	17,525	553
1856	Bridgewater	54	10,201	432
1858	North Canaan	44	12,480	2,287
1859	Morris	35	10,383	481
1875	Thomaston	25	8,606	4,188

WINSTED HOSIERY COMPANY

FIRST OFFICERS

W. L. Gilbert, *President*
L. W. Tiffany, *Secretary and Treasurer*
W. F. Taylor, *Agent*

PRESENT OFFICERS

E. B. Gaylord, *President and Treasurer*
Charles B. Viall, *Secretary*
R. E. Gaylord,
Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer

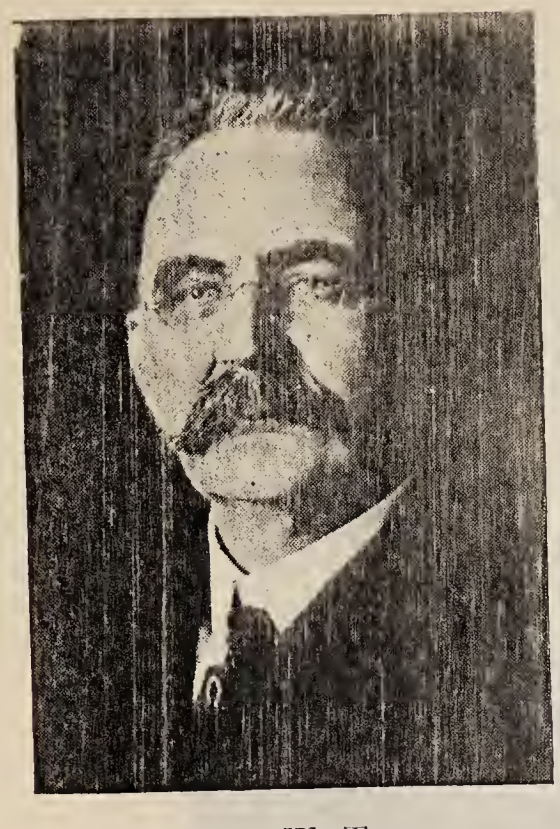
THE NEW ENGLAND KNITTING CO.

FIRST OFFICERS

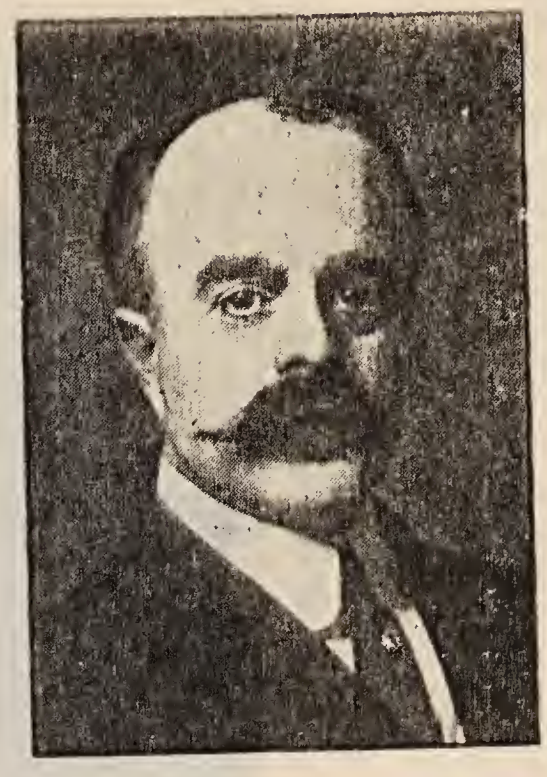
Henry Gay, *President*
E. B. Gaylord, *Secretary and Treasurer*
L. B. Tiffany, *General Manager*

PRESENT OFFICERS

E. B. Gaylord, *President*
W. H. Phelps, *Vice-President*
L. L. Chase, *Secretary and Treasurer*
I. C. Valentine,
General Manager and Assistant Treasurer



Leverett W. Tiffany

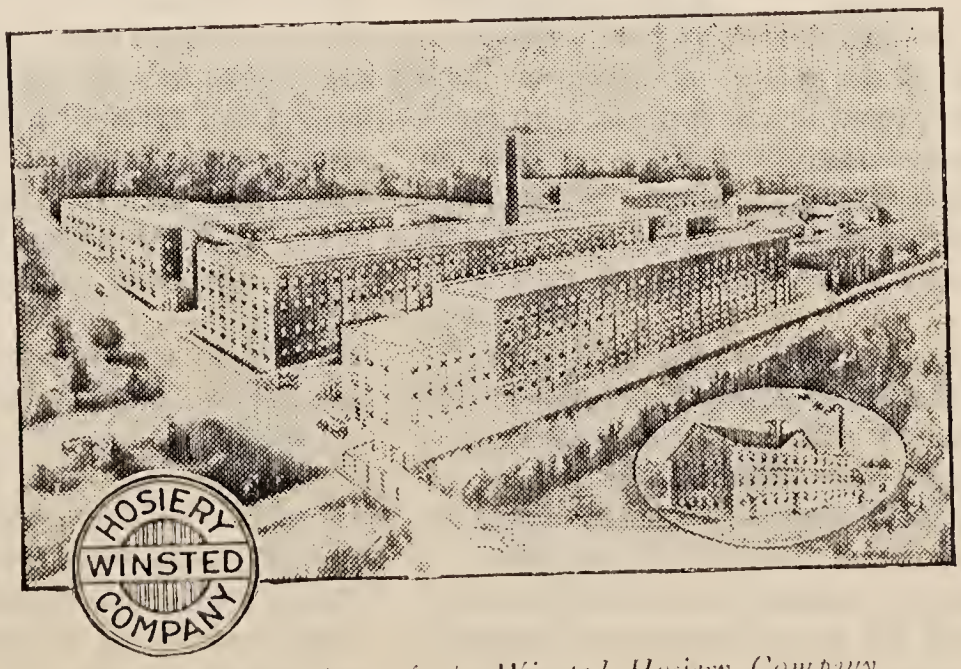


Edward B. Gaylord

THE WINSTED HOSIERY COMPANY was founded in 1882 by L. W. Tiffany and W. F. Taylor. In 1885 E. B. Gaylord joined the company as secretary, and since 1887 has had entire charge of the business, which has now grown to be the second largest of its kind in the state. In its incipiency the company carried on its business in a modest three-story structure with but fifty-five employees.

Today the Company remains on the original site, but instead of the one small building there are ten buildings with a total floor space of nearly fifteen times that of the old plant; likewise the number of employees has grown to nearly five hundred.

The Company, under Mr. Gaylord's supervision, has built up a staff of employees in the various departments qualified thoroughly in every detail of the knit underwear and half hose line of manufacture. This fact is apparent in the tremendous growth of the physical aspects of the plant, and in the gross business of the Company which is in excess of a million and one-half dollars annually. With a sound policy of manufacturing only the highest quality of goods pursued throughout more than a half-century the Winsted Hosiery Company has become one of the great industries in northern Connecticut.



The Present Plant of the Winsted Hosiery Company

THE NEW ENGLAND KNITTING COMPANY, whose products for about half a century have carried the name of Winsted to every section of the United States, was founded in 1887 by L. B. Tiffany and Edward B. Gaylord. These young men, whose practical experience and business foresight had already started the Hosiery Company in its long and successful career, now turned their attention to the organization of another company for the manufacture of men's knit underwear. They began operations with only four sets of carding and spinning machinery installed in a few vacant sheds on the bank of the river.

Today, through the careful management of Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Gaylord, the Company has become one of New England's leading industries. The Company now occupies a large four story plant with aggregate floor space of more than 66,000 feet, employing about 300 people and operating 13 sets of carding and spinning machinery.

The output of this mill finds a market in every section of the United States. While the main offices are in Winsted, the Company maintains spacious sample rooms at 346 Broadway, New York, the home of C. C. Valentine & Company.

Present Home of the Quinnipiack Press, Inc.
Located at the corner of Chapel and James Streets, New Haven, Connecticut

PRINTING and the allied arts, the mechanical means by which a knowledge of the early struggles of our Connecticut pioneers and the subsequent development of the State has been made permanently available, has had its fair share of interesting history and valuable contribution to the economic and social development of Connecticut.

Since the days of the Greenes of New London, Hartford, and New Haven in the eighteenth century Connecticut could always boast of capable men that worked until the job was done. The State's first printers were the Greenes, and they came to the Colony when printing was a nearly unknown thing in America except for the imported books and broadsides. Besides its early printers Connecticut may also remember that Abel Buell of Killingworth was the first man within the colonies to cast type. His first efforts were somewhat crude, but he is the background of the later day Goudy, Rogers and the others that make America pre-eminent in the art today. In the mechanical division of the business we find some of the first power presses being made at Derby and New London—as well as the first color presses.

Carrying on this tradition of service to the State is the Quinnipiack Press, Inc., of New Haven, which was founded in November, 1890, by Clarence H. Ryder, a master printer of that city. In its early years the business was known as "Clarence H. Ryder, Printer", and was located in a single room of the old Connecticut Savings Bank Building at the corner of Church and Center Streets.

After that date Mr. Ryder moved his business three times to provide larger and more modern quarters; he first removed to the Blair Building (now the "Western Union Building") on Orange Street, then to Center Street between Church and Temple, and finally to the present location on the northwest corner of Chapel and James Streets. In this last removal Mr. Ryder purchased the land and constructed his own building to meet the growing demands of his business.

Mr. Ryder retired from business in 1927, and the firm was reorganized under the name of the Quinnipiack Press, Inc. The two sons of Mr. Ryder, Harold M. and F. Lawrence, who had been associated with their father since 1903 and 1900 respectively, remained with the new organization. Clarence H. Ryder, the founder, died in New Hampshire in 1928.

Shortly after the reorganization, the Quinnipiack Press, Inc., purchased the vacant lot to the west of their establishment and erected a one-story building there to house the bindery, which had outgrown its older quarters. This was the last change in quarters for the firm, but from year to year they have installed new machinery and equipment that the service to their customers might always be of the best.

The present officers of the corporation, who have held their positions practically since the date of Mr. Ryder's retirement are: Henry W. Farnam, Jr., President and Treasurer; Harold M. Ryder, Vice-President and General Manager, and F. Lawrence Ryder, Secretary.

Today the Quinnipiack Press, Inc., continues the tradition established by the founder in his first years in business. Through its progressiveness the firm remains equipped to do all types of printing and binding.

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